ROYAL EDITION

The Times

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

DEATHS (continued)

HAVELOCK-DAVIES.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at the Catterick Military Hospital, Yorks, CAPTAIN PHILIP HAVELOCK-DAVIES, M.C., B.A.Oxon., R.T.C., dearly loved son of Mrs. Havelock-Davies, of Ealing, and of the late Dr. Havelock-Davies, of Brighton.

HAWKINS.—On Jan. 30, 1930, after a serious operation, CANON CHARLES SYDNEY HAWKIN, B.A., Rector of Nether and Over Compton, near Sherborne, formerly Archdeacon of Goulburn, Canon, Sydney Cathedral, son of late Charles Thomas Hawkin, of Tameron Solfoot, Devon. Funeral Feb. 3, 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by his request. Sydney papers, please copy.

HAYES.—At Tunbridge Wells, JESSIE GEDDES, the beloved wife of JAMES HAYES and daughter of the late Alexander Muir, of Altrincham, aged 69 years. No flowers. Funeral service at Manchester Crematorium, Monday, Feb. 3, 12 noon.

HIGGINS.—On Jan. 25, 1930, LAURENCE RAIKES HIGGINS, Lieut.-Commander, R.N. (retired), eldest son of Rev. F. St. Higgins, 195, Woodstock-road, Oxford, aged 39.

HOBSON.—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Ibstock Rectory, Leicestershire, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. A. H. Birks, MARY, widow of the Rev. W. LEONARD HOBSON, Vicar of Upthorpe, Yocks, aged 93 years. R.I.P.

HOLMES.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at a nursing home, WALTER PERCY HOLMES, of 115-ton YACHT coming season.—Apply Bill A88, London, W.C.

N.I.B. WORKS FOR THE FIRST OF THE MONTH REMEMBER THE BLIND. The National Institute for the Blind, 224, Great Portland-street, W.1, works for them every day of every month.

PALMERS GREEN (near).—Compact FREEHOLD HOUSE in secluded position; four bed rooms; two receptions; garage; half-acre. PRICE £3,000 quick sale.—Write Box 2953, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PALMER.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at 13, St. John's-park, Blackheath, very peacefully, MARY, the dearly loved wife of the late FREDERIC R. PALMER.

PALMER.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at 10, Ellesborough-road, Wimbledon, S. JENNINGS, in his 85th year. No flowers.

PELLY.—On Jan. 30, 1930, at 33, Richmond-terrace, Ancaster, NARGARET, younger daughter of the late REV. JOHN KELLY, of Crescent Church, Everton, Liverpool.

PERKINS.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Parkmore, Co. Antrim, A. J. PERKINS, J.P., second son of late E. M. Pilkington, Esq., D.L., of Torn, County Wexford. Funeral to-day (Saturday), leaving Parkmore at 12 a.m., arriving Cushendall at 12 noon.

READING.—On Jan. 26, 1930, at 32, Cuzon-street, W., ELIZA, DARCHESS OF READING, G.B.E., C.I., Baroness Lucas and Dingwall in her own right, Countess Russell, Holders Green, to-morrow (Sunday), at 12 noon. Memorial service at the Upper Berkeley-street Synagogue on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 3.30 p.m.

RIDGEON.—On Jan. 30, 1930, in a nursing home at Beaconsfield, ANNY, Duchess GEDDES, the beloved wife of JAMES HAYES and daughter of the late Alexander Muir, of Altrincham, aged 69 years. No flowers. Funeral service at Manchester Crematorium, Monday, Feb. 3, 12 noon.

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SELKE.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at a nursing home, WALTER PERCY EGLESS, of 115-ton YACHT coming season.—Apply Bill A88, London, W.C.

SHENSTONE.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at her residence, Prince's Board-mansions, Lensington, London, after a long illness bravely borne, MARY CAROLINE, dearly loved widow of GEORGE LANCASTER SHENSTONE and daughter-in-law of Sir Alfred and Lady Stephenson.

STODDART.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at The Lion House, Alfriston, Sussex, MARY DORCAS, eldest daughter of the late GEORGE and ELIZABETH STODDART, aged 77 years.

STOKES.—On Jan. 31, 1930, at 17, Kirkstall-road, Streatham Hill, EDWARD GORDON BARRY, dearly loved husband of EDITH MARY STOKES and beloved only brother of Mabel Glenning and Violet Pearce, aged 66 years. Time of service at St. Margaret's Church, Streatham, later.

STRETTON.—At Ridgeway, Lymington, Hants, CONSTANCE MARIE, widow of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY RICHARD STRETTON and daughter of the late Hugh Monteith Summersby, J.P., D.L., Dunseal, Pennington Church, Hoodry, 2 o'clock.

STOKE.—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Chelston Cottage, Torquay, after a short illness, FRANCES WOOLAN, Dame Commander, R.R.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

KIPLING.—In loving memory of NORMAN EVERARD KIPLING, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Kipling, who was killed in action Feb. 1, 1917.

SIMMONS.—In loving memory of MARION IRVING SIMMONS.

"Her Angels Face,
As the great eye of Heaven, shyned bright,
And made a Sunshine in the Shady Place."
Feb. 1, 1923.

HENDERSON.—In ever-loving memory of my dear beloved eldest son, JOHN HENDERSON, who passed away Feb. 1, 1917. Never forgotten.—MOTHER.

ISACKE.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved husband, REGINALD ISACKE, who passed away Feb. 1, 1928.

LINNELL.—To the beloved memory of our darling father, THOMAS GEORGE LINNELL, who passed peacefully to rest on Feb. 1, 1911.—DAISY.

"Les anges pensent, son souvenir reste."

MACPHERSON.—In ever loving and unfading remembrance of my ex dear husband, RONALD, who passed suddenly into God's keeping on Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1922.

MARSLAND.—On Feb. 1, 1924, ERNEST JAMES, the dearly loved husband of CATHERINE S. MARSLAND, of Wallington.

WESTBROOK.—In loving memory of BERTRAM ROBERT WESTBROOK, who died Feb. 1, 1927.—E. K. W.

WM. WHITELEY, Ltd.—FUNERALS or CREMATIONS in Town or Country. Monumental Catalogue free.—Queen's-road, W.2. Telephone, Park 1234.

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OLD MASTERS. SPINK and SON, Ltd., having bequests for pictures of the finest quality could purchase to their advantage if communicating with them at once. Special note for the dead and dying: valuable pictures can now be examined by application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements cannot be inserted by telephone. Letters, or, better still, a cutting from the paper may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4. The "Times" Bureau, 22, Regent-street, London, S.W.1. "The Times" Book Club, 24, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. "The Times" Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow. Charges for "In Memoriam" notices are 3s. per line (about 8 words to the line). Three Guineas for five lines or 15s. per line after. Private Chapel Announcements, 3s. per line. Court Circular notices 3s. per line. Business notices for "The Times" for one year—£1 1s. per line. Births, 3s. 6d. each.

MARRIAGES

—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Tadcaster Parish Church, Birkenhead, by the Rev. John [illegible], [illegible] ERIC ARTHUR ELLIOT, R.N.C., [illegible] Scott and the late Mary Dorothea [illegible].

—On Jan. 30, 1930, at [illegible], Cheltenham, by the Rev. [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible], daughter of [illegible].

—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Tadcaster Parish Church, Birkenhead, by the Rev. John [illegible], [illegible] ERIC ARTHUR ELLIOT, R.N.C., [illegible] Scott and the late Mary Dorothea [illegible].

—On Jan. 30, 1930, at [illegible], Cheltenham, by the Rev. [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible], daughter of [illegible].

—On Jan. 29, 1930, at Tadcaster Parish Church, Birkenhead, by the Rev. John [illegible], [illegible] ERIC ARTHUR ELLIOT, R.N.C., [illegible] Scott and the late Mary Dorothea [illegible].

—On Jan. 27, 1930, at Westminster Cathedral, by his Eminence Cardinal Cosgrave, [illegible] to [illegible], [illegible] C.B., [illegible] Hancock and [illegible] Gertrude Gilbey, [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel and the late [illegible] Hancock, of Bircham [illegible].

—On Jan. 29, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev. [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible], [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel and [illegible] Bell, of Devonshire-street, and [illegible].

—On Jan. 30, 1930, at [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible], [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel and [illegible] Bell, of Devonshire-street, and [illegible].

—On Jan. 30, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev.

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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles
Carthage	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Karmala	16,650	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Ranpura	13,062	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Karoma	11,020	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
Nevasa	16,651	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Moolta	21,030	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Morea	11,002	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Karma	11,020	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
Viceroy of India	19,700	Olson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Baroda	21,022	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
Malwa	13,563	Hendilen	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura	16,800	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Cathedral	11,030	Sorton	Apr. 25	May 2
Chilkana	16,060	Harrison	May 2	May 9

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

	Tons.	Commander.	From London	From Marseilles
Corfunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Sydney	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Ceramic	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Delphic	21,000	Brownlow	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
Waldevia	16,300	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Calder	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
Macedonia	16,500	Hayden	May 16	May 23
Corfunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Sydney	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Ceramic	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

‡ Taking 2nd cabin passengers for Australian ports.
Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Padua (cargo)	7,726	—	Feb. 14	—
Rhodia (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 28	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,000	Britten	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Kaisuna	16,500	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
Bellana (cargo)	11,167	—	Feb. 22	—
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Salsette	9,000	Steel	Mar. 7	—
Nestus	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Malda	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—

‡ Not calling Southampton.

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DUNDEE (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'boro	London.
Dumana	6,327	—	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
Dumra	8,412	Feb. 22	Feb. 22	Feb. 22
Dumana	6,327	—	Mar. 8	Mar. 15
Dumra	8,412	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Mar. 22

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'boro	London.
Dumana	6,327	—	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
Dumra	8,412	Feb. 22	Feb. 22	Feb. 22
Dumana	6,327	—	Mar. 8	Mar. 15
Dumra	8,412	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Mar. 22

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'boro	London.
Dumana	6,327	—	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
Dumra	8,412	Feb. 22	Feb. 22	Feb. 22
Dumana	6,327	—	Mar. 8	Mar. 15
Dumra	8,412	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Mar. 22

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'boro	Immingham.	London.
Clan Macleod	8,000	Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
Clan Macfie	8,000	Feb. 19	Feb. 28	Mar. 8
Clan Macleod	8,000	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22

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BOURNEMOUTH.—LANGTRY-COR. East position; 22 rooms; ideal winter residence; central heating; every comfort. Tele., Ashton 2503. Trams and omnibuses pass. Take 20m minutes, Victoria; breakfast, late dinner, full Sunday. Terms £2 2s./£2 12s. inclusive.

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METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL-SUNDAY FUND. HOSPITAL-SUNDAY, 1st JULY, 1930.

The Treasurers and Governors of all Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Nursing Associations within the Metropolitan area, who desire that their Institutions should PARTICIPATE IN THIS YEAR'S DISTRIBUTION, are invited to FORWARD APPLICATIONS to the Secretary, on or before Friday, the 7th February, 1930.

The application must be accompanied by the income and expenditure account and balance-sheet for 1929, duly audited by a public accountant, together with statistical tables. The whole to be printed in accordance with the Uniform System.

The attention of the authorities of Institutions is especially directed to the following extract from the rules of the Fund's Constitution:—

"That Hospitals and Dispensaries only which are managed by a committee duly constituted, and which Produce their printed Reports, Balance-sheet and Expenditure Accounts and Balance-sheets duly audited for the last three years by a Public Accountant, in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts agreed upon, shall be allowed to participate in the Fund."

By order of the Committee of Distribution,
ARNOLD JAMES, Secretary.
The Mansion House.—E.C.4. 1st February, 1930.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); *Trade* 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

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STECK BABY GRAND PIANOLA PLAYER, ebony; as new; cost £480; accept £175.—Castle, 7, Silverdale-road, Eltove.

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Agents,
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ONLY FOUR NOW AVAILABLE.
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BARMOUTH	Barmouth and County Observer.
BEXHILL	Sussex Gazette, Gosnell and Nott, Ltd., 2a, High street.
BLACKPOOL	Lyceum Chambers.
	Blackpool Gazette and Herald, Clifton-street.
BOGNOR	Bognor Observer, Lennox street.
BOURNEMOUTH	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 178, Old Christchurch-road.
BRIDLINGTON	Bridlington Free Press, Prospect street.
BRIGHTON	Messrs. Murdoch and Murdoch Ltd., 164, Western-road (The Times Bureau).
BRISTOL	Messrs. Bleasdale and Co., Ltd., 20, Queen-square.
CHICHESTER	Chichester Observer, Little London.
DEAL	The Deal, Kent Advertiser, Oak-street.
DOVER	Dover Express and East Kent Mail, 8, Biggin-street.
EASTBOURNE	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 104, Terminus-road (The Times Bureau).
FALMOUTH	Cornish Echo, 154, Church-street.
FOLKESTONE	Folkestone Herald, The Bayle.
HASTINGS	Hastings and St. Leonards Observer, 14, Cha. street.
HEREFORD	Straugh n and Co., 81, High-st.
ILFRACOMBE	Ilfracombe Chronicle, Northfield-road.
LITTLEHAMPTON	Littlehampton Gazette, 22, Beach-road.
LIVERPOOL	Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Hornby Libse, Tithebarn-st.
	Messrs. Lee and Nightingale, 15, North John-street.
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MINEHEAD	Minehead Advertiser, 2, Park-st.
RAMSGATE	Kent & Express, Branch Office, 98, High-street.
SANDGATE	Bridge'sd's Library, 98, High-st.
SCARBOROUGH	Falmouth Gazette, Station-st.
TORQUAY	Torquay Directory and South Devon Journal.
WALLASEY	Sleat's Station Office, Wallasey, and Wallasey Village.
WHITBY	Whitby Gazette, 2, Skinner-st.
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A BARGAIN. £2,250.

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Just off, near Heath and Station.

DETACHED Non-basement RESIDENCE, mainly on TWO FLOORS; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, garage; excellent garden.—Apply

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Law Report, Jan. 31

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—the Lord Chancellor, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Hanworth, Lord Thankerton, and Lord Russell of Killowen—adjourned until February 24 the further hearing of the appeal by The Performing Right Society, Limited, from a decision of the Supreme Court of the Irish Free State reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Johnston, who held that the present appellants were entitled to an injunction to restrain the Bray, Wicklow, Urban District Council from performing in public the musical works *Venus on Earth* and *Lilac Time*. (THE PERFORMING RIGHT SOCIETY, LIMITED v. BRAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.)

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Slesser, and Lord Justice Romer—in dismissing an appeal by a workman from an award of the county court Judge at Brigg (Lincolnshire), held that, though the workman had in good faith refused to take employment offered in places other than the one where he had worked before the accident which caused the loss of an eye, he was physically capable of doing the work offered and that the compensation payable was rightly reduced. That the workman refused the offer of work elsewhere because of his wife's state of health and the lack of accommodation were not matters which the Court could take into consideration. (BROUGHTON v. LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.)

The special jury in Mr. Justice Horridge's Court awarded the plaintiff £500 damages in the libel action by Miss Dinah Shurey, film producer and director, against W. Speaight and Sons, Limited, and English Newspapers, Limited, the printers and publishers respectively of the *Film Weekly* in respect of an article which appeared in that periodical on June 10, 1928, which, she said, meant that she was incompetent in her business. The defendants pleaded that the words were published without malice and were fair comment on a matter of public interest. His Lordship said that the question for the jury was whether the words were a statement of fact or were criticism. (SHUREY v. W. SPEAIGHT AND SONS, LIMITED AND ANOTHER.)

COURT OF APPEAL

LOSS OF COMPENSATION OWING TO REFUSAL TO TAKE WORK

BROUGHTON v. LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE SLESSER, *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER)

The COURT dismissed this appeal by a workman from an award of the Judge of the Brigg (Lincolnshire) County Court. The question was whether a man lost some of his rights under the Workmen's Compensation Acts by refusing to take work in a different town because of the difficulty of finding suitable accommodation for an invalid wife and children.

The appellant, Albert Edwin Broughton, was a ganger employed by the respondents and in October, 1928, he met with an accident by which he lost the sight of his right eye. He was paid compensation at the rate of 30s. a week until February, 1929, when it was reduced to 7s. 6d. a week. His pre-accident earnings were 53 3s. 11d. a week; the railway company offered him employment at 52 6s. 9d. Various offers of work were made to him, e.g., as a weighbridge man at Bradford and as a hostler at Sheffield, but the appellant refused them.

The county court Judge was of opinion that the appellant was physically able to do any of the jobs offered him.

The appellant contended that, as he was a married man with a wife in delicate health and four children under 14 years, it was a question whether he could get suitable accommodation for them at Sheffield or Bradford or Sheffield, and whether, having regard to his wife's health, it would be proper for her to go to either of those towns.

The county court Judge said that he could not take into account lack of accommodation or the wife's health, or the state of the labour market.

The workman appealed on the grounds that the county court Judge had misdirected himself (*a*) in holding that "personal reasons" for refusing an offer of work could not be regarded in determining whether the refusal of the offer was reasonable and (*b*) in holding that the applicant was able to earn in suitable employment £2 6s. 9d. a week.

Mr. W. Shakespeare appeared for the appellant, the workman; and Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, K.C., and Mr. N. R. Fox-Andrews for the respondents.

Mr. SHAKESPEARE said that the county court Judge found that the appellant had refused offers of work in good faith, but that he was physically capable of doing the work in each case, and the county court Judge made an award reducing the compensation payable to 7s. 7d. a week because the appellant, at the jobs offered him, would have earned £2 6s. 9d. a week.

Counsel submitted that that was a wrong construction of the provisions in the Act with regard to what the workman was "able to earn in some suitable employment." He asked for a new trial.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in giving judgment, said that the appellant was a ganger in the permanent employment of the respondent company on condition that he moved about as the company required him to do. He met with an accident as a result of which he lost the sight of one eye. The company paid him compensation on the basis of total incapacity. After a time they proposed to reduce his compensation by showing that he was capable of doing certain work, and they offered him work in three or four places at a reduced wage. They stated that as he earned less than before the accident they would give him compensation on the basis of partial incapacity.

The appellant, who lived in a country village in Lincolnshire, refused to go to any of the places where work was offered to him owing to the state of his wife's health and because he could not get accommodation suitable for her and the family. The respondents said that the work offered was suitable and the county court Judge found that the workman had been offered suitable employment.

The Workman's Compensation Act excluded the consideration of the workmen's ties to his family. Supposing he had 10 children and two of them were liable to consumption, he could not refuse suitable employment on the ground that his two children could not live in the place where the work was offered. Similarly, a man could not, without losing his right to compensation, refuse suitable employment because he was a deacon in his church and was doing valuable spiritual work there. The Court had never been face to face with that problem before. The nearest case to it was when the Court of Appeal in Ireland had said that employment offered in Dublin was unsuitable to a workman with a family in Belfast.

The county court Judge had considered the correct matters and had rightly excluded such considerations as the state of the health of the workman's wife and the lack of accommodation for his wife and family. The appeal must be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE SLESSER and LORD JUSTICE ROMER delivered concurring judgments.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pattinson and Brewer; Mr. I. Buchanan Pritchard.

LAW NOTICES, FEB. 1

Chancery Division

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 11:—[illegible] motions.

King's Bench Division

CHAMBERS JUDGE (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.15.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street. [illegible] In Chambers—Room 36 (CRYSTAL) Mr. [illegible] 11.30:—Ex parte Applications.

Master sitting.—Whatley.
TAXING MASTER.—Cave.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Ritchie (for Appeal Court); Anderson (for Eve, J.); Hicks Beach (for Maugham, J.); Hope (for Bennett, J.); Ritchie (for Clauson, J.); [illegible] (for [illegible], J.); Foster (for Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—M. J. [illegible]. Sent: F. E. Marston (Apl. Sol.).

COURT II. (CURTIS BENNETT).—At 10.30:—I. Ma[illegible]; A. Sawyer (C. S. Prog.); [illegible].

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

LIBEL ACTION BY A WOMAN FILM PRODUCER: £500 DAMAGES

SHUREY v. W. SPEAIGHT AND SONS, LIMITED, AND ANOTHER

(*Before* Mr. Justice HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury*)

The jury found for the plaintiff and awarded her £500 damages in the libel action which was brought by Miss Dinah Shurey, film producer and director, of 11, Clergis-street, Piccadilly, W., against W. Speaight and Sons, Limited, of 98, Fetter-lane, E.C., and English Newspapers, Limited, of 112, Strand, W.C., the printers and publishers respectively of the *Film Weekly*.

The plaintiff complained of an article in that periodical of June 10, 1928, which was headed:—

"CAN WOMEN DIRECT FILMS?"
A DECIDED NEGATIVE FROM A WOMAN WHO KNOWS

The article went on to say:—

It is pathetically obvious that women can't produce films. In England only one lady has had the temerity to try. Dinah Shurey (who will go to heaven by reason of her sex, courage) has created several excellent pictures. Critics have bowed with due courtesy to the female curator of such films as *The Last Post*. They cannot fail to realise her good intentions, and yet . . . In America the situation is very nearly as distressing. There are, perhaps, three women directors in existence, but no one of them has made an outstanding picture. That, then, is the answer?

Miss Shurey said that those words meant that she was incompetent in her business, that she was and had been a failure as a producer and director of films, and that the films she had produced and directed were worthless. She said that by the publication of the words she had been greatly injured in her credit and reputation and in her business.

The defendants pleaded that the words were published in good faith and without malice, and were fair and *bona fide* comment on a matter of public interest.

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Sir G. W. H. Jones appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. St. John Field for the defendants.

THE SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE

Sir PATRICK HASTINGS, addressing the jury, said that the case was not one in which there was any suggestion that there was the slightest feeling against the plaintiff at all. The *Film Weekly* had simply published what it was the business of a newspaper to publish—namely, its opinion of a public work. The editor had offered in the most open-hearted way to publish an article by the plaintiff giving her views, and it would have been wise of her to have accepted the offer, but she had demanded an apology, which the defendants could not give because they maintained that they had done nothing wrong. Miss Shurey had also wanted to put in the forefront of the suggested article not only a long series of 20 or 30 criticisms, but the names of the critics.

Counsel submitted that the publication of the alleged libel had done the plaintiff no harm. It would, he said, be a most dangerous thing if newspapers were stopped from commenting on public works and performances.

His LORDSHIP said that the question was whether the words of which the plaintiff complained were comment or a statement of fact. No statement could be fair criticism if it were an untrue statement of fact. If the alleged libel were criticism, he had no evidence that it was unfair. The question he was going to leave to the jury was whether it was criticism.

Sir PATRICK HASTINGS, continuing, said that his contention was that the article was an expression of opinion. If critics must not say that a producer was a bad producer they would not know where they stood. Supposing the defendants had said that because of her films Miss Shurey was a bad producer and could not produce good films, could it be suggested that they were doing more than expressing their opinion? They had said that because those films were appalling she could not produce good films, and they advanced that in support of the contention that women could not produce successful films. Who in the world could prove whether they were appalling films or not?

A critic of the plaintiff's films had given his opinion that they were below a nursery level. Some people, however, might like films of that kind. A critic was entitled, if he were honest, to say practically anything about the subject-matter he was criticising so long as he did not make statements outside it. A statement could be none the less critical because it was part of a larger criticism on women's film work generally. The defendants said that the plaintiff could not produce films. It might be that they were wrong, but nobody could regard the article as more than criticism. No one would be kept away from the plaintiff's films because it was said that they were rubbish. He asked the jury to say that it was not a serious matter, and that there was nothing in the article beyond criticism.

"A SERIOUS MATTER"

Mr. PIRRIE said that the whole of his friend's speech had been devoted to keeping the damages down. It was a kind of retiring all along the front, but keeping up a spluttering fire. It was not contested that the plaintiff had produced successful films or that she was a competent producer. The defendants were not in a position to challenge that. He did not want to inflame the damages, but the matter was a serious one for the plaintiff and, if the jury came to the conclusion that the words complained of were not criticism at all, but a kind of invective, he asked them to say by their verdict that the attack was gross and unwarranted and was calculated to do great injury to the plaintiff in the sphere in which she worked.

It was an untrue statement of fact to say that Miss Dinah Shurey had created several appalling pictures. Critics must not depart from the domain of legitimate criticism and make damaging statements of that kind. He asked for substantial damages.

His LORDSHIP, in summing up, said that people were entitled to criticise on matters of public interest, and it was not disputed that the question whether women were competent producers of films was a matter for criticism. Critics had no greater privileges than any member of the public, and if any criticism were one which a fair-minded man would make, no matter how exaggerated its language, no action would lie.

In the present case, with the exception of the first portion of the article, there was no part which could be said to exceed that limit. Fair criticism, however, must be founded on true facts, and the question for the jury to determine was whether the earlier portion of the article was really a criticism or a statement of untrue facts on which criticism could not be based.

It was not attempted to say that the words were true, and the jury were the sole judges whether a fair-minded person reading the article would understand it as a criticism or comment on the plaintiff's films or a statement of fact as to her ability to produce films. If the jury were of opinion that it was a statement of fact, it was not a case for trifling damages and they should not give a ridiculous amount, but a sum which would enable the plaintiff to say that after she had been injured in her business by the defendants stating what was untrue about her she had been awarded reasonable compensation.

The jury found for the plaintiff and awarded her £500 damages.

Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

On the application of Sir PATRICK HASTINGS a stay of execution was granted.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Barfield and Barfield; Messrs. Henry F. Johnson and Son.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

AN EX-AIRMAN'S £1,871 DAMAGES

STANDEN-BROWN v. LING

(*Before* Mr. Justice TALBOT *and a Common Jury*)

The jury awarded the plaintiff £1,871 in this action, which was brought by Captain Peter de Malme Standen-Brown, of 11, Townsend-road, Tottenham, N., late of the Royal Air Force, against Mr. Clifford Edwin Ling, of Fairacres, Bury-road, Harlow, Essex, for damages for personal injuries received by him in a motor accident on the London-road near Harlow, on October 6, 1928.

It was stated that the plaintiff, in 1917, flew his aeroplane over the German lines towards Vaubuggo, and that as he was over the sea he was shot down and fell from a height of 5,000ft. into the water. As a result of the fall a part of his left hand was amputated.

The plaintiff's case was that in October, 1928, he was riding a motor-cycle towards London when the defendant emerged from a side road, stopped at the edge of the road, and then accelerated his motor-car across the highway in front of the plaintiff's motor-cycle with the result that a collision took place in which the plaintiff's thigh was fractured.

The defendant's case was that he pulled up at the edge of the road, saw no vehicle approaching, and then crossed the road, whereupon the plaintiff, riding at an excessive speed, came over the brow of a hedge, swerved and crashed into his (Mr. Ling's) car.

Mr. Martin O'Connor appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. W. L. Campbell for the defendant.

The jury found for the plaintiff and awarded him £1,871 damages, judgment for which was entered accordingly, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. J. Nixon Watts and Co.; Messrs. Watkins Phipps and Brown.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

REPAIR OF A YACHT: GRIDIRON NOT DEFECTIVE

EASTER v. MARVIN

(*Before* Mr. Justice WRIGHT)

His LORDSHIP gave judgment for the defendant in this action, in which the plaintiff claimed £168 17s. 10d. damages for alleged negligence and/or breach of contract in connexion with the repair of a yacht.

Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Harry Atkins appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Digby, K.C., and Mr. Stranger for the defendant.

The plaintiff was the owner of a motor-yacht, the Nordissa. In September, 1928, he wished to have her propeller altered so as to increase her speed, and on September 11 he instructed a firm at Cowes to do the necessary work and to hire the defendant's gridiron for the purpose. On September 12 the yacht was berthed on the defendant's gridiron.

The plaintiff alleged that the gridiron was in bad condition, and that the yacht was placed on it so negligently that part of her amidships was unsupported, and that, in consequence, she was seriously strained. He contended that there was an implied warranty that the gridiron was a fit and proper berth on which the yacht could lie in safety and that the warranty had been broken.

The defendants, by their defence, said that the Nordissa was a wooden vessel about 45 years. She had originally been a steam yacht and had been converted into a motor-vessel, thereby weakening her structure. If she had been strained, the injury was due to her age and weakness. They also said that when the vessel came to their yard the plaintiff's agent said that he wished her to be placed on the gridiron stern first, and the defendants' agent replied that if she were berthed stern first it must be at the owner's risk.

JUDGMENT

Mr. Justice WRIGHT, in the course of his judgment, said that the defendant seemed to think that the reputation of Cowes as a yachting centre and a yacht-repairing centre was at stake, but that was not so at all. The case was one of quite ordinary character, and the only question in it was whether someone had committed an error of judgment. On some points there was a lack of precise evidence, and on others the evidence was contradictory, but in substance he accepted the evidence of the defendant that the Nordissa was berthed stern first at the request of the plaintiff, and that that was done at the plaintiff's risk.

The gridiron had been made in 1878, and was bought by the defendant in 1898, and a large number of vessels had been placed on it, the Nordissa being much longer than most of them. She was long and narrow, and was an old vessel, and the removal of her original engines and boiler and bulkheads might have weakened her.

The obligation of a berth-owner was only to take reasonable care that the berth was safe, or to warn intending users that it was not, and on the whole of the evidence he concluded that this berth was not defective. It was unnecessary to say more than that the plaintiff had failed to make out his case. There must be judgment, therefore, for the defendant, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. W. and W. Stocken; Messrs. Godfrey Warr, Clarkson and Co.

CHANCERY DIVISION

SOLICITORS' MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION

SATCHELL AND CHAPPLE AND SON v. PENHALONGA WEST (RHODESIA), LIMITED, AND OTHERS.

(*Before* Mr. Justice LUXMOORE)

This was a motion on behalf of Messrs. Satchell, Chapple and Son, solicitors, to restrain Penhalonga West (Rhodesia), Limited, Carl Walker, Joseph E. Dorn, Sidney Godfrey, and L. J. Ware, from issuing or publishing a circular or pamphlet relating to the defendant company bearing the name of the plaintiffs, as solicitors to the company, without their authority, until judgment or further order.

Mr. Jenkins, K.C., and Mr. Clark appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Norman Daynes for the company; and Mr. John Beaumont for the defendants Godfrey and Ware.

Mr. JENKINS, in opening the motion, said that two of the defendants, Walker and Dorn, were out of the jurisdiction. It was not unusual, he added, to say that the persons who were out of the jurisdiction were really responsible for the frauds on the public which it was alleged had been practised in connexion with this company.

Mr. DAYNES said that he was not in a position to give any undertaking or to submit to an injunction. His client was that there had been no threat by his client to issue the circular.

Mr. JENKINS.—We say that the company was a party to the issue of the circular.

Mr. BEAUMONT said that his clients never had any shares in the company, that they never issued the circular and never threatened to do so, and that there was no case against them.

Mr. JENKINS said that the defendant company was registered in 1929 with a capital of £100,000 in £1 shares. One thousand shares of £1 each were issued. In 1929 there was in London persons of various nationalities who had for sale certain concessions for gold and platinum which they claimed to possess in Abyssinia. Those concessions were offered to various persons. Ultimately, there came along Carl Walker, who was in association with Dorn, Godfrey and, Ware.

Control of the defendant company was acquired by buying the share capital. The concessions were acquired from the owners for 25,000 shares in the defendant company. Walker then sold the concessions to the company for 85,000 shares and transferred the 25,000 shares to the owners.

Mr. Henry Torrington Chapple, in his affidavit, stated that it came to his knowledge that Walker forthwith proceeded to unload on the public 60,000 shares through the medium of the defendant Ware, and that he succeeded in selling the greater part of them at a premium of 4s. a share. The shares at that time were of little or no value.

Mr. Chapple said that his attention was first directed to these activities by articles which appeared in the Press. Mr. Chapple said that he cabled to Abyssinia, and received a reply to the effect that the concessions had been annulled. He at once demanded an explanation. It was eventually arranged that Walker should pay a sum to get the concessions renewed. That arrangement was not carried out.

In August, 1929, Mr. Chapple's managing clerk discovered among the defendant company's papers a draft of a circular which it was proposed to issue to the public and on which the name of the plaintiff firm was written in pencil. The circular complained of in the action was in similar terms to the draft document, and contained statements which were exaggerated and misleading. Mr. Chapple immediately requested the defendant company to remove their registered office from his address. He ceased to act as solicitor to the company. He added that he was informed that Walker and Godfrey had obtained from the public over £40,000 in respect of the sale of shares in the defendant company.

His LORDSHIP said that if the company said that they were not issuing the circular why did they not give an undertaking not to do so? That would not prejudice them. If they did not, he did not see why he should not grant an injunction.

Mr. DAYNES submitted that the action had been brought against the company without any evidence against them. The company certainly did not want to issue the circular. They never intended to issue it, and there had been no threat to do so. The company had filed evidence repudiating the charges made.

He added that he would give the desired undertaking until the trial.

Mr. BEAUMONT contended that the action was not a *bona fide* one against his clients and said that there was not a particle of evidence that they sent the circular out.

He agreed to give a similar undertaking on behalf of his clients without prejudice to their rights in the action.

His LORDSHIP said that on those undertakings the motion would stand over until the trial, and the costs would be reserved.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Satchell, Chapple and Son; Messrs. Mills, Lockyer, Church, and Brill; Mr. F. J. Rutledge.

EIGHT PERSONS CHARGED WITH MURDER

Eight persons—namely, PATRICK, FRIDONT, NORA, and JAMES WHELAN, PATRICK CUNNINGHAM, GEORGE CUMMINS, THOMAS CASSIN, and EDWARD MORRISSEY—were remanded at Waterford District Court yesterday on a charge of wilfully murdering Laurence Griffin, a postman from Stradhally, Co. Waterford, who disappeared on Christmas night and has not been heard of since then. The police theory is that Griffin's body was thrown into a disused mine shaft in the neighbourhood, and the Civic Guards have been trying to recover it. During the last few days the shaft has been almost full of water, and grappling irons are being used, but so far no trace of the body has been found.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

COPYRIGHT IN THE IRISH FREE STATE

THE PERFORMING RIGHT SOCIETY, LIMITED v. BRAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

(*Present—The* LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD BLANESBURGH, LORD HANWORTH, LORD THANKERTON, *and* LORD RUSSELL *of* KILLOWEN)

Their LORDSHIPS adjourned until February 24 the further hearing of this appeal from the order of the Supreme Court of the Irish Free State reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Johnston, who had held that the Copyright Act, 1911, was in force in the Irish Free State on August 11, 1926, and that the present appellants, the Performing Right Society, Limited, of George-street, Hanover-square, W., were, therefore, entitled to an injunction restraining the respondents, the Bray Urban District Council, Wicklow, Ireland, from infringing the appellants' copyright by performing in public the musical works *Venus on Earth* and *Lilac Time*.

The works in question were performed in a public bandstand at Bray, Wicklow, on August 11, 1926.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and the Hon. S. O. Henn Collins appeared for the appellants; Mr. T. S. F. Battersby, K.C., Mr. A. A. Dickie, K.C., and Mr. C. S. Campbell for the respondents.

When the hearing was continued to-day, the LORD CHANCELLOR said:—It was a little unfortunate that what was stated to be a grave constitutional question should arise in a case where the facts appeared to be that somebody hired a band to give a performance; that the band played only two pieces—in which copyright existed; and that the unfortunate hirer who gave the performance was then hauled through all the Courts because it was said that he had infringed the copyright.

When the Board were asked to grant leave to appeal the constitutional question was argued at length and clearly and precisely put before them. They had now heard cogent and powerful arguments on the facts, but, with the constitutional question in mind, they had thought that they need not trouble about undisclosed letters, especially as counsel was taken by surprise by the reference to them. But the Court found it rather difficult to decide the question of fact without going into the question of the letters. At the present moment, in justice to the appellants, he thought that they must look at them.

Mr. HENN COLLINS then read material correspondence.

THE MEANING OF "AUTHORIZED"

Counsel dealt with the question whether or not the council could be held responsible for the band's performance. He submitted that the performance was authorized by the council, and, on the meaning of the word "authorized," he cited Performing Right Society, Limited v. Ciry! Theatrical Syndicate (39 *The Times* L.R., 460; 1924] 1 K.B., 1) and Falcon v. Famous Players Film Company and Others (42 *The Times* L.R., 666; [1926] 2 K.B., 474).

Whether, therefore, "performance" was considered in its strict and true sense, or in the sense of authorizing, sanctioning, approving, or countenancing, the evidence was conclusive on the facts that the respondents authorized the playing.

When Mr. DICKIE, in reply, referred to the band's licence,

LORD RUSSELL, interposing, asked:—If the licence to the band were good, it was a complete answer to all the charges against you?

Mr. DICKIE.—Yes. When we authorized the band to play we engaged them to do what, indeed, they were entitled to do, and they wrote and told the council that they were so entitled. It seemed to be contrary not only to law but to common sense that such a state of facts amounted to an authorization.

The constitutional point, continued Mr. Dickie, would take a considerable time to argue, and the result might be that the Court had no jurisdiction to hear the appeal at all.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then said that the hearing had taken longer than they expected. The question was obviously a far-reaching one, and since counsel's argument would still take some time the Court would have to fix a date so that they could sit to the finish.

Monday, February 24, was fixed as the date of the resumed hearing.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Syrett and Sons; Messrs. Burchells.

DEFAULTING SOLICITORS

LAW SOCIETY AND INDEMNIFICATION

Mr. WALTER H. FOSTER, President of the Law Society, speaking at a meeting of the society yesterday, said that they had been considering with the provincial law societies the question of defalcations, and they believed that there was now a general consensus of opinion that something ought to be done by the profession as a whole towards relieving those impoverished owing to the misconduct of their professional brethren.

There were, he said, two proposals under consideration. First, as to the practicability of compulsory membership of the Law Society combined with special by-laws intended to extend the control of the society over professional conduct, and providing for an increase of the subscriptions which would be applied to the creation of an indemnity fund. The other was that there should be some form of fidelity insurance guaranteeing to a limited amount money in the hands of solicitors belonging to clients.

Either proposal would involve Parliamentary sanction and authority, and any Bill which it might be considered desirable to promote for the purpose would be submitted to the society.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SUPPLIES

LONDON MARKET PRICES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Reports at Covent Garden Market for the past week have shown that oranges were still coming into the country in large numbers, and prices remained without material change. If anything, however, some of the smaller-sized fruit has been a little dearer. Jaffa oranges have been on the market in great plenty, and prices have remained reasonable. Mandarines, on account of there being a larger supply, have somewhat eased down in price, but a few packages of extra fine quality have been dearer. Lemons have continued to be very cheap; grape fruit, on the other hand, has been firm.

Apples have inclined to be dearer, while the supply of pears has been rather on the short side, and good prices have been realized. The market for bananas has been very quiet, and the fruit has sold but slowly. Tomatoes are inclined to be dearer. Hot-house grapes have also risen in price. South African fruit remains about the same, but the peaches have tended to be a trifle dearer.

Business at Spitalfields Market has generally been brisk. For all kinds of fruit there was a good demand. As at Covent Garden, the supply of smaller oranges was short, and prices therefore rose to some extent. Mandarines were inclined to be firmer, while lemons were cheaper.

In the apple class the supply of Newtowns from California has been somewhat shorter, and prices hardened. The imports of bananas from the Canary Isles and Jamaica has also been on a smaller scale, but the supply from Brazil has been large, and met with a good demand. Hot-house grapes were dearer.

As for the vegetable market, inquiries were made and better prices were obtained for best cabbage and sprouts, though the latter, owing to arrivals from Holland, gradually eased off. Cauliflowers changed hands in plenty, with a tendency to lower prices. The trade in roots remained steady, and good prices were offered for best samples of celery. There was only a moderate demand for potatoes, and practically no variation in prices.

SERVANT CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER

LILY MARY SHEPHERD, 20, was committed for trial yesterday at Stourbridge, Worcestershire, on a charge of attempting to murder her employer, Mrs. Alice Haywood, of the Saracen's Head Inn. Mrs. Haywood stated that Shepherd struck her on the head and attempted to force her head into a gas oven. Evidence of witnesses was that the cries of Mrs. Haywood attracted the attention of two neighbours, who found a mallet in the scullery near Mrs. Haywood and the gas turned on. A doctor said he found Mrs. Haywood injured and Shepherd lying unconscious. The condition of Shepherd was ascribed with an attack of epilepsy.

The council of the Hunters' Improvement and National Light Horse Breeding Society has nominated Sir Walter Gilbey as president elect.

GARAGE MURDER CHARGE

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF INSPECTOR

PODMORE'S "MENTALITY"

William Henry Podmore again appeared before the Southampton magistrates yesterday. He is charged with the murder of Vivian Messiter, agent for an oil company, whose body was found in a garage at Grove-street, Southampton, on January 10 last year. He had been missing since October 30, 1928.

Mr. J. G. Trapnell appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Edmond O'Connor for the defence.

Chief Inspector Prothero, continuing his evidence, said that in addition to other exhibits he received the double invoice and duplicate book. They took possession of all Messiter's books that could be found.

Mr. Trapnell.—Something was said of anonymous letters. There is no real anonymity in those letters at all?—No, sir.

Are there letters in code?—No, I think possibly Mr. O'Connor has referred to code cablegrams. The signature of the letters was one which might be a design or code—a sort of pet signature.

The witness continued:—"There are designs which appear from which I should imagine that the lady who wrote these letters may have referred to a design like 'beeswax,' a design that might have referred to Mr. Vivian Messiter in an affectionate manner. There is nothing hidden. The whole letter could be read."

Podmore was arrested on December 17, 1929, by the witness and Sergeant Young when he was leaving Wandsworth Prison. The witness told Podmore that he had been making inquiries concerning Messiter's death, and that he was going to arrest him on a charge of murdering Messiter. He then started to caution Podmore, but he stopped him, and said: "I don't want to speak about it, and I don't want you to speak about it either." Podmore was then taken to Bargate Police Station, Southampton, where he was formally charged. He made no reply.

Mr. O'Connor asked the inspector if he could say what he was doing on any day between October 25 and 31, 1929, and the witness replied that he could not, with the exception of one incident. He could speak generally, but could not specify any particular action.

I was only trying to draw your attention to any little inconsistency or inaccuracy that might appear in Thomas's (Podmore's) statement. You agree that lapse of time might account for them?—I do, but you have to remember that there were other things he remembered extremely well.

THE POLICE WITNESSES

Knowing what you know now with regard to Goulden, Cummings, and Deass, the three prisoners or ex-prisoners, would you, as an experienced police officer, use their evidence if you had other reliable evidence to go upon?—Is that for me to answer?

I should have thought so. I am asking you as an experienced officer. You have some doubt?—I have no doubt. I was thinking it was rather a matter for counsel. I have no hesitation in saying that I would use all the evidence available to bring a murderer to Justice.

The witness was questioned at length about the address which Cummings gave at Hammersmith, and Mr. O'Connor suggested that that was not Cummings's address.

Mr. O'Connor reminded the witness that he had warned Cummings to be careful about that particular part of his evidence.

"If you heard him commit perjury over a matter on which he was solemnly warned, would you ask any tribunal in the land to believe his evidence after that?"—I cannot answer that question.

The witness agreed that Goulden's record was a shocking one, but he would not describe Deass as an impostor of unknown nationality. They had records showing that he was a Cingalese, that he was born in Africa, and that he was an Indian.

There is no record of how that fellow got into this country?—No.

Do you think it requires consummate audacity for a man to try to obtain money from police officers by fraud?—It certainly is pretty brave.

I ask you as man to man, would you believe Deass?—I can only answer in another way. It would be difficult to imagine a fellow being deliberate enough to swear another man's life away.

Hard to imagine, but possible, is it not?—Oh, it is possible.

The witness agreed that Street, another man who was in prison at the same time as Podmore, for non-payment of rates, was a decent, respectable man.

Does it strike you as a remarkable thing that in the four conversations Podmore had in prison he should deny the murder to the only decent, respectable man and admit it to the others?—It is a difficult thing to answer, because if a man is guilty you cannot account for his confessing anything to another. Even apart from murder, a man who has something on his mind has always a desire to convey or to commit that to the hearing of another prisoner.

The witness agreed that he saw everyone who might have had anything to do with the case. Among them was a man named Card, of Grove-street, Southampton, opposite the garage, who said that he saw a man about 5ft. high, dressed in a navy blue suit and trilby hat, with Messiter during the fortnight before the murder. At an identification parade Card picked out a man who was not Podmore. At the inquest, Card said, "I was told, I think by a policeman, that it was the wrong man."

If Card was told that it was a dreadful thing?—An awful thing. Incredible. May I say, in fairness to the police, I cannot ascertain that any police officer has done such a thing?

Mr. O'Connor, continuing, said that Card also said at the inquest, "I afterwards recognized Podmore upstairs in the police station the same evening, within 10 minutes of the parade, on being asked 'Is this the man . . . ?'"

If that is true that would be a terrible thing?—Yes.

We have heard the evidence of men from prison. Have you had a fourth man from prison down here?—Yes.

And does he decline to give evidence?—Yes.

THEORIES

You heard part of my friend's (Mr. Trapnell's) theory in his opening with regard to Podmore having murdered Messiter to cover up bogus orders. Were you surprised when Cummings told you that Podmore was supposed to have said that he went to the garage on October 30 to steal a motor-car?—No, I was not surprised, because I could put forward three theories myself.

It is beyond all question that Podmore had that car at Downton that day?—Yes.

A foolish thing for him to have done if Messiter was dead then—to be driving about in his car?—If he had the idea of an *alibi* it would have been very useful.

What, driving about in the murdered man's motor-car with the number on it?—If Podmore left the garage after committing the murder and his intention was to steal the car and five cases of oil, it would be quite natural for him to take the car away. If on the other hand on the way he changed his mind and came back with the car, if anybody had been in the garage he could say, "I have been delivering oil."

It would involve changing his mind, would it not? What do you think of the theory that he came back to steal the car, and finding Mr. Messiter there murdered him?—That would be a remote theory.

What do you think of the theory that Mr. Messiter was murdered while doing something in front of the car in view of [illegible] and the [illegible] were found: That is improbable.

You recollect that is what Deass is supposed to have been told?—Yes.

And what do you think of the theory that Mr. Messiter's gold watch and chain and cigarette-case were sold for £15 in view of what you have now discovered?—It is not a fact.

You recollect Cummings having told the Court that Podmore is supposed to have asked him if a man could be tried again, and Cummings saying that he knew cases where a man could be tried again. I want to ask you as an experienced officer whether it is likely, in your opinion, if that conversation took place, that a man who had asked to be segregated so that people should not talk to him about the murder would be such an idiot as to go on talking to that man Deass—a man who had been warned that he might be tried again?—It is very difficult to imagine the mentality of a person who is segregated and who has in his mind something awful and something that might have terrible consequences, or a terrible secret to cover.

Is it right that from first to last Podmore denied to the police that he had anything to do with the murder?—Yes.

And you know definitely that he has denied it to Mr. Streeter in Winchester Prison?—Yes.

Do you think that that man, having asked the Governor of Wandsworth Prison to communicate with Cummings and Deass? If so, why?—We have heard from three separate persons that he had conversations. The reasons why I have already explained, and I cannot enter into his mentality.

Did you find Podmore to be a sensible level-headed man?—No.

Are you basing that answer on the display you told us took place at Bargate when he tried to correct a statement?—No, I am basing it on the fact that he made statements which time would reveal to be mis-statements.

Mr. O'Connor.—We have his statements, and we will see what time will reveal about them. Mr. O'Connor then asked the witness if he remembered a woman being present at an identification parade at Bargate, and he said that was on March 6.

She picked out another man as somebody she had seen with Mr. Messiter?—Yes.

In Grove-street, outside the garage, hanging about there?—Walking up and down Grove-street.

Mr. Trapnell.—Not with Mr. Messiter, but walking up and down?—Yes.

The witness agreed that Podmore was known at Scotland Yard in the name of Stubbs, of Warrington, and his fingerprints were at the Yard in that name.

Did you or any of your officers at Scotland Yard arrange with the Governor at Wandsworth Prison that Podmore's letters were to be censored and copies sent to the Yard?—Yes. Letters that were of this case only would be copied and sent to Scotland Yard.

Was the effect in reality that if this man said anything in a letter which could be used as evidence against him it was to be forwarded to Scotland Yard?—Yes.

Did you get in any letter sent out by Podmore to anybody during the whole of the time he was in Wandsworth Prison anything that would help you with regard to your inquiries?—No.

Have you seen among his correspondence a letter from Lily Hambleton in which she said something like this: "God knows I do not want to issue a summons against you, but Inspector Diggle kept pressing me to do it"?—Yes, to that effect.

Mr. Trapnell said he did not think that the witness's recollection was quite accurate.

Mr. O'Connor said that it seemed to agree with the prisoner's recollection of it.

Later, after consulting his papers, Mr. Trapnell said that there was no reference at all which said that Inspector Diggle was in any way responsible for the affiliation summons.

Mr. O'Connor said that the comment he made was that such a letter had not been returned to him.

MISSING PAPER

The witness agreed that Podmore had not had a moment's liberty since January 18, 1929. He had not found among any of his papers and effects an affiliation summons served on him in prison. He agreed that unless Podmore himself destroyed the affiliation summons it ought to be with his property.

Supposing on January 18 when you saw Podmore he said: "I decline to make any statement at all," would you have arrested him?—No.

Questioned by Mr. O'Connor as to what evidence he would require to arrest a man for murder, the witness said that at the end of March, 1929, while he had not enough evidence to arrest Podmore for murder, he thought there was a *prima facie* case.

Mr. O'Connor.—It is quite apparent the coroner's jury took another view.

The witness did not arrest him at the end of July because he was still exercising caution. He had to submit to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Do you mean to tell me that if you or the Director or anybody had enough evidence to convict this man of murder in August he would have been left in Wandsworth Gaol until December?—I can only speak for myself.

Assuming that Cummings's statement on October 22, 1929, was the last thing that tilted the balance in favour of a prosecution, can you understand this man being left in Wandsworth Gaol till he had finished his sentence?—I can understand it. There was no delay. The matter had first of all to be dealt with by me and from me submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions. He would consider the matter and possibly obtain counsel's opinion. All the time taken between Cummings's statement and Podmore's arrest would be accounted for by the deliberations of these gentlemen.

There came a day when it was imperative to arrest him—the day he was leaving prison

Sporting News

RACING

THE MANCHESTER MEETING

SYRIAN'S VICTORY

(FROM OUR OWN RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Racing at Manchester yesterday was carried through in cold and dull weather, but there was a fairly large attendance of visitors, for racing is always enjoyable on this course. The going was rather heavy, which no doubt explains in part at any rate why the three placed horses in the opening race, the Knott Mill Hurdle, run over 2½ miles, each carried less than 11st. Rolie, who stays well, was made favourite, but he found 12st. rather more than he could carry in the heavy going. He was not without a chance coming to the last hurdle, but he was then beaten, and Desert Chief went on to win comfortably from Tarsy, with Burwarton, who had made most of the running, third and Rolie fourth. Duke of Florence, unfortunately, broke a blood-vessel when going well in the straight. The winner is trained locally and was well backed at 6 to 1.

Curtain Raiser, who had won at the previous meeting here, jumped beautifully in the February Steeplechase, for which he started favourite, and which he won with ease from Drumbirk. Theres fell three fences from the finish, but he would not have won if he had stood up. Syrian did not run at all under National Hunt Rules in 1928 or 1927. He was started twice last year and was successful both times, once at Manchester and once at Derby. This year he has been started twice, both times over the Manchester course, and he has been successful on both occasions, his second win being gained yesterday, when he won the Northern Hurdle, in which he made nearly all the running and finished five lengths in front of White Flag, with Peter L third. Swashbuckler was well backed, but ran very indifferently. Checktaker showed once more that he is above ordinary plating class by winning the City Selling Hurdle easily from Argos Lad, with Lenglen third, a position he occupied practically throughout the race. Checktaker was bought in very reasonably after his success for 105 guineas. In similar company he is certain to win again.

Count Dracula, an Irish-bred steeplechaser, who was running for the first time in this country, made all the running in the Irk Steeplechase, which he won with great ease from Sir Jasper, with an evens-money favourite, Heartburn, third. The winner jumped a few fences sideways, but on the whole he showed that he is a steeplechaser of quite considerable promise. The largest field of the afternoon—11—contested the Paddock Hurdle, for which Corduroy started at odds on. There was never any real doubt about the result, for, after being well placed all the way, Corduroy came away from the field at the last hurdles and won by four lengths. The meeting will be concluded this afternoon.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

ELLESMERE STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—The best of the probable starters here seem to be Privit's Pride, who has won his last two races, and Tenc Salmon, who showed promise as a steeplechaser in November at Cheltenham. As the latter has not run for some time I give preference to PRIVIT'S PRIDE, who is my selection.

SATURDAY SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—CONNIE DUFF has failed once since winning early in the year, but she seems to be the best at the weights of the very moderate animals who are expected to take part in this race.

COUNTY STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Rathcoole ran at Kempton Park on Saturday in the race won by Gib. That gallop should have done him good, and he may run well here. On their form at the New Year Meeting here Socrates is better handicapped than Killadoon, for he was then only half a length behind him and now can meet him on 5lb. better terms. On that running, at to-day's weights Socrates should also finish in front of Wind Swept. Tony Boy missed a race yesterday probably to run here, but he has much more to do this afternoon than he would have had then. Lewendon might run well, as might Tallow Knight, who will be ridden by Sir P. Grant Lawson. SOCRATES seems to me the probable winner.

GRAND ALLIES STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Gregalach has not run since the Grand National last year and is no doubt being specially trained for the same race again. He has a chance here if he is fit, but he may well be short of a gallop, for which reason I shall leave him out. Grakle never wins. Meleaston is better handicapped with Brave May than he was at Birmingham, and for that reason must be considered to have a chance. Ashcrop is a rather interesting runner, as he is half-brother to the Ashe Cosh filly who was winning last summer on the Flat. He might run well here. May King does not seem so good as he was. I like best the chance of MELEASTON.

EGERTON HURDLE (2½m.).—Swift Agnes won here at the November Meeting, being successful in a maiden hurdle over two miles. There is no reason why she should not stay the extra half-mile this afternoon. Lagonda missed a race yesterday and may be started here. Loyal Scot is another who may run well, but he is only a good plater. SWIFT AGNES is my selection.

ALDERLEY STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—May King is also in an earlier event. The distance here will not be far enough for Mellerray's Belle, but will suit AMPULLA, who may win.

MANCHESTER RESULTS

1.30 (1.33).—The KNOTT MILL HANDICAP HURDLE of 200 sovs. Two miles and a half.

DESERT SHEIK, ch g, by All Alone—Panda (Mr. J. Hasner), aged, 10st. ..... W. Stott 1
TRUSTY, ch g, by Stedfast—Bolaria (Mr. M. Hutson), aged, 9st. 9lb. ..... Owner 2
BURWARTON, b h, by Son-in-Law—Miquette (Captain A. S. Wilson), 6 yrs, 10st. 9lb. ..... P. O'Hara 3

Rolie (Mr. T. R. Rimell), aged, 12st. ..... W. Speck 0
Duke of Florence (Mr. A. McAlpine), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... G. Pellerin 0
Desert Chief (Mrs. C. Beatty), aged, 12st. ..... T. Leader 0
Donegrande (Lieutenant-Commander E. Leake), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... P. Powell 0
ATOS (Mr. A. Boazman), aged, 11st. ..... A. Waudby 0
Lady Tor (Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Tweedie), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... Mr. J. Fawcus 0

(Winner trained by Carr, at Bromley Cross, Bolton)

BETTING.—6 to 4 agst. Rolie, 4 to 1 each Duke of Florence and Desert Sheik, 12 to 2 Desert Chief, 8 to 1 Lady Tor, 100 to 8 each Burwarton and Donaghadee, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; a head separated second and third. Rolie was fourth and ATOS last.

2.0 (2.0).—The FEBRUARY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

CURTAIN RAISER, ch g, by Scene Shifter—Longestine (Mrs. E. W. B. Leake), aged, 12st. ..... P. Powell 1
DRUMBIRK, ch g, by Zria—The Pile (Mr. H. Deterding), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... Owner 2
CORNAFULLA, ch g, by Bachelor's Craft—Bellette (Mr. A. Lowry), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... J. Lynn, jun. 3

Supercargo (Mr. B. Jarvis), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... P. Coleman 0
Theras (Mr. Holford Harrison), 5 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... J. Walsh 0
Trident (Mrs. R. Don), aged, 11st. ..... W. Thatcher 0
Tawny (Mr. C. M. Ainsworth), 6 yrs, 10st. 2lb. (car. 10st. 11lb.) ..... Owner 0

(Winner trained by Burns, at Ayr)

BETTING.—6 to 2 agst. Curtain Raiser, 3 to 1 Cornafulla, 4 to 1 Drumbirk, 6 to 1 Triplex, 8 to 1 Theras, 100 to 8 Supercargo, 33 to 1 Tawny.

Won by a length and a half; a bad third. Triplex was fourth and Supercargo the only other to finish.

2.30 (2.30).—The NORTHERN HURDLE (HANDICAP) of 300 sovs. Two miles.

SYRIAN, b g, by Aleppo—Pistoria (Mr. J. F. Dugdale), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... A. Waudby 1
WHITE FLAG, ch or gr g, by Grey Fox II—Give In (Mrs. Mundy), aged, 11st. 3lb. ..... W. Scott 2
PETER L, b g, by Meleager—Three Sheets (Mr. A. D. McAlpine), 5 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Walsh 3

Swashbuckler (Major J. A. Custs), 5 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... A. Tannock 0
Zig Zag (Mr. W. J. Peck), 5 yrs, 10st. ..... K. Lyall 0
Cherry Bridge (Major C. I. Scowcroft), aged, 10st. ..... S. Midwinter 0

(Winner trained by Peacock, at Middleham)

BETTING.—11 to 10 agst Syrian, 9 to 4 Swashbuckler, 5 to 1 agst White Flag, 10 to 1 Zig Zag, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Won by five lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Zig Zag was fourth and Cherry Bridge last.

(Continued at foot of next column)

MANCHESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses that have arrived)

1.30.—The ELLESMERE STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
PRIVIT'S PRIDE (Mr. W. R. Smith) ..Peacock	a	12	7
TENBY (Mr. J. F. Anderton) ..T. Rimell	5	12	0
CADOGATHIA (Mr. W. J. Rimell) ..T. Rimell	5	12	0
CLOUD ROWLAND (Mrs. C. Peaty) ..T. E. Leader	a	12	0
ROYAL ROMAN (Mr. D. G. Dickson) ..Coulthwaite	a	12	0
CROCHAN (Mr. J. Grey) ..Stubbs	a	12	0
AM. CUSH (Lord Mayebanksby) ..R. Thompson	6	12	0
KING BENNER (Mr. P. Sendry) ..Sunday	a	12	0
aINDIAN WARRIOR II. (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..Rosby	a	12	0
CHARTILLE (Mr. J. Snow) ..Rosby	6	12	0
HER LOT (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..F. Hartigan	6	12	0
DUMFRIESIAN (Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Tweedie) ..Wight	6	12	0
BURGUNDY MAYE (Mr. H. D. Dennis) ..Whitaker	5	11	7
JOHNS (Mr. J. A. Dewhurst) ..P. Dennis	5	11	7
CHEF SILMON (Mr. F. Greswolde-Williams) ..Bickley	5	11	7
CORMAN (Mr. W. L. Irvine) ..Mulholland	5	11	7
CH DENNIS (Mr. J. R. Thornton) ..Rendell	5	11	7
COTTONARDE (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..Storle	5	11	7
JOHN CAREY (Mr. W. Wilson) ..Eastbury	4	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PRIVIT'S PRIDE, A. Waudby; ALL OVER, F. Gurney; DUBLIN WARRIOR II., J. Moloney; DELLAVILLE, Less; TENE SALMON, Speck; CROCHAN, F. Croney.

2.0.—The SATURDAY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
SONNY FITZ (Mr. D. Forrester) ..Barthropp	6	12	7
DEEP SPRAY (Mrs. F. Gilbert) ..Coldbeck	a	12	2
HERALDINE (Mrs. W. H. Rendell) ..Bickerdike	a	12	2
LEASINGHAM, EARL (Captain J. Campbell) ..Mosley	a	12	2
PETER PAN (Mr. J. Peirdarras) ..Pendarves	a	12	0
EMPHATIC (Mrs. C. Jones) ..J. Scott	a	12	0
a WASH HALFA (Mr. B. Warner) ..O. Anthony	5	11	13
LIGHT (Mr. F. Wint) ..Wint	a	11	10
CONSTABLE (Brigadier-General G. Cheape) ..Easterby	a	11	10
CONQUEST (Mr. W. L. Irving) ..Mulholland	a	11	7
FORMIDABLE (Captain L. T. Davies) ..D. Garrison	a	11	7
HAIL FELLOW (Mrs. Meyrick) ..Pennick-Palmer	6	11	7
a XMAS MORN (Mr. H. B. Rose) ..Rose	a	11	5
COELIE (Mrs. Richley) ..Richley	a	11	5
REDOUBT (Mr. G. Elliott) ..Renton	6	11	5
FAIR PAULINE (Mr. J. Moseby) ..Moseby	6	11	2
FLYING PLAY (Mr. L. Parkinson) ..G. Armstrong	5	11	2
SILVER RIVER (Mr. F. Mannire) ..R. Payne	a	11	0
CORRIE DUFF (Mr. H. A. Brown) ..H. A. Brown	a	11	0
SPALDING (Mr. G. Flintham) ..Lyall	6	11	0
a FRANKNESS (Mr. H. R. Rose) ..Rose	5	11	0
TWIST LINE (Captain J. Campbell) ..Mosley	a	10	13
ROYAL REVERIE (Mr. H. A. Brown) ..H. A. Brown	5	10	12
SUNDAY RAMBLER (Mr. P. Higgins) ..McGuigan	a	10	11
aSARSTON (Mrs. Radcliffe) ..R. Gordon	a	10	11
a OUR EXCELLENCY (Mr. W. Lister) ..Barker	a	10	10
MR. NORTH (Mr. J. Morrison) ..In Ireland	a	10	10
RECKLESS GAL (Mr. C. F. Chesters) ..T. Rimell	a	10	10
POSTCHAISEMAN (Captain H. Hicking) ..Mosley	5	10	9
ROSANDAE (Mr. F. Wint) ..Wint	a	10	9
STEPHANIE (Mr. G. Picken) ..Scott	a	10	8
ONWARD (Mr. R. Renton) ..Renton	a	10	7
CROSS HANDS (Lord Westmorland) ..Lord Westmorland	a	10	5
DUKE ROY (Mr. N. Alvarez) ..Pulford	a	10	5
aGRILLIE (Mr. J. Porter) ..McGuigan	6	10	0
GARRETT (Mr. J. Dodd) ..J. Dodd	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

HORNLESS, P. Powell; WAIN HALFA, G. Pellerin; SUNSTAMP, J. Mason; CORDLET, F. Croney; HAIL FELLOW, J. Moloney; XMAS MORN or FRANKNESS, J. Hamey; CORRIE DUFF, —; FRONT LINE, K. Piggott; SUNDAY RAMBLER or GRILLIE, A. Tannock; SARSTON, W. Speck; HIS EXCELLENCY, —.

2.30.—The COUNTY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aRATHCOOLE (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..T. E. Leader	a	12	7
LOW TIDE (Mr. R. Bowness) ..Coulthwaite	a	12	0
aWIND SWEPT (Mr. A. K. Charlesworth) ..Bazley	a	11	7
aLEWENDON (Mr. R. G. MacMillan) ..Lane	a	11	7
MR. MASCAR (Mrs. C. Jones) ..Gilbert	a	11	4
TONY BOY (Mr. C. Odlum) ..In Ireland	a	11	2
SOCRATES (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..H. Harrison	a	11	0
KILLADOON (Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Tweedie) ..Wight	a	11	0
STARKOT (Major J. R. Walker) ..Whitaker	a	11	0
BLUE RAG (Mr. M. Evans) ..J. Anthony	a	10	9
aTALLOW KNIGHT (Mr. H. H. Rose) ..Rose	a	10	9
PENBOUCH (Baron F. de Trafford) ..F. Hartigan	6	10	9
aLAWSON BOY (Mr. R. C. Nelson) ..Bickley	6	10	7
ACE OF BLADES (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Fawcus) ..Fawcus	a	10	7
WHITE MOUNTAIN (Major W. Newland Hillas) ..Hammett	a	10	6
THE DANCER (Mrs. Mundy) ..D. Harrison	a	10	2
aCHARLTON (Mr. J. Harper) ..J. Harper	a	10	0
aSOUTH GREEN (Mr. J. Burke) ..In Ireland	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

RATHCOOLE, T. Leader; WIND SWEPT, A. Waudby; LEWENDON, R. Everett; TONY BOY, —; SOCRATES, J. Walsh; KILLADOON, J. Weymes; TALLOW KNIGHT, Sir P. Grant Lawson; ACE OF BLADES, Mr. J. Mason; ACE OF BLADES, Mr. J. Fawcus; SOUTH GREEN, —.

3.0.—The 154th Year of the GRAND ALLIES STEEPLECHASE (handicap) of 400 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
GRI (7lb. ex) (Mr. R. D. Davis) ..Woodland	a	12	12
EAST GALWAY (Mr. J. S. Shepherd) ..In Ireland	a	12	7
aGRAKLE (Mr. C. R. Taylor) ..Coulthwaite	a	11	11
aDONALACH (Mrs. M. A. Getsonell) ..T. E. Leader	a	11	11
RHYTICERE (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..Duller	a	11	7
BRAVE MAY (Mr. F. W. Keen) ..H. Harrison	a	11	5
THUMP CARD (Lord Stalbridge) ..O. Anthony	a	11	5
MOSSOCCO (Mr. A. Bendon) ..Woodland	a	11	4
a BRAVE CRY (Mr. W. Parsonage) ..Whitaker	a	11	4
EAST VENTON (Mr. W. P. Tyser) ..H. Barrett	a	11	4
GIBUS (Captain F. E. Guest) ..F. Barrett	6	10	12
TOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..Powell	a	10	11
a MAY KING (Mrs. H. Monro) ..K. Thompson	a	10	11
a MELEASTON (Mr. W. R. Smith) ..Beebby	a	10	10
CROCKADOON (Mr. H. S. Henderson) ..Powell	a	10	4
a GOLD FLAKE (Mr. J. M. Woodville) ..Sneyd	a	10	4
ALLERLEAS (Mrs. E. V. Lonsworth) ..J. Scott	a	10	2
CORAL REEF II. (Major J. Straker) ..Woodland	a	10	2
ASHCROP (Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Tweedie) ..Wight	a	10	1
SOUTH LOUTH (Major H. D. Beamish) ..In Ireland	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GRAKLE, K. Piggott; GREGALACH, R. Everett; BRAVE MAY, J. Walsh; BRAVE CRY, T. Cullinan; MAY KING, F. Gurney; MELEASTON, J. Moloney; GOLD FLAKE, D. Morgan; CORAL REEF II., G. Goswell; ASHCROP, J. Weymes.

3.30.—The EGERTON HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
TWO ROYALS (Mr. C. W. Langlands) ..C. Langlands	a	12	7
aSYRIAN (Mr. J. L. Dugdale) ..Peacock	a	12	5
ALACRITY (Mr. M. Markam) ..K. Thompson	a	12	5
aLOYAL SCOT (Mrs. A. Gemmell) T. E. Leader	a	11	10
LAGONDA (Mr. C. Odlum) ..In Ireland	5	11	7
MARK TWAIN (Mr. J. S. Wight) ..Wight	a	11	7
aSWIFT AGNES (Mr. A. Leary) ..In Ireland	a	11	7
aZIG ZAG (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..Bazley	5	11	1
aBURBARTON (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..Hammett	6	11	0
aVICE-REGENT (Lord Lonsdale) ..R. Armstrong	a	11	0
TROUTFORD (Mr. G. B. Robinson) ..Benton	5	10	9
SPOSTOON (Mr. T. E. Jesson) ..Private	a	10	9
DRIMMORE (Mr. W. Parsonage) ..Whitaker	5	10	9
aCOSTRABAND (Mr. J. Lidbury) ..Rickley	5	10	7
HISTORICAL (Mr. N. Hardy) ..T. E. Leader	5	10	7
SUSSEX (Mr. W. Hunt) ..Ireland	a	10	7
aCOMMANDER (Mr. C. E. Taylor) ..Coulthwaite	a	10	7
aWHITE VIOLET (Mr. R. Thackray) ..O. Anthony	6	10	5
aTRUSTY (Mr. M. Hutson) ..Owner	a	10	3
THE GUARDSMAN II. (Brigadier-General R. Peel) ..J. Dodd	5	10	2
aMONK'S GIRDLE (Mr. T. B. Beattie) ..Benton	6	10	0
LEASINGHAM, EARL (Captain J. Campbell) ..Mosley	a	10	0
LIGHT (Mr. F. Wint) ..Wint	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LOYAL SCOT, T. Leader; LAGONDA, —; SWIFT AGNES, J. Lynn; BURBARTON, O. Anthony; COMMANDER, J. Mason; CORIACH, K. Piggott; WHITE VIOLET, Mr. Thackray; MONK'S GIRDLE, Mr. Elliott; LEASINGHAM EARL, J. Hamey.

There were no official scratchings issued by Messrs. Weatherby in London yesterday.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

2s. UNIV. STAKE AND WINNING

1.30.—Desert Sheik, WIN 30s., PLACE 16s. 9d. Trusty, PLACE 15s. 9d.; Burwarton, PLACE 10s. 3d.

2.0.—Curtain Raiser, WIN 17s., PLACE 9s. 3d. Drumbirk, PLACE 3s. 3d.

2.30.—Syrian, WIN 3s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 9d. White Flag, PLACE 6s. 9d.

3.0.—Checktaker, WIN 5s. 3d., PLACE 3s. 3d. Argos Lad, PLACE 22s.

3.30.—Count Dracula, WIN 10s.; PLACE 3s. 3d. Sir Jasper, PLACE 2s. 6d.

4.0.—Corduroy, WIN 5s., PLACE 3s. Harpooner, PLACE 15s. 9d.; El Cano, PLACE 7s.

AFRICAN " DOUBLE.—2.0 Curtain Raiser and 2.30 Syrian, £8 18s. to £1.

3.0 (3.0).—The CITY SELLING HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

CHECKTAKER, b g, by The White Knight—Beguilement (Mr. Holford Harrison), aged, 11st. ..... J. Walsh 1
ARGOS LAD, ch h, by Argos—Bachelor's Lass (Mr. A. Lowry), 6 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Costello 2
LENGLEN, ch g, by Long Set—Sheelin (Mr. R. W. Maulings), aged, 11st. ..... D. Butchers 3

Jurat (Mr. A. Lowry), aged, 11st. ..... J. Lynn, jun. 0
May B. (Mr. T. J. Reay), aged, 11st. ..... F. Gurney 0
Melzo (Mr. G. Caney), 5 yrs, 10st. 3lb. ..... W. Speck 0
Devastation (Mrs. G. Smith), 5 yrs, 10st. 3lb. (car. 10st. 4lb.) ..... Scovill 0

(Winner trained by H. Harrison, at Bangor-on-Dee)

BETTING.—9 to 4 agst Checktaker, 11 to 4 Lenglen, 4 to 1 Argos Lad, 5 to 1 Devastation, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; a length separated second and third. May B. was fourth and Devastation last.

3.30 (3.31).—The IRK STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

COUNT DRACULA, b g, by Count Anthony—Maze of Mirros (Mr. R. Richards), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... W. Speck 1
SIR JASPER, b g, by Rockaway—Prestezza (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bingham), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... J. Walsh 0
HEARTBURN, b g, by Tredennis—Ingenue (Lord Allendale), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..... J. Moloney 3

The Howling Mob (Mrs. R. Cheape), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... T. Carey 0

(Winner trained by T. Rimell, at Kinnersley)

BETTING.—Even Heartburn, 2 to 1 agst Sir Jasper, 9 to 2 Count Dracula, 20 to 1 agst The Howling Mob.

Won by 10 lengths; a length separated second and third.

4.0 (4.0).—The PADDOCK HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

CORDUROY, br g, by Stratford—Saphirol (Mr. S. Wootton), 11st. ..... S. Ingham 1
HARPOONER, b g, by Gay Crusader—Harpoon (Mr. T. Taylor), 10st. 9lb. ..... R. Matthews 2

EL-CLARO, b g, by Ellanscraan—Clare House (Captain G. Lockett), 11st. ..... T. Leader 3

Handsome (Sir A. Butt), 11st. ..... J. Ward 0
Standby (Mr. H. D. Dennis), 11st. ..... T. Duggan 0
Sept (Mr. L. Jones), 11st. ..... A. Waudby 0
Trysted (Mr. J. McLean), 11st. ..... A. Tannock 0
Warning (Mr. L. Oppenheim), 11st. ..... W. Speck 0
Rochester Rose (Mr. W. J. Peck), 11st. ..... K. Lyall 0
Simondale (Major W. Thompson), 11st. ..... E. Sully 0
Brucehaven (Lord Wavertree), 11st. ..... J. Mason 0

(Winner trained by Coulthwaite, at Helmsford)

BETTING.—9 to 4 agst Corduroy, 11 to 4 agst Handsome, 10 to 1 El-Claro, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by four lengths; the same distance separated second and third. Sept was fourth and Simondale last.

PLUMPTON PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses that have arrived)

1.30.—The STANMER SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aKING PUDDLE (Mrs. D. H. Boswall-Preston) ..Boswall-Preston	6	12	0
SPORTING TIMES (Lt. J. B. D'Ardenne) ..D'Ardenne	a	12	0
aCWANGO (Mr. C. Gord) ..Pendarves	a	12	0
MISS MAN (Mr. J. M. Gosden) ..Gosden	a	12	0
CLARGIE (Mr. W. Harris) ..C. Young	a	12	0
NAUTICAL SWELL (Mr. T. Hitzler) ..Thrale	a	12	0
aREDGRANE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..A. Law	a	12	0
ENDWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..Hedges	a	12	0
aDICTATUS (Mr. H. Smyth) ..H. Smyth	a	12	0
aPINE BLUFF (Mr. A. Law) ..A. Law	a	12	0
FITZPICTON (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..Pendarves	a	12	0
MELODIOUS (Mr. E. Paget) ..H. Leader	a	12	0
aTUDOR O'NEILL (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..Pendarves	a	12	0
WORD OF HONOUR (Mr. C. A. Ringwood) ..Ringwood	a	12	0
MENAIBRAE (Mr. E. R. Skey) ..Private	a	12	0
JUGGLER (Mr. P. Thrale) ..Thrale	a	12	0
THE ADMIRAL (Mr. G. R. A. Vallance) ..C. Chapman	a	12	0
VANITY III. (Mrs. A. Wall) ..C. Chapman	a	12	0
HACIENDALE (Mrs. Whiteley) ..Whiteley	a	12	0
SIGNAL ROCKET (Lord Glenelg) ..G. Bennett	5	12	0
FITZAURARI (Lord Lovat) ..W. Nightingall	5	11	7
MOSCOW (Major E. K. Middleton) ..Major Mairs	5	11	7

2.0.—The PALMER SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
CATHALAN (Mr. T. Mott) ..Thrale	a	12	12
aRED CONRAD (Mr. J. P. Johnson) ..Pendarves	a	12	0
GROSVENDALE (Lord Grosvenor) ..S. Bennett	6	11	12
DILIGENCIA (Miss M. Drake) ..A. Law	5	11	11
aETOILE D'ARGENT (Mr. S. Wootton) F. Wootton	6	11	9
DUCHESS OF GWENT (Mrs. A. Paillo) ..S. Bennett	6	11	9
MONK'S DREAM (Miss Williams-Bulkeley) ..Gore	6	11	8
TURNTIDE (Mr. J. M. Gosden) ..Gosden	a	11	7
IOLAIR (Mr. R. Gore) ..Gore	a	11	7
WISE PRINCE (Mr. W. Wilson) ..Pulford	a	11	6
MAY MCGLUE (Mr. R. Middlemas) ..J. Reardon	a	11	6
aSAFE IN BED (Mr. D. Shilcock) ..Hackett	a	11	6
aHEMELOOM (Miss H. Cooper) ..Larkin	5	11	6
aSHINING LIGHT (Mr. V. Smyth) ..W. Smyth	a	11	6
POL ROGER (Mr. J. Read) ..Coombes	5	11	5
EPILOGUE (Mr. J. P. Johnson) ..Pendarves	5	11	5
VENETIAN STAR (Mr. F. Pollitzer) C. Langlands	a	11	5
STAR SAINT (Mrs. J. Ribll) ..Hackett	a	11	0
ROBY RENTO (Major C.H. Stevens) Major Stevens	a	10	13
aHENNAFTY (Mr. E. R. Hedges) ..G. Sadler	6	10	12
COLENSO (Th. ex.) (Mr. P. Hands) ..Thrale	4	10	12
TWENTY-FIRST (Major W. Thompson) Benton	a	10	10
REVERDITO (Mrs. N. Bennett) ..J. Bennett	4	10	10
aLADY BUCKLEY (Mr. H. F. Turner) ..Turner	6	10	7
aCAPSICUM (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..Pendarves	6	10	7
FLAXEN BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..A. Law	6	10	6
THYESTE (Mr. E. N. Willett) ..Willett	6	10	6
SPANISH FLOWER (Mr. J. S. Porter) McMullen	4	10	5
aSIGNET (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..Pendarves	a	10	4
OUR BILL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..Hedges	a	10	4
aARSINOE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..Hedges	5	10	3
aCATLAP (Mr. C. W. Langlands) C. Langlands	4	10	0
aCOMMANDER (Mr. J. Walton) ..Coventon	4	10	0
SLINION (Mr. A. Law) ..A. Law	4	10	0
SILVER SPRING (Mr. J. A. Newman) Geering	a	10	0
aSHOOTERS HILL (Mr. H. H. Jeffree) ..Pulford	6	10	0

2.30.—The BROOKSIDE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
BRIGHAM'S END (Lord Queenborough) G. Bennett	a	12	7
HOLIDAY HALL (Mr. A. L. Harmsworth) ..Poole	a	12	2
aBRACKRAWN (Mr. R. Millanke) ..W. Payne	a	11	12
LANGSDORFF (Mr. R. Hall) ..T. E. Leader	a	11	7
REBEL GIRL (Mrs. A. Wall) ..C. Chapman	a	11	5
aITALIAN SUMMER (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) Powell	a	11	5
AFRIKANDER (Sib. ex.) (Mr. A. Dunn) ..C. Langlands	6	11	4
ROSICONE (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..Hare	a	11	0
EARLY SURPRISE (Major C. H. Stevens) Stevens	a	11	0
SLIEVE GRIOS (Captain R. Norman) ..Gore	a	11	0
EAST AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ..Powell	a	11	0
aCHIRON (Mr. A. M. Jones) ..Turner	a	10	9
aCOURT SCANDAL II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson) A. Law	6	11	7
CLEMENTINA II. (Mr. E. P. Harding) Private	a	10	5
aLINDSHOLM (Mr. C. C. Mackay) ..Mackay	a	10	5
YOUNG PRINCE (Mr. W. Marden) ..J. Reardon	a	10	0
H.M. (Captain G. Whitaker) ..Willett	a	10	0

3.0.—The EASTBOURNE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
KILLECKLE (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..Martin	a	12	7
FIRST OFFENCE (Mr. E. Cornelius) ..Butchers	6	11	11
aBALBOUR (Mr. A. M. Jones) ..Turner	a	11	11
BATTLER (Mr. W. Nightingall) ..W. Nightingall	5	11	9
THE TYKE (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth) ..Poole	5	11	9
aGRANDENE (Mr. G. H. Rigby) ..Gore	6	11	7
RISKY STAR (Mr. J. Rimell) ..Hackett	6	11	7
OLD BERKELEY (Mr. W. Duckworth) ..W. Payne	5	11	5
CORNWALLIS (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..Hare	5	11	2
aCOLLEEN BAWN (Mr. A. Young) ..A. Young	a	11	2
aSQUABBLER (Miss R. Murray) ..Pendarves	a	11	2
aDESIREE (Mr. F. Ferner) ..G. Sadler	6	10	15
KNIGHT OF KNOCKERVAN (Mr. A. K. Mcalpine) ..Poole	4	10	11
BEAU DE GUENT (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..Hammond	6	10	10
GALLIER (Mr. Y. Peters) ..W. Smyth	6	10	10
aTREASURER (Mr. A. D. Halford) ..A. Law	6	10	4
aBREWSTER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..A. Law	6	10	4
aHAPLY (Mr. D. Collinson) ..Collinson	5	10	3
KHADIR (Lord Queenborough) ..G. Bennett	5	10	2
BILL STYKES (Mr. H. E. Lawrence) ..Poole	4	10	2
aRANGEFINDER (Major J. Straker) ..Hyland	4	10	2
aFOURFOOTED (Mrs. J. Huelin) ..Hackett	6	10	0
DESKRIE (Mr. J. A. Newman) ..Geering	a	10	0

3.30.—The RINGMER NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aFINCHLEY BRIDGE (Colonel H. Alves) ..Pulford	a	11	12
ROUNDTABLE (Mr. J. Rimell) ..Rimell	a	11	12
FIERY FOOT (

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S COUNTY SEMI-FINALS

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

In addition to the match between Scotland and Wales at Murrayfield, the prospects of which were reviewed in yesterday's issue of *The Times*, there will be decided this afternoon the two matches in the semi-final round of the County Championship. At Twickenham, Middlesex, the holders, will meet Gloucestershire, the representatives of the South-Western Division; at Kersal, Manchester, Lancashire, who were the runners-up last season, will meet the East Midlands.

The match between Middlesex and Gloucestershire should be a close and interesting game. Middlesex once more will have a strong side, though the full back, both centre three-quarter backs, the scrummage half-back, and six of the forwards will be different men from those who assisted the county to win the replayed final at Blundellsands last year and the championship for the first time. It says something for the resources of Middlesex that it can find men like H. C. C. Laird and J. W. G. Hume to take the places of G. V. Stephenson and S. E. P. Edenborough, and a scrummage half-back so nearly an international player as A. Key to take that of W. C. Powell who, after all, has been called to the assistance of Wales. The pack, who will miss the inspiring presence of W. W. Wakefield, may well be beaten in the scrummage, and it is here, with J. S. Tucker in the centre of the front row, that Gloucestershire may hold a decisive advantage. Behind the scrummage Middlesex may have the faster runners, but it is questionable whether their combination will be any better than that of Gloucestershire, who, but for the loss of Gwyn Davies, another Welshman called to Edinburgh, as the partner of George Davies, might have had the stronger three-quarter backs. Gwyn Davies, on his form against Cornwall, was a great player and as fast almost as J. S. R. Reeve. At half-back, again, I. C. Bendall, the former Rosslyn Park stand-off player, is by no means a bad match for R. S. Spong and the craft of C. B. Carter will have to be countered by some really good play on the part of Key.

Lancashire, like Middlesex, have been lucky enough to find at their disposal plenty of good men. G. D. Butler, of Fylde, and G. S. Wilson, now of Birkenhead Park, are quite as capable three-quarter backs as I. A. D. Aitchison, of Fylde, and J. C. Benson, of Waterloo, whose places they take; and among the four new forwards is J. W. Scott, the former Scottish international player. Lancashire made a very disappointing start in the Northern Division of the Championship, but they took full advantage of the failures of the other counties and ended up with a victory over Cheshire. The East Midlands, who beat Leicestershire by 12 points to 6 as long ago as November 11, and reached the semi-final round by beating Warwickshire by 11 points to 9, have a team that contains few outstanding players, and those who have gained anything like widespread fame have passed their best; but, regarded as a team, they may be hard to beat, particularly in conditions that slow down their opponents. Each of the three-quarter backs and the stand-off half-back is a Bedford club player, while the full back, scrummage half-back, and six of the forwards, come from Northampton.

TEAMS

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

SCOTLAND.—*R. C. Warren (Glasgow Academicals), back; *I. S. Smith (London Scottish), *G. P. S. Macpherson (Edinburgh Academicals), T. M. Hart (Glasgow University), and *W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals), three-quarter backs; †W. Waddell (Glasgow Academicals) and *J. B. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals), half-backs; *H. S. Macintosh (Glasgow University), *W. B. Welsh (Hawick), *J. Gillespie (Hawick), R. Foster (Hawick), *R. T. Smith (Kelso), W. C. Agnew (Stewart's F.P.), *R. Rowend (Glasgow High School), and *F. H. Waters (Cambridge University), forwards.

WALES.—T. Bassett (Penarth), back; *Gwyn Davies (Cardiff), *B. E. Turnbull (Cardiff), Graham Jones (Cardiff), and R. Boon (Cardiff), three-quarter backs; *F. Williams (Cardiff) and *W. C. Powell (Loughton Welsh), half-backs; *T. Arthur (Neath), H. C. Day (Newport), *A. Rees-Jones (Cardiff), *E. Jenkins (Llanelly), *A. Lemon (Neath), *H. Peacock (Newport), D. Thomas (Swansea), and *I. Jones (Llanelly) (captain), forwards.

* A former international player.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

TWICKENHAM.—MIDDLESEX v. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

MIDDLESEX.—J. D. Bradford (Harlequins), back; J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins), H. C. C. Laird (Harlequins), J. W. G. Hume (Old Millhillians), and H. E. Carris (Old Millhillians), three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians) and A. Key (Old Cranleighans), half-backs; A. E. C. Prescott (Harlequins), W. Morgan (London Irish), J. C. Jr. Embleton (Cambridge University and Old Paulines), W. W. Barnard (St. Mary's Hospital and Old Leysians), P. T. Couper (Rosslyn Park), W. E. Tucker (Blackheath), R. A. P. Hogbin (Guy's Hospital), and C. B. Bailey (Blackheath), forwards.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—H. Boughton (Gloucester), back; R. James (Gloucester), D. W. Burland (Bristol), G. Davies (Cheltenham), and D. McCarthy (Gloucester), three-quarter backs; I. C. Bendall (Cheltenham) and C. B. Carter (Cheltenham), half-backs; J. S. Tucker (captain), Bryant (Bristol), and W. Wadley (Gloucester), A. Carpenter (Gloucester), J. W. Williams (St. Bartholomew's Hospital), L. C. Spong (Gloucester), and S. Weaver (Cinderford), forwards.

KERSAL.—LANCASHIRE v. EAST MIDLANDS

LANCASHIRE.—J. W. Stewart (Preston Grasshoppers), back; B. Butler (Fylde), G. Ogden (Fylde), G. S. Wilson (Birkenhead Park), and I. W. Calder (Waterloo), three-quarter backs; S. S. C. Meikle (Waterloo) and J. P. McArthur (Waterloo), half-backs; H. G. Perriton (Waterloo), E. T. Foulds (Waterloo), J. W. Scott (Waterloo), S. W. Livesey (Manchester), H. C. S. Jones (Manchester), A. Hesmondhalgh (Liverpool), E. H. Weld (Waterloo), and H. Toft (Manchester University), forwards.

EAST MIDLANDS.—R. Vaughan (Northampton), back; A. E. Alston (Bedford), F. E. Reed (Bedford), Cock (Brumwell (Bedford), and L. G. Ashwell (Bedford), three-quarter backs; T. H. K. Williams (Bedford) and C. Millward (Northampton), half-backs; R. Webb (Northampton), R. J. Longland (Northampton), T. Harris (Northampton), W. H. Weston (Northampton), E. Coley (Northampton), D. Matthews (Northampton), A. S. Roscoroni (West Hertz), and R. T. Perkins (Bedford), forwards.

CLUB TEAMS AND FIXTURES

BLACKHEATH.—BLACKHEATH v. THE ARMY (2.45)

BLACKHEATH.—J. A. N. Giles, back; H. P. Jacob, A. P. Hamilton-Stubber, R. G. Hopkins, and Sir T. G. Devitt, three-quarter backs; R. S. Bishop and T. T. Kemp, half-backs; T. W. Gubb, C. L. Ashford, M. A. Bonaventure, W. J. Pratten, C. H. B. Rodham, K. J. McIntyre and J. Black, and R. Rowley, forwards.

THE ARMY.—Second Lieutenant E. W. D. Holt-Wilson (R.A.), back; Lieutenant G. Prideaux (R.A.), Lieutenant F. E. Adett (1st Battalion, K.O.S.B. Regiment), Second Lieutenant A. L. Nowis (2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment), and Second Lieutenant J. W. Walrigh (R.A.), three-quarter backs; Second Lieutenant J. R. Cole (2nd Battalion, The Loyal Regiment) and Second Lieutenant C. C. McCreight (R.A.), half-backs; Lieutenant H. H. C. Withers (R.E.), Corporal (Lance-Sergeant) J. Gill (2nd Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment), Second Lieutenant H. Rew (Royal Tank Corps), Second Lieutenant R. G. S. Hobbs (R.A.), Second Lieutenant F. C. Drummond (2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment), Second Lieutenant L. E. Scott (2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment), Lieutenant K. M. Wright (R.A.), and A. N. Other, forwards.

RICHMOND.—RICHMOND v. OXFORD UNIVERSITY (3.0)

RICHMOND.—J. P. Whitley, back; G. M. Burton, C. F. M. Green, H. D. Bradshaw, and G. A. Bibbey, three-quarter backs; R. V. Godfray and F. M. T. Mundell, half-backs; D. V. Allen, R. Lee, C. E. Hopwood, H. K. A. Martin, D. Turnland Young, E. V. Lowse, G. F. S. Prees, and E. Gibson, forwards.

BROCKLANDS.—SALE v. MANCHESTER (2.45)

SALE.—H. Thorp, C. T. B. Leigh, A. N. Other, and H. R. Caddick, three-quarter backs; J. W. S. Barclay and J. P. Cooper, half-backs; Dr. A. G. Gilbert (captain), R. F. Massey, F. Hughes, J. Kendal, E. H. Marchington, M. C. Layton, A. H. Walker, and J. A. Bell, forwards.

WOODFORD.—WOODFORD v. OLD WHITGIFTIANS (3.0)

WOODFORD.—N. Payne, back; J. H. Bosg, J. S. Breeborough, F. C. Bryan, and G. A. Cripps, three-quarter backs; H. H. Walker-Arnott and L. B. Dyball, half-backs; A. Cooke, D. C. Kendrew, J. H. Bourne, G. C. Wathen, R. Briggs (captain), H. T. Pattoule. G. S. Seward, and T. L. Glover, forwards.

WANDSWORTH COMMON.—OLD LEYSIANS v. OLD HAILEYBURIANS (3.0)

OLD LEYSIANS.—R. Bassett, C. R. Kilner, C. T. E. Taylor, C. M. Wales, and G. M. Pillo, three-quarter backs; C. Lindsay and L. H. Birch, half-backs; T. W. Reed (captain), G. T. Nash, Boston, E. J. Boston, A. S. Hargreaves, J. T. Allston, H. H. Prondfoot, A. Macfarlane, and D. R. Macpherson, forwards.

OLD HAILEYBURIANS.—T. Venables, back; F. J. Pope, L. Henderson, R. Briggs, and W. Hanney, three-quarter backs; E. E. L. Clark and W. L. Miller, half-backs; R. F. Bonallack, H. F. W. Holmes, T. D. Andrews, A. Cash, R. G. T. Tangye, D. H. MacLeod, G. S. Sturt, and G. F. M. Davis, forwards.

TEDDINGTON.—OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS v. OLD MILLHILLIANS (2.45)

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—F. F. Sidgwick, back; W. R. Gregg, G. E. Buncombe, L. Brewster, and R. G. Turnbull, three-quarter backs; H. D. Heck and J. R. Dobbie, half-backs; R. F. Tebbutt, A. W. Brown, E. F. Andrews, T. M. Wilkins, J. Vaughan, C. G. Blumson, J. C. Arnold, and C. L. B. Thomson, forwards.

OLD MILLHILLIANS.—G. F. Clement, back; J. F. Medlicott, A. Lapthorn, H. Lecke, and G. M. Liddle, three-quarter backs; K. R. Colman and W. H. Delay, half-backs; N. T. Thornelue, H. D. Cavashan, L. Medlicott, A. Lapthorn, Edwards, P. D. Howard, L. T. Jancock, and J. E. Benham, forwards.

HONOR OAK PARK.—GUY'S HOSPITAL v. ROSSLYN PARK (3.0)

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—L. Waller, back; A. J. D. Lewis, A. E. Gibson, D. F. Eyre, and G. G. Solomon, three-quarter backs; W. H. Lewis and J. Howell, half-backs; C. E. P. Popplewell, C. D. Malone, R. A. P. Hogbin, C. W. Thomas, S. S. Batchelor, T. Morgan, K. P. Smith, and J. Kanowsky, forwards.

ROSSLYN PARK.—A. N. Other, back; W. Lusty, R. C. Schuthen, C. C. Moore, and A. N. Other, three-quarter backs; W. R. Collins and A. K. Woodhouse, half-backs; C. J. O'Neill, J. N. Jones, A. C. Lusty, A. Kendall, R. V. Iliffe, R. G. Forbes-Bassett, E. L. Tatz, and E. Carrick, forwards.

GLOUCESTER.—UNITED SERVICES v. GLOUCESTER (3.0)

UNITED SERVICES.—S. H. Cargill, back; D. S. Chatford, C. M. Sladen, T. S. Lee, and A. R. Freeman, three-quarter backs; J. C. Moore and C. C. S. Davies, half-backs; T. G. F. Crick, M. J. Brennan, W. W. Linton, W. Forrest, H. R. M. Laird, D. Orr-Ewing, W. C. Thomas, and M. S. Townsend, forwards.

CHISWICK PARK.—ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL v. DEVONPORT SERVICES

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—T. J. Ryan, back; R. M. Marshall, J. A. Nunn, C. B. Prowse, and J. D. Boyce, three-quarter backs; F. J. Belby and J. T. C. Taylor, half-backs; C. R. Jenkins, V. C. Thompson, H. D. Robertson, W. M. Capper, J. M. Jackson, J. R. Jenkins, B. S. Lewis, and E. M. Darmady, forwards.

NORTHAMPTON.—NORTHAMPTON v. HARLEQUINS

HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard, back; R. Hamilton Wickes, K. H. Chapman, R. Hebbard, and P. Hodge, three-quarter backs; H. A. Style and D. F. Phillips, half-backs; E. H. Fourakre, R. Payne, B. H. Corker, T. E. Dunkley, M. L. P. Jackson, J. H. Sears, D. H. Decker, and D. E. Willis, forwards.

BELSIZE.—OLD ALLEYNIANS v. RUGBY (3.0)

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—K. C. P. Whiteley, back; E. Wood, E. D. Miller, G. A. Osborne, and J. E. Pettifer, three-quarter backs; J. R. Attree and K. E. W. Andreae, half-backs; T. L. Foster, A. M. Dixon, A. E. S. Talbot, A. F. Heppenstall, K. J. Stark, T. E. Priest, F. King, and G. Bethell Jones, forwards.

LEICESTER.—LEICESTER v. LONDON SCOTTISH

LONDON SCOTTISH.—W. R. B. Sample, back; R. M. Findlay, W. G. Dove, A. M. Young, and E. G. Taylor, three-quarter backs; E. M. Henderson and G. McLaren, half-backs; W. N. Roughead, G. J. M. Gray, A. G. McLeod, R. K. F. MacLennan, H. A. Aitchison, A. R. Ramsay, J. G. Watherston, and A. N. Other, forwards.

HALE END.—LONDON HOSPITAL v. OLD CRANLEIGHANS (2.45)

OLD CRANLEIGHANS.—C. J. R. Durrant, back; A. M. Richardson, H. H. Lambert, G. R. K. Lee, and H. A. Richardson, three-quarter backs; C. E. J. Lambert and A. H. Holford, half-backs; H. R. Heard, J. E. Reynon, E. R. Kay, D. H. Roberts, J. F. Cope, E. W. Hall, R. H. Martin, and B. O'M. Deane, forwards.

PORTSMOUTH.—PORTSMOUTH UNITED SERVICES v. OLD PAULINES (2.45)

OLD PAULINES.—F. B. W. Mills, back; A. Jankel, G. L. Olliff, J. H. Salmons, and E. A. Low, three-quarter backs; R. W. Baily and S. M. Mischler, half-backs; C. H. Dixon, G. A. Hebbleton, R. Hebbleton, R. Higens, J. S. H. King, E. O. H. Thompson, W. R. Scott, and R. H. S. Nicholls, forwards.

BEDFORD.—BEDFORD v. ROYAL AIR FORCE

BEDFORD.—R. Eddsforth, back; A. R. Pessone, J. G. Cook, N. T. Pryor, and J. White, three-quarter backs; A. R. Jesty and R. Plewman, half-backs; A. Marshall, J. M. M. Bilham, I. Evans, W. H. Stapley, F. Holmes, R. Willsher, E. A. Joy, and H. W. S. Coward, forwards.

CAMBRIDGE.—ST. CATHARINE'S COLLEGE v. OLD BLUES (2.45)

OLD BLUES.—H. Allsop, back; T. G. Jennings, A. C. Bennett, E. M. Underly, and R. A. Jones, three-quarter backs; K. C. Oliver and H. E. R. Wales, half-backs; J. N. Young, T. N. Pearce, J. Garrard, R. E. Peters, W. K. Payne, C. J. Redman, P. G. Wyatt, and D. C. V. Roberts, forwards.

HERNE HILL.—LONDON WELSH v. ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL (2.45)

LONDON WELSH.—J. P. Morgan, back; A. E. Brookes (or L. J. Harris), J. Roberts (or G. Richards), A. H. Jones, and R. L. Jones, three-quarter backs; R. S. Lewis and D. E. Roberts, half-backs; (forwards from) W. A. V. Thomas, J. R. Evans, W. Morris, R. V. Howell, Idris Davies, R. Jones, T. Baverstock, E. Martin, W. J. C. Richards, and S. Williams.

TWICKENHAM.—ST. MARY'S COLLEGE v. L.C.C. (2.45)

L.C.C.—J. G. Findlay, back; K. W. Hunn, A. Thompson, M. Phillips, and J. D. Harries, three-quarter backs; J. G. Turner and W. J. Dixon (captain), half-backs; F. C. Cole, E. G. Thorpe, W. G. Webb, P. Fudon, E. James, A. Coates, J. M. Miller, and R. C. Geil, forwards.

GROVE PARK.—OLD STORTFORDIANS v. CHELMSFORD (2.45)

OLD STORTFORDIANS.—H. Snelgrove, back; R. Collett, H. Es. Wall (captain), C. Bonnar, and M. C. Pearce, three-quarter backs; M. C. F. Hall and N. J. Dredge, half-backs; J. Hartley Smith, Jr. Krith, D. M. C. Best-W. S. Jones, R. O. Johnstone, C. J. Chamberlain, M. L. Arnold, and G. B. Knight, forwards.

ELMER'S END.—STANDARD BANK OF S.A. v. LLOYDS BANK (3.30)

LLOYDS BANK.—A. S. Judd, back; A. G. King, J. R. McWean, F. J. Hodges, and A. R. Taylor, three-quarter backs; J. L. S. Fletcher and R. F. Cockerill, half-backs; T. M. Woodhan, L. C. Ritchie, M. C. R. White, C. Featherby, E. C. Monkhouse, P. H. Stacey, H. G. Parr (captain), and R. W. Emerson, forwards.

GUNNERSBURY.—U.C.S. OLD BOYS v. LONDON IRISH

U.C.S. OLD BOYS.—R. W. R. Moore, back; H. R. Lunay, J. J. Turnbull, R. A. Amlot, and J. M. Birch, three-quarter backs; G. MacKenzie and E. M. Wygate, half-backs; C. M. Wilson, D. A. C. Kelly, M. W. Knapp, C. T. Every, E. W. Parkes, H. L. Wilsdon, H. G. Loxdale, and R. Almenrader, forwards.

LONDON IRISH (selected from).—G. MacMahon, back; T. W. King, F. S. Hodder, J. Shackleton, J. Buckley, and P. A. Gummer, three-quarter backs; L. Reed and G. Barry, half-backs; T. Whittaker, H. Dixon, H. Anderson, J. Wolfe, I. M. P. Stuart, V. Smyth, S. McLean, and T. Cuss, forwards.

NEW MALDEN.—OLD EMANUEL v. WESTMINSTER BANK (2.45)

OLD EMANUEL.—W. G. McClelland, back; J. E. Farmer, E. C. Stubbs, P. S. Presbury, and A. J. Loveridge, three-quarter backs; C. A. Towersley and F. Clinton, half-backs; J. R. Turner, H. J. Butler, R. B. Noble, H. J. Hutchins, H. Buckers, R. C. Austin, C. F. Seseman, and T. Clinton, forwards.

WESTMINSTER BANK.—W. D. Hodder, back; F. J. Lawes, S. E. P. Edenborough, G. F. Nichols or H. Lucas, and R. C. Thompson, three-quarter backs; E. J. Adkins and A. T. Young, half-backs; G. Stokoe, J. S. Russell, M. B. Helder, R. Helder, R. Fairhead, J. M. Bradley, F. Bradford, and H. W. Gilbert, forwards.

OSTERLEY.—ARTISTS' RIFLES v. HARPENDEN

HARPENDEN.—R. E. Bent, back; F. W. Pellant, D. R. Green, G. P. Ashwell, and F. Whitmore, three-quarter backs; R. A. Aldred and F. N. Salisbury, half-backs; C. B. E. Vine, T. J. Nott, J. E. Vine, B. C. Elliott, E. A. Williams, T. P. Raban, J. H. Hannan, and R. M. Horner, forwards.

NORTH WEMBLEY.—IMPERIAL COLLEGE v. CIVIL SERVICE (2.45)

CIVIL SERVICE.—I. John, back; J. R. Williamson, G. S. Dunnett, F. D. Hopkins, and C. A. Groom, three-quarter backs; A. G. Lewis and J. T. Davies, half-backs; A. Beard, P. S. Grethe, M. G. Kirk, H. R. Wright, A. E. Korns, J. R. Patterson, R. Blacklock, and T. A. Forse, forwards.

NORTHFIELDS.—CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA v. R.A.F., UXBRIDGE (2.45)

CHARTERED BANK.—A. Chapman, back; H. G. Banham, T. E. E. Murray, F. F. Angier, and J. H. McLeod, three-quarter backs; I. M. Scott and J. S. Cruickshank, half-backs; R. M. Purser, T. Robertson, J. Ebrington, J. M. D. Robertson, W. G. G. G. Brown, E. H. Moffat, U. C. MacLennan (captain), and B. E. Hutton Williams, forwards.

SUDBURY.—WASPS v. STROUD

WASPS.—J. Saunders, back; D. C. Meadows, G. S. Airey, E. C. R. Hopkins, and H. G. L. Harvey, three-quarter backs; J. W. Burton and R. H. Jeans, half-backs; F. A. Broughton, N. Compton, W. P. Garbutt, R. J. N. Mackay, P. S. Morris, O. Russe, E. M. Swyer, and D. S. Valentine, forwards.

TEDDINGTON.—SOUTH AMERICAN BANKS v. MIDLAND BANK (2.45)

MIDLAND BANK.—H. E. Goldsmith, back; P. J. Shaw, R. H. Dewey, H. J. Irwin, and W. F. Wells, three-quarter backs; R. H. Smith and S. S. Tiernan, half-backs; W. H. Glock (captain), S. F. Burgess, E. H. Tintsell, N. J. F. Nobbs, I. D. Scott, L. G. Butt, B. Parker, and A. E. J. Mosier, forwards.

WEST WICKHAM.—PARK HOUSE v. CHARLTON PARK (2.45)

CHARLTON PARK.—F. A. S. Jones, back; F. R. Bailey, H. Usherwood, W. H. Graham, and J. E. C. Peacock, three-quarter backs; E. A. Hillier and G. L. Polson, half-backs; E. Quaterman, W. H. Plummer, D. C. Thompson, I. S. Campbell, F. W. Raper, I. D. Green, J. H. Gillies, and C. E. Stewart, forwards.

WARLINGHAM.—WARLINGHAM v. GUY'S HOSPITAL A

WARLINGHAM.—L. M. Adam, back; C. G. Lowen, H. C. G. Slade, J. G. V. Strangway, and H. Ian Hague, three-quarter backs; J. Turnbull and R. A. M. Turnbull, half-backs; R. E. P. Underhill, T. G. S. Cox, R. Simmonds, T. G. Bass, H. N. Blake, T. S. Meadows, F. W. Mills, and C. Bowden, forwards.

CHEAM.—SUTTON v. HONG KONG BANK (2.30)

SUTTON.—W. H. Neill, back; A. Ford, R. H. Letts, E. Polden, and J. Pizzott, three-quarter backs; F. C. Chalk and M. W. Phillips, half-backs; C. J. Carr, F. C. Mason, F. O. Robson, P. G. Hope, R. S. Bromhead, A. G. V. Archer, J. Potter, and B. W. B. Sharpe, forwards.

CHEATHAM.—UNITED SERVICES v. K.C.S. OLD BOYS (2.30)

K.C.S. OLD BOYS.—D. W. W. Horne, back; E. E. Nuttall, J. L. B. Hardwicke, R. J. Ridgway, and W. H. Pollard, three-quarter backs; N. Wheeley and M. V. Dunn, half-backs; R. Coe, J. A. B. Powell, P. E. Frost, J. F. Piper, H. Bryland, E. R. Taylor, A. D. Mercer, and D. A. Collier (captain), forwards.

NEW BARNET.—TOC H v. NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (2.45)

TOC H.—W. T. Irish, back; J. Mallet, J. D. A. Woodroffe, H. K. Hill, and W. L. Odam, three-quarter backs; R. S. Paterson and H. McKee, half-backs; J. C. Tuttle, A. J. Tuttle, G. F. Rowland, D. H. B. Arter (captain), A. T. Cooper, G. E. Smith, W. J. Webster, and G. W. Rowland, forwards.

GREENWICH.—ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE v. OLD DUNSTONIANS

OLD DUNSTONIANS.—E. J. Edwards, back; C. W. Rayner, J. Womack, L. J. C. Wheeler, and A. G. Green, three-quarter backs; T. Womack and J. D. Sheridan, half-backs; C. W. Hetherington, L. F. Morris, R. G. Stone, F. C. Muir, C. S. Arthur, C. R. Greenacre, F. Newman, and T. Leveritt, forwards.

HARROW.—HARROW v. LONDON SCOTTISH "A" (2.45)

HARROW.—A. K. Aplin-Burp, back; A. H. Elliott-Smith, P. Bluett, W. Chenappa, and A. Tyrell, three-quarter backs; C. S. Woolgar and D. Harrison, half-backs; K. R. Neal (captain), P. Antrobus, M. R. Blair, E. Tiddy, O. Hawkins, P. Stowe, W. D. Crosbie, and H. L. Gibson, forwards.

ESHER.—ESHER v. BARCLAYS BANK

ESHER.—T. Dee, back; T. Wickenden v. Old Rutlishians, Old Rutlishians v. Old Tiffinians. Cup: Shepherd, D. K. Rigby, R. P. Evans, J. McDermid, J. E. Ash, G. V. Stevens, T. Lubin, and C. F. Schooling, forwards.

NORTH WEMBLEY.—R.A.F. (NORTH WEALD) v. OLD WESTCLIFFIANS (3.0)

OLD WESTCLIFFIANS.—C. J. Cornelius-Smith, back; R. F. Weatherly, M. C. Herbert, H. F. Crabtree, and J. Delmar, three-quarter backs; C. Gray and E. J. Saunders, half-backs; L. G. S. Oliver, G. Marshall, G. W. Hartley, J. B. R. Amoore, H. A. Richard, C. Wray, Wastnage, P. A. Wells, and N. W. Howard, forwards.

GUILDFORD.—GUILDFORD v. OLD HABERDASHERS

OLD HABERDASHERS.—A. J. Welch, back; G. A. Manton, D. Bleasby, D. S. Baker, and N. Appleton, three-quarter backs; C. A. Birch and G. W. Boden, half-backs; F. L. Green, S. E. Phillips, D. G. Knowles, E. Treacy, Martyn-Johns, L. G. Pluke, P. C. Yarrill, and J. C. Henry, forwards.

BARNET.—BARNET v. OLD BERCHAMSTEDIANS (2.45)

BARNET.—M. T. Houghton, back; E. W. Weatherill, J. M. Wall, A. Acratopolo, and D. Beckett, three-quarter backs; G. P. Carter and J. M. Jones, half-backs; A. J. Timberlake, E. G. Miller, D. K. Skeet, W. J. B. Carter, S. W. Perring, W. E. W. Jennings, C. B. Gower, and J. F. N. McKinnell (captain), forwards.

MERTON ABBEY.—BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC v. POLYTECHNIC

POLYTECHNIC.—H. H. Wall back; G. Enticknap, W. N. Bailey, M. Frost, and F. H. Douglas, three-quarter backs; W. R. Johnson and R. A. Hume, half-backs; W. G. Fuller, A. W. Hunt, A. J. L. Smith, J. J. Cockey, O. A. Kenney, R. E. Phillips, E. H. Cousens, and A. N. Other, forwards.

DULWICH.—DULWICH COLLEGE v. BECKENHAM

BECKENHAM.—A. C. Girard, back; M. F. Percy, E. P. Hindley, B. T. Pritchard, and J. I. Davis, three-quarter backs; R. Gregory and F. A. Feeney, half-backs; A. Johnstone, L. D'Elboux, J. B. Forster, G. S. Crick, W. H. Downie, P. J. Fuller, G. C. Sumner, and M. Denham, forwards.

BROCKLEY.—CUACO v. STONES ATHLETIC

CUACO.—E. J. Pearks, back; W. R. Mays, D. G. V. Jeffreys, H. J. B Phillips, and P. A. Stevens, three-quarter backs; L. F. Dillin and R. Blanchard, half-backs; E. S. Connor, S. N. Preece, F. J. Bourne, F. G. E. Hill, D. M. Bishop, J. G. H. Phillips, R. W. Palmer, and E. T. Carter, forwards.

ALDERSHOT.—2nd Royal Berks v. Berkshire Wanderers.

BARNSLEY.—Barnsley v. Blackwell.

BIRMINGHAM.—Old Edwardians v. Moseley.

BRIDGWATER.—Bridgwater v. Taunton.

BRIGHTON.—Brighton v. National Provincial Bank.

BRIGHTON.—Brighton A v. Old Croydonians.

BURTON.—Burton v. Birmingham.

CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Bristol (2.30).

CANTERBURY.—Canterbury v. St. Augustine's College.

CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Neath (3.0).

CLIFFORD SUTTON.—Clifford Bridge v. Upper Clapton.

CREWKIK.—Civil Service "B" v. Old Mid Whitgiftians.

CROSS KEYS.—Cross Keys v. Mountain Ash.

DERBY.—R.A.F. "Digby" v. Lincoln.

DORKING.—Dorking v. London Irish "A."

EALING.—London School of Economics v. Ealing.

EDGWARE.—Edgware Hospital v. Jedforest.

EDINBURGH.—Edinburgh University v. St. Andrews University.

EDMONTON.—Watsonians v. Kelso (11.0).

EUTHALL.—Old Ethamians v. Exiles.

LEEDS.—Heading'ey v. Birkenhead Park (3.0).

LETTONSTONE.—Leytonstone v. Ilford Wanderers.

LLANELLY.—Llanelly v. Bath (2.15).

MAIDSTONE.—Old Maidstonians v. Tyndale.

MILL HILL.—Old Haberdashers v. Old Queenians.

NEWCASTLE.—Northern v. Tynedale.

NUNEATON.—Nuneaton v. Coventry (2.45).

ORPINGTON.—Orpington v. Sevenoaks.

OXFORD.—Oxford Nomads v. Thames Valley.

(Continued in next column)

PERIVALE.—University College Hospital v. Sidcup.

PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Albion v. Newport (3.15).

PONTYPOOL.—Pontypool v. Edgware (3.30).

REDLYE.—Old Reigatian v. Old Merchant Taylors Extra "B."

RUISLIP.—R.A.F. (Ruislip) v. Old Fullerians.

SHOOTERS HILL.—Westcombe Park v. Tonbridge.

SOUTHEND.—Southend v. Saracens.

SWANSEA.—Swansea v. Penarth (3.0).

TWICKENHAM.—Twickenham v. Old Rutlishians.

WINDSOR.—Windsor v. Guy's Hospital Extra "A."

SCHOOL MATCHES

Ampleforth v. Royal Corps of Signals (away); Bancroft's v. Toc H Extra "A"; Beaumont v. Rosslyn Park "A"; Bedford v. Bedford College; Birkenhead v. Merchant Taylors, Crosby; Bishop's Stortford v. Old Leysians "A"; Blundell's v. Tiverton (away); Bromsgrove v. Worcester City of London v. Ruthlish; Claysmore v. Trojans; Downside v. Cheltenham; Dulwich College v. Beckenham; Eastbourne v. Westminster Hospital "A"; Ellesmere v. Wrexham; Haberdashers v. Old Cantuarians; Hailey bury v. Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Kelly v. H.M.S. Erebus II. (Devonport); King's, Peterborough v. Kettering; Kingswood v. K. E. S. Birmingham; Lancing v. Worthing; Leeds Grammar v. Mirfield; Nautical v. Colfe Grammar; Newbury Grammar v. Churcher's; Newton v. Queen Elizabeth's (Crediton); Penn v. St. Mary's Hospital Extra "A"; Ratcliffe v. Old Wyggestonians "A"; Reading v. Old Redingensians; Rydal v. Colwyn Bay; St. Bees v. Workington; Sedbergh v. Blackburn; Taunton v. Clifton Club; Uppingham v. Sidney Sussex; Wellington v. East Yorkshire Regt.; Weymouth v. Weymouth Town (away); Wimbledon v. Aske's; Whitgift v. K.C.S., Wimbledon.

RUGBY LEAGUE

BATLEY.—Batley v. Hunslet (3.0).

BRADFORD.—Bradford Northern v. Castleford (3.0).

DEWSBURY.—Featherstone Rovers v. Hull Kingston Rovers (3.0).

HALIFAX.—Halifax v. York (3.0).

HULL.—Hull v. Huddersfield (3.0).

KEIGHLEY.—Keighley v. Widnes (3.0).

LEIGH.—Leigh v. Barrow (3.0).

LEEDS.—Leeds v. Oldham (3.0).

ROCHDALE.—Rochdale Hornets v. Bramley (3.0).

SALFORD.—Salford v. Oldham (3.0).

ST. HELENS.—St. Helens Recreation v. Broughton Rangers (3.0).

SWINTON.—Swinton v. Dewsbury (3.0).

WARRINGTON.—Warrington v. Wakefield Trinity (3.0).

WIGAN.—Wigan Highfield v. St. Helens (3.0).

SOUTHERN COMMAND CUP

The 1st Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment beat the 2nd Battalion, The South Wales Borderers in the final tie of the Southern Command Rugby Cup and the fourth round of the Army Cup by 30 points to nothing. The game was fast and open, and was played on the United Services Ground, Portsmouth. Tries were scored by Bentley (3), Barker, Foy, Townend and Jones, Townend converting three of them, and kicking a penalty goal. The South Wales Borderers full back was injured at the end of the first half. The referee was Captain D. C. Bullen-Smith, K.O.S.B.

The Guards Depôt beat the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards in the second round of the Prince of Wales Cup Competition in the Home Park, Windsor, by eight points to nothing.

Eltham College beat Emanuel School by three points to none.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The French Athletic Federation to-day decided to support the Finnish proposal to the Olympic Congress that a 4 × 1,500 metres relay race be included in the next Olympic Games.—*Reuter.*

BILLIARDS

NEWMAN'S GOOD PLAY

With a third of the game completed Newman had a big task before him when play in his fortnight's game with McConachy was continued at the Holborn Billiard Hall in Hyde-street, New Oxford-street, yesterday.

At the start Newman had nearly all of the play. Without making any large breaks he played consistently, scoring 1,689 for an average of 169, while McConachy made only 251 for an average of 25, his worst session of the match. McConachy, however, led still by 2,278.

Newman began by increasing a run of 108 (unfinished) to 296, and, with his opponent scoring only 12 points at his first visit, Newman had another chance. After making a few points, Newman lost the white, but he left a double balk, and this enabled him to secure another opening to make a nice break of 340. McConachy had endeavoured to score by means of a cannon off the side cushion, but he succeeded only in leaving the balls well placed for his opponent. Newman secured position of the top of the table and made a run of 81 cannons down to the middle pocket. Few of the players make any serious attempt to pass this point by nursery cannon play. They find it less speculative and more profitable to break the position by means of a loser or a winner, and to adopt more open methods until the position is secured again. When Newman missed a straight winner at the top of the table, McConachy made a run of 156 before he misjudged a thin loser, and Newman improved his position with a break of 196, in which he made a run of 51 cannons, and scored 42 consecutive points off the red ball when the white was in balk.

McConachy was not playing so well as he had done the previous day. He failed to make an ordinary long loser when he had scored a few points, and Newman made good use of the opportunity. Playing cleverly at the top of the table Newman made little runs of close cannons, of which 41 was the highest before he missed a deep screw cannon when the break had realized 456. Newman made a brilliant screw-back cannon a few strokes before the break was ended. When each player had made five visits to the table Newman had scored 1,190 to McConachy's 200. Newman continued to have the better of the play. He made two exceptionally fine strokes in a break of 150, a very difficult square screw cannon, and a thin forcing loser, and with his opponent making very slow progress, Newman added runs of 75 and 130. McConachy left a double balk cleverly in an endeavour to check his opponent's progress, but Newman scored off this by means of a cannon off the side cushion. He did not score many on this occasion, but at his next visit Newman played out time with a break of 111 (unfinished).

The scores at the interval were: McConachy, 9,518; Newman (in play), 7,240.

Newman continued to show very fine form in the evening, when he outpointed his opponent again by scoring 1,825 for an average of 203, while McConachy made 304 for an average of 34. In the course of the day Newman reduced McConachy's lead from 3,716 to 757, scoring 3,514 against 555.

Newman played well to increase his unfinished run to 266, the break including 49 cannons, but McConachy failed at his first two visits, missing a screw-back cushion cannon and a thin middle-pocket loser. Newman was a little unlucky to leave himself a double balk after scoring 46. He had made a losing hazard and a kiss resulted in both balls being sent into balk. A splendid cannon off the side cushion did not help Newman, as the balls remained in a bad position, and he missed

Parliament

CANAL BOATS BILL

SECOND READING IN THE COMMONS

MAJORITY OF 116

HOUSE OF LORDS

FRIDAY, JAN. 31

LORD PONSONBY, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, took his seat on the Woolsack at 11 o'clock.

A message was brought up from the Commons desiring consideration of their amendments to several of the Lords' amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Bill. [This business has been set down for Monday.]

Their lordships rose immediately.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, JAN. 31

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

CANAL BOATS BILL

Mr. GOSLING (Whitechapel, Lab.) moved the second reading of the Canal Boats Bill, which provides that on and after the first day of next year no child under the age of 15 years shall reside or travel on or in a canal boat. Speaking of the supporters of the Bill, he said that they included many of the men who were engaged in the actual working of the boats. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children strongly supported the measure, because they could find no adequate way of providing for the education of the children or for the prevention of child labour in canal boats except by removing the children from them altogether. The children did not remain in one place long enough to be got hold of. The education authorities could not afford staff enough to trace the boats about. He invited hon. members to go to the nearest available spot and, taking the children at haphazard, to find out whether any of them had a vestige of education. Many years ago power was given to companies and corporations to spend money to provide education and erect schools. They did not do so, but since this Bill had been before the House they had been falling over each other and saying what they were willing to do. He asked the House not to believe them. What was at the bottom of all this was child labour. (Cheers.) With regard to the suggestion that a floating school should be provided, he said that such a school on a canal must be of the size of a canal boat, as if it were bigger it could not get about. Sanitary arrangements were impossible, and where was the playground? The essence of canal life was keeping on the go.

LETTERS IN "THE TIMES"

He asked members to get out of their minds what some silly fools had been writing to *The Times* and other papers about these children. The children wanted to go to school. Employers asked how they were going to train people for the boats if the children were taken out of them. He did not wish to say that canal boat navigation was not skilled, but it was the lowest skilled of navigation on the inland waterways of the country. It had been admitted on behalf of the Canal Association that canal children were not educated. If that was so, why did the association allow it to go on? (Cheers.) The Wolverhampton Education Authority had passed a resolution expressing the opinion that these canal children could not receive anything approaching an adequate education unless it was made illegal for them to live on board the boats during term time. The N.S.P.C.C. had made an investigation on this subject. They found that in the boats visited there were 1,649 children of school age. The education of 79 of these was described as good; in 301 cases it was fair; in 314 cases poor; in 703 cases practically nil; and in 252 cases the children had never attended school. Of those classed as good or fair practically all had at one time or other lived ashore.

The same representative of the Canal Association whom he (Mr. Gosling) had already quoted had stated that if some part of the family were to live on shore it meant taking the women off the boats and a very great increase in the cost of transport. He (Mr. Gosling) did not admit that. He was prepared to sit down with the owners and reconstruct the working of the boats. To say that they could not be worked without women and children was too silly. (Cheers.) The men who worked the barges which came from the Medway into the Thames left their women and children at home. Quite a number of canal boat owners would not allow children on their boats. (Cheers.) Children were passed from one boat to another according to whether there were more or less than were needed. He knew that there were cases where a man and wife would work two boats and borrow the children to make up the crew. That must be known to the owners of the boats. This was, therefore, not only a question of education but also of child labour. There was no factory inspection of these boats and therefore no limitation on the hours of labour. London refuse was being taken to the dump on these boats. Was it necessary for women and children to live in a dust-cart? (Cheers.)

Mr. SEXTON (St. Helens, Lab.), who seconded the motion for the second reading, said he had had seven years' experience of a ship's forecastle, and, bad as it was, it was palatial compared to the living quarters on canal boats. He wished that some of those who were objecting to the provisions of the Bill would visit Lancashire, and see where the canal passed for miles under a city and where the occupants of the canal boats had to use their feet to push the boats along. Children were born there and lived there, and those things were done so that profits might be made out of the labour of women and children.

MOTION FOR REJECTION

SIR H. NIELD (Ealing, U.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He said there was a danger of allowing legislation to proceed on grounds of sentiment. No doubt, very much could be said of the undesirability of women and young children living on barges of the character which had been described, and particularly on barges that conveyed the refuse of metropolitan boroughs. He thought women and children were not allowed to go on such barges.

Mr. GOSLING said that was the custom at that very moment.

SIR H. NIELD.—Then I say it should not happen: it should be stopped. Do not let it be supposed that any of those who are opposed to this drastic Bill would defend a thing of that sort. Proceeding, Sir H. Nield said that Mr. Gosling gave credit to those who were engaged in educating the children who went on canal boats and who were doing that work largely voluntarily, but he did not give altogether a fair account of what was being done. There had been no organized outcry against the conditions of their life by those engaged in canal boat traffic.

Mr. ALPASS (Bristol, Central, Lab.).—What about the slaves? They did not complain of their conditions.

SIR H. NIELD.—If it is the suggestion of the hon. member that the conditions of these people are equivalent to the conditions of slavery his interruption will do his cause not good, but harm. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ALPASS.—My suggestion is that the slaves did not support the agitation to set them free. (Hear, hear.)

SIR H. NIELD said that what the canal boat people protested against was not the hardship of their conditions, but against any attempt to break up their family life. Clergymen intimately associated with them bore testimony to the healthy, moral, and happy conditions of family life on the canal boats, and that the lack of educational facilities for the children was largely imaginary. Nor was it true that the children were being exploited. He himself had travelled in a canal boat from Birmingham to see the conditions of the life. The boat people had no knowledge of the purpose of himself and his companion on the journey. There were young children on board. They were not working, they were running about at play. He saw nothing beyond the opening of a gate to allow the horse to pass through and similar light services of the kind.

The report of the inspector of canal boats to the Ministry of Health for 1928-29 dwelt on the increasing and successful efforts that were being made to educate the children; the parents, recognizing the advantage of better education for the children, being anxious to avail themselves of the opportunities now available. The inspector also called attention to the increase of motor canal boats, with the result that the individually owned and worked boat, common 30 years ago, was now to be found only in out-of-the-way districts. The companies, which owned a large number of boats, carried out the law regulating the condition of the life. Cases of neglect that had to be brought into Court were few. The inspector also stated—referring to what he called the impression which seemed to prevail that children on canal boats were put to tasks beyond their strength—that his experience was that the parents were solicitous for their children's welfare and looked after them properly. Was the House prepared to take the view that the family life of these honest, hard-working folk must be broken up now when great changes in modern transport were in contemplation in, at least, the case of the Grand Junction and the Regent's Canals, which might result in the disappearance of the barge altogether?

EDUCATIONAL ASPECT

Mr. BEAUMONT (Aylesbury, U.), in seconding the motion for rejection, said that the matter dealt with by the Bill was obviously one that needed attention, but, like so many admirable and well-meaning people, the promoters of it had allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion. The Bill laid down that no child under the age of 15 should reside or travel on or in a canal boat. That was a very drastic proposal. It meant that no child home for holidays would be allowed to go even for a two days' trip with his or her father in such a boat. (Ministerial cries of "No" and "That's not in the Bill.") That would be the effect, if it was not the actual proposal, of the Bill. The Bill would put upon the mother the hardest choice a married woman could be called on to make—namely, whether she would live with her husband or with her children. It would put on these canal boat people, whose wages were all too small, the necessity of keeping up two establishments, and it stood to reason that the homes they would be able to keep up would be among the cheapest. (Hear, hear.)

There was no doubt whatever that, on the educational side of this question, the promoters of the Bill had a very good case. He was not going to dispute the submission that these canal boat children should be sent to school like any other children, and if the Bill had only gone as far as the Chamberlain Report he would not have opposed it. But it went much farther, for it took away the children, not only before they were of school age, but also during their holidays from school. No one could justify that on the ground of education. There were other and less drastic means of dealing with the educational aspect of this question. There was a clause in the Act of 1921 dealing with these children which said, in effect, that in the case of non-attendance at school, the education authority in which the barge was registered might prosecute, but that a certificate might be given to that authority that the child was receiving education in a school under any other authority. If that provision were applied, he believed it would solve the question. But if he were wrong in that view, they had the Chamberlain Report, which recommended that these children should not be allowed to live in the barges in school terms. That was a much better and less drastic provision than that of the Bill.

If he could get from the promoters or the Government a definite undertaking that they were prepared to accept amendments along the lines of the Chamberlain Report, confining the Bill to children of school age, he, personally, would not vote against the second reading. In the absence of such an undertaking he would oppose the Bill at every stage.

Mr. WEST (Kensington, N., Lab.) said that the fact that, according to figures, 75 per cent. of these children really had no education disposed of the argument that family life was to be broken up because "the child suffered from an imaginary lack of education." It might be true that, as a correspondent in *The Times* had said, these children were more cheerful and healthy than those living in tenement houses. It might be true that life on these barges, with their horrible cargoes of filth and garbage from the London streets, was not so bad as life in the tenement slums of Paddington, but the remedy was, not to keep the children on the barges, but to get better conditions in these tenement houses. (Hear, hear.) Sir H. Lullard, in a letter to *The Times*, said:—"If you banish the children from the barges you banish the wives, and if you banish the wives, what is likely to happen? The saying (no doubt as a generality quite unjust) that the sailor has a wife in every port is sufficient evidence of the danger to which I need not further allude, except as an ex-Mayor of Paddington, to assure members of the House of Commons that it is a very real danger." Imagine a gentleman taking a statement and admitting that it was probably unjust and untrue, and saying that because of that, if they took the wives away it would be bad from a moral point of view. As to the assurance that the danger was a very real one, he did not believe it. When they had to deal with a woman and five or six children, sometimes girls and boys, of 15, 16, or 17 years of age, there was graver danger from the moral point of view in perpetuating the existing conditions than in removing the children, and he hoped the mother too, and trying to get for them decent homes near the place where the husband had to work. (LIEUT.-COLONEL FREMANTLE.—"It is not proposed to deal with children of 17 and 18, but to leave them on the boat.") Half a loaf was better than no bread. The Bill proposed to keep children away up to 15 years of age. He supported the Bill.

SIR J. WITHERS (Cambridge, U.) said he would be prepared to go the whole way in the Bill, so far as education was concerned. But what were they going to do? If 1,000 children would on January 1 next be taken from their fathers and mothers they would have to provide boarding schools. He would be prepared to vote for those schools. Unless, however, something of the kind was included in the Bill, the measure seemed to him impracticable. He could not vote for it unless the Government were going to bring in some proposal to deal with the children in a practical way.

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) supported the Bill, but said that before it was passed it would have to be amended drastically. To suggest that any person who allowed a child of 14 to travel in a barge for a day should be liable to two years' hard labour was ridiculous. What converted him to the support of the Bill was the document sent round in opposition to it by the Canal Carriers' Association and the Canal Association. Why should these children be deprived of the opportunities which all the other children of the country had of getting instruction and making the best use of the talents with which they had been endowed? No industry should be carried on if it inflicted hardship or suffering or real disadvantage on its employees and their children. (Cheers.) It had been said that if the children were removed from the boats they would live in slums on shore. The remedy for that was to see that the slums were cleared away, as he hoped the Government intended to do.

MAJOR LLEWELLIN (Uxbridge, U.) said that the offences dealt with under this Bill could not be compared with those under the Children Act, and the penalties imposed by that Act were therefore quite inappropriate in this instance. Legislation of that character, if it were not very carefully scrutinized in that House, might do irremediable harm to a large number of people, and it was such legislation, put forward without full consideration, which brought the criminal law into disrepute. The ground, as he understood it, upon which the Bill was chiefly supported was that there was lack of educational facilities for the children. On that ground he went the whole way with those who were pressing the measure. But how could that question be dealt with on the drastic lines of the Bill? It could be dealt with on the lines of the Neville Chamberlain Report, which proposed to make it an offence for a child to live on a barge during school terms. The Bill, however, while imposing large penalties, proposed for the educational offence merely a penalty of 20s. On the ground of education, there was no need to separate young children up to the age of five years from their fathers. He suggested that some sort of boarding school should be established, and that the mothers should have the choice of staying with their husbands or with their children. Those people would deserve allowances just as much as naval officers if by statute their children were taken out of the barges.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

Miss LAWRENCE, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health (East Ham), who intervened briefly to explain the Government's attitude to the Bill, said she wanted in the first place to clear up a matter of fact. Unfortunately, there was no doubt that children lived on barges that carried refuse. That had been mentioned in the reports of the inspectors of the Ministry of Health, and it had been discussed in the Report on Public Cleansing in London. One of the recommendations of the inspectors was that children should not be allowed on barges where refuse was carried. Proceeding, Miss Lawrence said the debate had revealed an extraordinary amount of consensus in the House that something ought to be done. There had been no root-and-branch opposition to the Bill. There was a general feeling that the House was dealing with a very great evil, but that members were not altogether at one on how to deal with it. The promoters of the Bill, with whom she had been in consultation, desired two objects—the complete rooting out of child labour and the giving of complete educational facilities to the children. If those two objects were provided for, the promoters of the Bill were willing to discuss the means. She asked the House to pass the Bill with an enormous majority, as the second reading would mean that something would be done.

LORD E. PERCY (Hastings, U.) said the Bill proposed to deal with a very special class of workers whose conditions of work and life were very peculiar. It did not propose to spend a single penny of public or private money in providing any special school accommodation for the children, or any special housing accommodation for the family. It confined its prohibitive provisions to certain practices. Certain things which admittedly needed remedy were left untouched. For instance, there was nothing in the Bill which would prevent a woman in an advanced state of pregnancy from being confined on board a barge. Another feature of the Bill was that its penalties were to be imposed, not on the employer of labour on the barges, but on the family who refused to have its life regulated. Its prohibitions had not been recommended by any Government. No mention had been made by the promoters of the Bill of the report of the Committee on life and conditions of canal boats over which Mr. N. Chamberlain had presided. That report showed that the health conditions were not bad. But the grounds for the prohibitions asked for in the Bill were really not that the conditions on the boats in regard to health, decency, and morals were worse than in the slums, or that there were no legislative enactments against child labour on the boats. The real reasons for the Bill were that the provisions against child labour were difficult to enforce, and that health conditions were difficult of control by Government inspectors. Therefore the Bill amounted to this—that the population of this country, as a matter of principle, should live where they could be properly inspected by the public authorities, where the sanitary inspector could have access to their homes at any hour of the day, and where the inspectors of the Home Office and the Board of Education could prevent child labour. Did hon. members recognize this new principle that was being introduced by the Bill? The old principle was that the school must be brought to the child, that no parent was to be compelled to send his child to school unless the local authority provided a school within comparatively easy distance of his home. The new principle was that parents should not be allowed to live in places that were not within easy reach of a proper school. The school system was being reorganized. It depended upon being able to get a senior school at a reasonable distance for the children. If they were going to introduce this new principle, they might have it applied far beyond the range of canal-boat children and on other than educational grounds. That was an extension of the recognized powers of compulsion which the country ought to refuse to accept. (Hear, hear.)

Nothing short of a Select Committee would induce him to do otherwise than oppose the second reading of a Bill which was, on the face of it, a frank attempt to deal with a complicated social problem by a very sweeping measure of prohibition and entirely indiscriminate compulsion without consideration of the consequences. There was a proposal made to the Chamberlain Committee that boarding accommodation should be provided in selected centres for these children and that facilities should be offered to parents to send their children to such schools. That proposal was turned down on the ground that it would force a local authority to go to great expense to provide that accommodation and that there was no guarantee that parents would be sufficiently responsible to send their children to the schools when provided. He believed that, if this accommodation were provided and that if they conducted a campaign of advice among parents, they would get them to send their children to school, for it was fatuous to suppose that working-class parents were not as keenly interested in their children being educated as the parents of any other class. That, he believed, was the way in which the State in these days ought to go. He knew it was expensive, but if they were serious in their view of these terrible evils, then let them put up the money which would solve them in the way that was most acceptable to the parents involved, and not try to get rid of the extra expense by passing a sweeping measure of compulsion which took no account of the conditions of the children or the self-respect of the parents. (Hear, hear.)

POSSIBLE AMENDMENT

SIR D. MACLEAN (Cornwall, N., L.) said that it had been recognized for nearly a century in civilized countries that no parent could now do what he liked with what he called his own and that children were citizens from the day of their birth and belonged to the community in which they were born. As far as practicable they were to have an equal opportunity of discharging their citizenship and service to the nation. The Bill as it stood was rather a steep order. It was rather a strong thing to say that anybody responsible for a child travelling for however short a time on a canal boat should come within the scope of section 12 of the Children Act, 1908, with all its penalties. He could say with the assent of the mover that in Committee the promoters of the Bill would be willing to accept an amendment to limit the application of the Bill to children of school age. The criticism with regard to penalties ought to be fully and fairly met.

LORD E. PERCY asked whether there would be an amendment that application should be limited to the school term and should not extend to holidays.

SIR D. MACLEAN said he would deal with the matter in a moment. As to the position with regard to education, it had been stated that the total number of children who suffered from lack of education was about 1,000. He feared that was a serious under-estimate of the position. The Chamberlain Committee said they were quite clear that there was only one satisfactory method of providing for the education of canal boat children, and that that was to keep them off the boats altogether during school term. Not a single member would say he dissented from that. The educational case was overwhelming. Want of education practically tied these children down to the occupation of their fathers. In Committee, he would point out, the promoters of the Bill would be compelled to conform to the general wishes of the House.

MAJOR LLEWELLIN asked whether the right hon. gentleman would allow young children to reside on the boats and travel with their parents on school holidays.

SIR D. MACLEAN said that personally he would not have the slightest hesitation in agreeing to that.

DR. HASTINGS (Reading, Lab.) said that it seemed that a very strong case could be made on grounds of health and general well-being for the exclusion of children of all ages from canal barges. Though it was very difficult to show from statistics that the health of the children of bargees was bad, it was known that bargees as a class did suffer very much from respiratory diseases and pneumonia, which was no doubt connected with their life in ill-ventilated cabins.

LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) said that the problem of the children of bargees was a small one compared with the 700,000 children in the schools on shore. He realized the point about the smallness of the canal boat cabins, and the fact that the boats offended against the ordinary canons of sanitation and housing. But hon. members made a great mistake in saying that the life of these people was mainly lived in the cabins of their boats. It was an open-air life, and, from the point of view of health, their life compared very favourably with that of people in towns. There was no case for the Bill on the health side; the practical aspects were the questions of child labour and education. Was child labour on the barges really a serious problem? The work performed by the children was slight and could not be economically replaced by adult labour. To speak of child labour in this connexion was to apply a stigma to conditions to which it did not apply. The real danger in schemes of social reform was allowing the appeal to be made to the heart instead of the head. There was no case in the Bill on the score of health nor of child labour, and, so far as education was concerned, it was stated in reports that the children on the barges showed a remarkable degree of intelligence and great brightness. The Bill contained no practical measures; it merely suggested the forcible removal of children from their families. That was a tyrannical proposal which would mean that children would be sent to over-crowded tenements.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and West Perth, U.) said she rose to support the Bill, and in doing so found herself in the novel position of disagreeing with her late chief, the ex-President of the Board of Education. While she was at the Board of Education she made a personal investigation of conditions on the canal boats, and particularly to satisfy herself as to the education of the children. She must say she was amazed at some of the statements on the subject that appeared in the Press. She knew something of the admirable work that was done at the canal school at Paddington, but she thought any visitor to schools attended by canal children would find that only a fraction of the children who ought to be there were there, and that those who attended were educationally backward. Things could not be otherwise, having regard to the life the children lived, travelling backwards and forwards in the boats. There had been an improvement in the general level of education since the Chamberlain Committee reported; but on the other hand the problem had increased in size, for while the number of canal children returned in the Chamberlain Report was 1,100, the latest return furnished by local education authorities gave the number as 1,700, and that, it was understood, was not complete. She was thankful that even among the opponents of the Bill there was a large measure of agreement that the education of the children must be improved. She agreed that it would be better to bring about improved conditions by general consent and good will rather than by compulsion, but she thought it strange to find Lord E. Percy opposing compulsion having regard to the fact that a compulsory system of education had been set up by the State.

Her investigations had opened her eyes also as to some of the disadvantages of life on the canal boats. She found that the cabin in which the boatman, his wife, and some of the children lived and slept was considerably less in size than the table of the House of Commons; that it had no window for ventilation, only a hatch. The report of the Chamberlain Committee had pointed out how undesirable a place such a cabin was for a woman to be confined in. Nor was it easy for her to get the medical attendance which a woman in her situation required. As to the question of child labour, she had heard from boatmen and boatwomen of such work as driving horses, opening and closing locks, and heavy work of the kind being done by small children, and she had herself seen children under 12 engaged in such hard work as pushing the heavy beam at lock gates. That work was still going on, and, though it might not assume very large proportions, its existence was established beyond doubt. Lord E. Percy had referred to the proposal which was put before the Chamberlain Committee for the provision of boarding accommodation, but she understood that when that proposal was put before a large body of parents it was rejected. These parents were very keen on the education of their children, but they did not want to be separated from them, and, if the children had to go on shore to get education, she believed that a great many of the mothers would go with them. A great many of these people were willing to make the sacrifice involved in sending their families ashore and in engaging a mate or other help to assist them in running the boat, and she had heard them complain that it was only a minority who were being helped by their families. She believed that there were less than 500 families who were so helped, but it did not mean, if all the mothers involved went on shore, that 500 houses would have to be found in Paddington, or Birmingham, or elsewhere. These 500 families were to be found in some 28 districts up and down the country, so that it was really a smaller practical problem than many people seemed to imagine. She did not think that the Bill, as drafted, gave a long enough time for arrangements of this kind to take place, and she thought the promoters would be wise to allow a longer time, and also to make the penalties for a contravention of the law less severe. (Hear, hear.) She felt as strongly about family life as anyone in the House, but she would point out that if the whole of these 500 families went on shore, the mothers would only be in the same position as the wives of fishermen, of sailors, and of commercial travellers. (Hear, hear.)

After the closure had been agreed to without a division the second reading of the Bill was carried by 180 votes to 64—majority, 116.

A motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, moved by COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.), was negatived by 158 votes to 44—majority, 114.

The House stood adjourned at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

MONDAY.—Road Traffic Bill agreed to on Report.

Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill read third time.

TUESDAY.—Following Bills read second time:—Portsmouth Corporation, Shoreham Harbour, Birkenhead Corporation, Epsom Rural District Council, Guildford Rural District Council, Leicester Corporation, London County Council (General Powers), and Southampton County Council (Bursledon Bridge).

Commons' amendments to Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Bill agreed to.

WEDNESDAY.—Following Bills read second time:—Bootle Corporation, Lancaster Corporation, Shakespeare Birthplace, &c., Trust (Amendment), Southport Corporation, and Wakefield Corporation.

Debate on the Attorney-General's dictum as to the meaning of the word "Parliament."

THURSDAY.—Boston Corporation Bill read second time.

Debate on transferring land in payment of death duties.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Consolidated Fund (No. 2) and Poor Law Bills read first time.

Following Bills read second time:—Bristol Corporation, Chester Water, Coventry Corporation, Croydon Corporation, Derby Corporation, Great Western Railway, Kingsbridge and Salcombe Water Board, London Midland and Scottish Railway, Manchester Corporation (General Powers), Metropolitan Railway, North Cheshire Sewerage Board, Nottingham Corporation, Reading Corporation, Rochdale Corporation, Stockton-on-Tees Corporation, Tees (Newport) Bridge, and Tees Valley Water.

Optional Clause ratified.

Committee appointed to consider report of Select Committee of 1920 on Ministers' Remuneration.

Supplementary Votes for Ministry of Labour and Beet-Sugar Subsidy agreed to on Report.

Land Drainage (Scotland) money resolution agreed to on Report.

TUESDAY.—Mock Auctions Bill read first time.

Following Bills read second time:—Children (Employment Abroad), Collecting Charities (Regulation), Borough Market (Southwark), Bournemouth Corporation, Brighton and Hove Gas, Bristol Cattle Market, Burnley Corporation, East Surrey Water, Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation, Leeds Corporation, Manchester Extension, Southend-on-Sea Corporation, Southern Railway, South Staffordshire Mond Gas, South Yorkshire and Derbyshire Gas, Stockport Corporation, and Stoke-on-Trent Extension.

Coal Mines money resolution considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY.—Fancy Jewellery (Standard Trade Descriptions) Bill read first time.

Debates on Empire Free Trade and Insurance for Agricultural Workers.

THURSDAY.—Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill read second time.

Lords' amendments to Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill considered and certain of them disagreed with.

Coal Mines money resolution withdrawn and resolution (No. 2) agreed to in Committee.

FRIDAY.—Canal Boats Bill read second time.

(Continued at foot of next column)

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

MR. SNOWDEN ON HIS POLICY

NO RAIDS ON CAPITAL

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking last night at a dinner of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, referred to the weekly returns of national receipts and expenditure as being not very encouraging. He said:—

I am a very stern constitutionalist, and it is the invariable constitutional practice not to disclose the Budget until it is opened in the House of Commons. If Budget secrets were disclosed in advance, then the Budget would be knocked into smithereens; but there are some things in regard to the financial situation as it may be at the end of the financial year in March which I ought to be able to make public property. The weekly returns of the revenue receipts and expenditure are being followed with very keen interest, and I regret to say that so far they are not of a very encouraging character. Two months remain before the end of the financial year, and the bulk of the revenue from the main sources has still to be realized, and I don't know what may happen in regard to receipts from income-tax, which is collected mainly during the next few months. Unless there is a considerable improvement it is not unlikely that we shall find at the end of the year that the Budget estimates of 12 months ago have not been realized.

OVER-ESTIMATION.

I ventured a criticism upon these estimates last April, and some of the items did appear to me to err on the side of over-estimation. It seemed to me that at the time the Stock Exchange boom of the previous year was on the wane, and therefore the yield from stamp duties would not be realized during the current 12 months. That has turned out to be the case, and the yield will probably be several millions short of the estimates. Another item which in recent years has been a growing item has not been living, or rather dying, up to expectations—the estate duty. The falling-off in this is probably accounted for to some extent by the fall of values, especially of Stock Exchange values. Therefore I regret that I am not in a position to-night to express myself in very sanguine terms about the revenue side of the account at the end of next March.

I see in the newspapers every day criticisms about the "orgy of extravagance" in which this Government is indulging. Apparently I, in the matter of national expenditure, am like a dead Scotsman—I am a rigid economist—and I am unwilling to give my approval to any item of national expenditure which is not absolutely necessary. This criticism is not altogether unfounded. It is like the story of Mark Twain's death; it is grossly exaggerated. It is quite true that we have to meet items of expenditure, some of them of very considerable amounts, but practically, with the exception of one item only, the whole of that is to meet commitments on which the country had already entered.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The only additional item of expenditure which will result from the legislation of this Government at the present time is that involved in the Act improving the widows', orphans', and old-age pensions scheme. Practically speaking, the only increase in expenditure which will fall this year is the additional payment to the Unemployment Insurance Fund. In view of the very unintelligent observations which have been made by bank chairmen in speeches during the last few days I feel bound to make a full explanation of this increased expenditure. It will impose an increased burden on the Exchequer of about £8,500,000, and next year it will be about £14,000,000. I hope, however, that there may be an improvement in trade resulting in a reduction of unemployment which will not make necessary the expenditure of the full provision we have made next year.

The national finance of this country will have to pay its way. I shall commit no raids. I shall not live out of capital, and I shall not take out of capital to meet current and recurrent expenditure, and treat it as ordinary revenue. That can be done once or twice, perhaps three or four times, but the day comes when the expenditure must be met. That day has come. In the last four years there have been raids of capital to the extent of £50,000,000 used as revenue in order to avoid imposing taxation. The statutory Sinking Fund has not been met to the extent of £30,000,000. Twenty-two and a half million pounds of Budget surplus which ought to have gone into debt reduction was put into suspensory account in order to meet the prospective cost of the derating scheme. The cost of the derating scheme has not been provided out of all revenue. Next year I shall be able to meet that cost out of the suspensory fund, but the following year it will be necessary to find ways and means of raising an additional sum of £15,000,000.

RECOVERY OF TRADE

I will sanction no expenditure, especially at a time like this, which I do not believe to be imperatively necessary. There are many things I should like to do, but we must wait to do many things we should like to do until we are in a position better to afford them. Our main consideration at the moment is that the State should use all the power it has to help the restoration and increase the prosperity of industry. Nobody has a greater personal interest in that than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, because it is through the prosperity of industry that the national revenue can be secured. And, therefore, the responsibility of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he is faced with the imperative need of raising revenue, is to do it in such a way as will rather be a help and encouragement to industry than an additional burden upon it.

I do not see that in the immediate future any very considerable reduction of expenditure can be made, except perhaps on one or two items. Since we came into this room to-night (added Mr. Snowden, looking at his watch) we have spent £18,000 upon our armaments. We are spending upon armaments about £120,000,000 a year. The only other item I can see in the future with a possibility of some considerable reduction is the War Debt, which is costing us £350,000,000 a year, absorbing more than the yield of the income-tax and supertax.

If we can get trade prosperity, if we can get—as I hope and believe we shall get before very long—cheaper money rates, then, I think, it will be possible to make some impression upon the huge volume of our national debt, and by then it will be possible to reduce taxation. The great concern of the Government, and particularly the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should be the recovery of trade, and I do want to protest against the expression of pessimism, which is far too widespread to-day. It is doing incalculable harm, not only in our own country, but to a far greater extent abroad. The state of our trade to-day is certainly not so black as it is painted in some quarters. There is a bright side of the trade situation in this country. Last year the exports of coal rose by 20 per cent., and the signs of advance are still not lacking.

We now have the Coal Bill. That Bill is being criticised on the ground that it will mean an increase in the price of coal. The purpose of the Bill is to help the reorganization of the coal industry and to put it on an economic basis, and we believe that the proposals which we are making will have that result. I do not believe that the effect of this Bill will be to increase the price of coal. I believe that the reorganization will effect economies which will enable men to work half an hour less in the working day without an increase in prices.

This is still the most wonderful country in the world. There is plenty of life in the old dog yet. The only thing it lacks is more pluck. We are without those great resources of wealth which most countries have. We have to import a great deal of what is the foundation of our industries and then find a market for the finished articles across the seas. We are doing that, and we are maintaining at any rate our weight.

CHESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN TROPHY OF 1897

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The House of Commons can now safely claim to be in possession of another very interesting chess souvenir—the set of Persian chessmen presented by the late Mr. Arthur Walter of *The Times*, as a prize for the winning team in the match by telegraph between the House of Commons and the American House of Representatives, on May 31 and June 1, 1897.

This match was due to the initiative of the late Sir John Henniker Heaton, who was primarily responsible for chess being introduced into the House of Commons. The British players were in Committee Room 12, and the House of Representatives players in one of the rooms at the Capitol, in Washington. I do not know if any of the American players still survive, but of the House of Commons players only one is still alive, Mr. (now Sir Horace) Plunkett. He led the House of Commons team on that occasion, and had the honour of defeating the Hon. Richmond Pearson, who was responsible for the arrangements on the other side. The match was drawn with a score of two and a half games all, a contingency not provided for when the trophy was presented.

In a letter to the Hon. Richmond Pearson, published in *The Times* of June 3, 1897, Mr. Henniker Heaton, as he then was, wrote:—

"My dear Sir,—At the conclusion of our friendly contest, the success of which is so largely due to your energy and devotion, I beg, on behalf of the British team, to tender our sincere congratulations to our honourable opponents. The match will always be remembered in this side of the water as one of the most interesting events in the jubilee year, and an event which demonstrates *urbi et orbi* the cordiality of feeling between the United States and the United Kingdom has rightly its place—a high one—in the history of that great celebration. . . . The interest aroused here, and indeed all over the Continent, has been unprecedented. . . . We all felt that, under the guise of a game, a great event was being accomplished and a serious yet kindly lesson was being given to the World. . . .

"Another problem remains. What is to be done with the magnificent board and men presented by Mr. Walter, of *The Times*—himself an enthusiastic chess player? Neither side is entitled to it, and the contingency was not foreseen. I venture to propose arbitration, if the precedent would not affront or compromise any of our friends on your side.

"I have the honour to be your faithful servant,

"J. HENNIKER HEATON."

The recovery of the House of Commons chess cup, mentioned in *The Times* of May 17, 1928, revived the memory of the Trophy of 1897, and it was ascertained, thanks to the efforts of Sir Richard Barnett, that the House of Commons did possess a set of chessmen which might well be the set in question. Beyond that nothing was certain. It so happened, however, that a colleague in Printing House-square placed in my hands a few days ago a cutting from the journal entitled *Lords and Commons*, dated March 25, 1899, containing an interview with Mr. Henniker Heaton in which mention is made of the intention of the Chess Committee of the House of Commons to entertain Mr. Walter—"the donor of the Challenge Trophy so keenly contended for by Members of the Popular Assemblies in this country and America."

It would appear that a return match for the Trophy was projected, as Mr. Henniker Heaton said, "Of course, Mr. Walter's Trophy must be tournamented for again. We cannot leave the question of the superiority between American and English chess-playing legislators at a 'tie.'" And later on: "Equally naturally, I take as keen an interest in the approaching contest for Mr. Walter's beautiful Trophy—which consists, by the way, of a superb Persian board and set of men—as I did in the contest of two years ago." For some reason the return match never materialized, but here was evidence that the Trophy had not left the House of Commons, besides providing a means of identification.

By the courtesy of Sir Assheton Pownall, I was enabled to inspect the set of chessmen yesterday, and of its identity there can be no doubt. It is in ivory, red and white, and the carving of the figures is clearly Persian. Sir Assheton Pownall is not certain where the board is, and that may be less easy to identify.

LARGE FLOUR MILL TO CLOSE

It was officially stated at Hull yesterday that Messrs. Spillers, Limited, have found it impracticable, economically, to manufacture at York the quality of mill products required by modern trade conditions. They have decided, therefore, to cease manufacturing at York and to supply their customers' requirements from the company's more modern flour mills elsewhere. The statement added that Messrs. Spillers will make every effort to minimize the local hardship involved in their decision to close the York plant. The plant in question is the flour mill known as Leetham's Mill, York.

MUNICIPAL ROAD TRANSPORT

MR. MORRISON AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Speaking at South Hackney last night, Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Transport, said that on Tuesday the House of Lords would give the Road Traffic Bill a third reading, thus completing, at any rate for the time being, their consideration of this great measure of road reform.

The Bill, which the Government had every intention of passing into law, would secure the more effective control of motor traffic, and, while coming down heavily on the reckless driver, would protect the considerate motorist against the fear of frivolous prosecutions. Compulsory third party insurance would substantially eliminate the scandal of no compensation being paid in a number of cases of death or personal injury as a result of motor accidents. The provisions for fundamental reform in the licensing of public service vehicles would enable us for the first time, so far as it was possible and within the limitations imposed by private enterprise, to secure a nationally co-ordinated system of road passenger transport. Related to this part of the Bill were the original provisions enabling local authorities, after obtaining the licence of the area Traffic Commissioners, to operate omnibus services without going to Parliament if they already possessed some statutory transport powers. Unfortunately, the House of Lords, at a moment when it was exceptionally unrepresentative, struck out that part of the Bill at the behest of certain vested interests who were anxious that the local authorities should not appear before the Traffic Commissioners on a basis of equality with private undertakers.

The Lords had raised the bogy of municipal trading as a smoke-screen to hide the character of the influences which had led to their action, in spite of the fact that Parliaments of all political complexions had repeatedly conferred transport powers on municipalities. Mr. Scurr would bring forward, next Friday, a Municipal Omnibuses Bill, and in any case the Government was not done with the matter yet. Municipalities of all political views were demanding justice in this matter and, provided they made their influence felt, they would yet secure the predominance of public over private interests. By their action on this matter and on the Unemployment Insurance Bill the Lords were in danger once more of becoming the victims of illusions as to aristocratic power, and were in a fair way to raise once more the issue of the Peers versus the People. If they did, they would be beaten even more decisively than they were before.

BRITISH TRAMWAYS

INCREASED EXPENDITURE AND LOWER RECEIPTS

A return issued by the Ministry of Transport

Letters to the Editor

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

THE SCALE MODEL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the *résumé* published in *The Times* to-day of the proceedings of the Improvements Committee at the meeting of the L.C.C. on January 28 respecting the Charing Cross Bridge scheme, I notice that the chairman of the Improvements Committee, Sir Percy Simmons, referred to two points. The first was that the model now in preparation was not the result of the suggestion I made in my address to the R.I.B.A. on November 4, but that a model was already decided upon. The word "already" is ambiguous, though perhaps not intentionally so. If it means that the model was already resolved upon by the Committee before my suggestion of November 4, why then was such an important decision not sent to *The Times* for publication together with the text of the Bill to be laid before Parliament? Why were we not made acquainted with this important and useful decision? It would have saved a great deal of anxiety on the part of those who are genuinely interested in securing the best possible development scheme for the centre of London, more especially as the full text of the Bill was published after Sir Edwin Lutyens had left for India and so we had no opportunity of discussing our anxieties with him.

It is a matter of no importance as to who first suggested the necessity for a "model," but it is of vital importance in considering the proper solution of this great town-planning problem that those who have the heavy responsibility of decision should also have the fullest opportunity of studying from an actual model as well as from the text of a Bill the serious import to London of the official scheme with all that it involves in town-planning. My contention is that the model should not be a last-moment model, too late for members of Parliament or anyone else to study and digest, but should have been ready now, so as to give time for mature consideration before decision. It should, I suggest, be placed at once in the Smoking Room of the House of Commons.

Sir Percy's second point was in reference to my insistence on the importance of an open competition, and here again he is reported as saying that "The Improvements Committee had already decided that in due course the Council should be advised to obtain designs for the scheme by open competition." But what does he mean by this? It is rather difficult to see how this could be, seeing that the official scheme was sprung upon us full-grown and perfect—though as I think imperfect—in all its parts, like Athena in complete armour from the head of Zeus!

In order to have a satisfactory open competition we must first secure the rejection of the official scheme by Parliament. It is obvious that in the competition Sir Percy suggests the competitors will merely have to make the best they can of the official scheme with all its main lines and principles already fixed, whereas I, of course, am urging that the best brains of the country should be given a chance of finding the ideal solution for the whole problem.

I am, &c.,
BANISTER FLETCHER.
President, The Royal Institute of British Architects.
9, Conduit-street, W.1, Jan. 29.

DESTRUCTION OF OLD DOCUMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter from Mr. Lumsden which is published in *The Times* to-day, so far as the Public Record Office is concerned, is quite contrary to the facts.

The Public Record Office was built to hold the public records, defined by the Public Record Office Acts as "documents of a public nature the property of her Majesty" Queen Victoria—the archives, that is to say, of the Courts of Law and the various Departments of State. Even were its scope extended by law to include old documents of all sorts the present building (even with the additional accommodation lately acquired outside London) would be hopelessly inadequate for the purpose. As a matter of fact the only documents which we accept for preservation in the Public Record Office, except those which come to us in due course from Government Departments and the Law Courts, are documents of the same nature which should be in official custody but have gone astray, and kindred documents such as the personal official papers retained by a Minister or Ambassador on quitting office and preserved among his private papers.

By the recent Law of Property Amendment Acts the Master of the Rolls is required to approve of the place of deposit of manorial documents, but this does not necessarily involve their being received in the Public Record Office.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. STAMP, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.
Public Record Office, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, Jan. 31.

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS AT CAMBRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At the risk of seeming to interfere in a matter which is not in my province, I think it desirable, in view of what Mr. F. S. Young says about science scholarships, to put on record an *obiter dictum* that I heard from the lips of Clifford Allbutt. He said that he preferred natural science students who had been previously educated on the classical side of schools! A paradox, possibly? But it gives food for thought.

Your obedient servant,
E. C. MARCHANT.
Lincoln College, Oxford.

PRAYERS IN THE COMMONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one of those members who exercised his constitutional right and voted against the Deposited Prayer-book, much to the annoyance of the Bishop of Durham, I wish to enter the strongest possible protest against his statement that "no one troubles to attend" the opening prayers in Parliament. The majority of members, irrespective of party, do attend prayers with a regularity that would put to shame many Church members.

May I add, with 11 years' experience of the House of Commons, that I never met a more devout body of simple-minded Christians? The Bishop of Durham must have been unfortunate in finding atheists who are members of the House of Commons. I have never done so.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. J. LYNN.
Constitutional Club, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.

SHARE TRANSACTIONS

AUDITS OF TRANSFERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In common with many other readers who, like myself, are daily concerned in the process termed "share transfer registration," I have read with considerable interest the letter of Mr. Guedalla.

The responsibility for the issue of share and stock certificates rests with the directors and the secretary, not the registrar, who is, in the majority of companies, a departmental head, and, as such, immediately responsible to the secretary for carrying out the duties of his department. The actual irregularities connected with the recent case have, I think, been somewhat overlooked, as the evidence disclosed the fact that it was not the registrar (by whatever name he may have been designated) who defaulted, but the directors; and I would respectfully submit that, as penalties are definitely laid down in the Companies Act in the event of default by the directors or secretary, no additional security would be afforded by a formal contract making the registrar responsible for errors, when, in fact, any employee is responsible to his employers for the proper discharge of his duties.

It is a practice in many large companies for a transfer audit to be undertaken by the auditors to the company. By this means the directors are assured not only that the transfers have been completed by all parties, but that the sellers' certificates have been duly surrendered and cancelled, and the balances (if any) remaining on the sellers' certificates have been dealt with in accordance with instructions; also that certificates in the names of the buyers are strictly in accordance with the transfers. All postings to the share registers are also checked, and at the completion of the audit a certificate is placed before the board embodying these facts. I would accordingly submit that this method is even preferable to the entire share registration duties being performed by any individual firm, as it provides a comprehensive examination by an outside body. It is, I think, immaterial whether such audit be performed by the auditors of the company or by any other firm of accountants, as a certificate given by any qualified firm of accountants would be acceptable. The system described saves considerable time and labour; it being only necessary for a director to check the serial numbers of the new certificates presented to him for signing and sealing, and to agree them with the details embodied in the auditors' report.

Dealing with the issue of definitive certificates and the registration of probates and other such instruments, I would suggest that this is purely affected by the routine adopted by the company concerned, and would not in any way be affected by the suggestions made by Mr. Guedalla. Where efficient systems are in use, new certificates are ready for delivery in less than half the time allowable under the Act, and, where possible, probates, &c., registered without delay. Likewise, I would suggest that in any efficiently conducted registration department it has been the practice for many years, even before it was made compulsory under the 1929 Act, for cards relating to "closed" accounts to be carefully preserved in a "closed accounts index."

Although s. 98 of the Companies Act, 1929, provides that the register of members shall be kept at the registered office of the company, it will be found that it is a growing practice for firms of accountants to act as registrars for companies.

I am, yours faithfully,
ARTHUR W. PILGRIM,
Incorporated Secretary.
River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, E.C.2, Jan. 30.

EXTRADITION TREATIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My friend, Mr. Adrian Dingli, has done a real service by stating in his letter in your issue of the 28th the general rule that conditions governing extradition are based upon reciprocity. To be exact, there are certain exceptions to this rule, and while the treaties with Spain, Switzerland, and Luxemburg provide for the surrender by Great Britain of her own subjects, there is no reciprocity on the part of those countries.

I do not, however, accept Mr. Dingli's statement that "the implication in the treaty with Italy (as in the other similar treaties) is that the State of which he [the accused person or criminal] is a citizen will make itself responsible for the trial and, if convicted, punishment." The question of extra-territorial jurisdiction over its subjects is governed by the municipal laws of the country concerned, and it is not the fact that those laws generally provide for the exercise of that jurisdiction in criminal matters as a substitute for extradition. Switzerland provides an exception. By the treaty between England and Switzerland (1880) the Federal Council engages to prosecute according to the laws of the Canton of his origin an individual of Swiss nationality who, after having committed a crime in the United Kingdom, should have taken refuge in Switzerland. It would appear from this that the whole of the Cantonal law is extra-territorial in its application to persons of Swiss nationality.

I do not for a moment question Mr. Dingli's exposition of Italian law, on which he is an acknowledged expert, and I assume therefore that Italy, like Switzerland, exercises jurisdiction over her own subjects in respect of crimes committed abroad, but in English law the extension of the jurisdiction to offences committed by subjects abroad is held justified only in certain cases (statutory exceptions to the general rule of common law), *e.g.*, treason, murder, manslaughter, and destroying the King's ships; and our Extradition Acts, 1870-1873 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 52, and 36 and 37 Vict., c. 60), contain nothing to modify this law. A British subject, who had committed frauds in Italy, and made good his escape to the United Kingdom, could in no circumstances be tried here.

The only effective way of dealing with the difficulty would be by a single treaty to which all civilized Powers subscribe, and by which the surrender of all criminals, be they subjects of the State required to surrender or not, becomes obligatory, and the framing of such a treaty under the auspices of the League of Nations should meet with no insuperable obstacles. The adoption of the "Optional Clause" (mentioned by Mr. Henderson in the House) would be a palliative but not a remedy. England—like the United States—has no objection in principle to the extradition of her own subjects, and makes no discrimination in practice between British and foreign subjects. Indeed, so long ago as 1878 a Royal Commission composed of Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Selborne, Sir Baliol Brett, and others of equal distinction and authority recommended that in future treaties provision should be made for the surrender of subjects.

The advantages of international agreement on this thorny subject are so great and obvious that the inconvenience to some countries of making the required amendments to their codes or constitutions should not, one would think, be allowed to stand in the way of its achievement.

AUGUST COHN.
3, Hare-court, Temple, E.C.4, Jan. 31.

SAVOY TRADITIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the article upon "Savoy Opera," which appeared in *The Times* of January 9, the writer—"A Middle-aged Savoyard"—asks a question: "If these accessories are truly traditional, have they been seen on any late occasion?"

I can answer for the most ancient of them—the "bewigged cherubs" in *Trial by Jury*, "who descended from the skies to hail the legal Paradise of Hymen," &c. I saw *Trial* several times when produced at the Royalty in March, 1875. The "cherubs" always appeared. The stage direction is: "Two plaster Cupids in bar wigs descend from flies"—not skies. The original programme—March 25, 1875—shows them in full "dress," holding circular wreaths of roses over the Bride and the Judge. I was present, too, at the jubilee performance of this "Dramatic Cantata" in Sheffield on March 25, 1925, but the "cherubs" were not. I learned later that they had to be given up owing to the amount of damage they received when "on tour."

Another tradition has gone—in *Ruddigore*, I saw this when produced in January, 1887, at the old Savoy Theatre. In the "Night's high-noon" the house and stage were "blacked out" and the conductor had an electric spark at the point of his baton, a piece of ingenuity which in those far-off days was considered wonderful. The "blacking out" was very effective. The song was sung by Richard Temple. Yours faithfully,

J. H. LESLIE, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1, Jan. 27.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

CHURCHES IN SOUTH INDIA

THE SCHEME AS A FORMULA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To argue about the phrase, "Episcopacy an open question," would be to dispute about words without much advantage. I am glad to have elicited from Bishop Palmer his very valuable and interesting exposition of the bearing of the South Indian scheme upon episcopacy; and I will content myself with saying that I still think the scheme expresses principles substantially different from those of the Prayer-book.

I can conceive this being justified by saying that the scheme is no more than a working arrangement. But, as I tried to point out, it becomes impossible to say this if you transport the scheme from India to England. In England the scheme becomes no longer merely a working arrangement but an ecclesiastical formula; and approbation of it becomes not the opinion that it will very likely do good but the opinion that it is, according to the standard of divine truth, rightly framed. It is this propounding of the scheme as a formula which seems to me to be involved by inviting the Lambeth Conference to express a judgment upon it. I do not object to the reference to Lambeth upon any ground of tradition or of the authority of Archbishop Longley or Archbishop Tait. I appeal only to the simple principles of common sense. Why should what is intended as machinery to unite Christians in India be made the occasion for disagreement and possibly for heated discord in England? It is using a wedding-ring as a knuckle-duster. Have we not enough subjects of dispute in the English Church already? Why should we import more bones of contention? Why should the Indian Bishops send irritating controversies to Lambeth any more than they would send coals to Newcastle?

I do not gather that the fate of the South Indian scheme is to be made to depend on any decision at Lambeth. And certainly, whether the Indian Bishops decide wisely or not, it is surely one of the most valued features of the Anglican Communion that we have not and do not desire to have the sort of centralized control which belongs to the Church of Rome. We wish that there should be a large measure of independent action in the various Provinces of the Anglican Communion. But the freedom of the Indian Church makes it unreasonable for them to drag the rest of the Anglican Churches into an expression of opinion which, whatever it may be in India, will certainly be controversial in other parts of the world. I need hardly say that I should deplore a condemnation of the scheme by Lambeth quite as much as an approbation of it. Nothing is gained by a judgment from Lambeth. Lambeth is not like Rome, and its voice will certainly not suffice to close a disputed cause. Let us then still hope that the Conference of the Anglican episcopate may be left free to follow the counsel of Gamaliel.

I will not enter upon the large and general questions raised by Bishop Palmer's last paragraph, except to say that I think the view he expresses is unsound and might easily be made to cover dangerous errors. We must certainly not infer God's approbation from His blessing; that would be to underrate and presume on His goodness. But let me keep to the practical consideration that, whatever may be happening in India, our task in England is rather to avoid schism than to achieve reunion. For the present, amid the existing differences between Churchmen and the consequent tension of feeling, it would not be wise to depart from our possibly fragile but still unbroken basis of unity.

I am yours faithfully,
HUGH CECIL.

OPERA AT THE SCALA THEATRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I endorse Professor H. J. Fleure's appreciation of Mr. Robert Stuart's recent Scala Opera Festival? While it would be easy enough to point out errors in its management, the fact remains that no more imaginative scheme has ever been offered to the London public. Monteverdi's *Orpheus* was deeply interesting historically, but the true revelation lay in the actual expressive power of the music itself. Despite the debatable "period" dressing and the general production of *Julius Cæsar*, the stage presentation showed us Handel's great dramatic gifts of which we could only previously have been but vaguely aware. *La Finta Giardiniera* increased happily our knowledge of the marvellous genius of Mozart, while Sir Thomas Beecham electrified the, to some hearers at any rate, rather faded romanticism of *Der Freischütz*.

The moral of it all seems to be that our musical public is hypercritical. There are occasions, however, when the critical spirit should be suppressed, and as a matter of personal expression this Scala season will remain in the memory as one which both created intense interest and gave real æsthetic pleasure.

I am, &c.,
NICHOLAS GATTY.
London, W.1.

MUTUAL TRADING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of the 28th inst., Mr. R. B. Dunwoody, secretary of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, stated that the association had evidence showing a considerable increase in the number of tax-paying businesses recently purchased by the co-operative societies, and then refers to the loss which the Exchequer has sustained through the closing down of non-cooperative trading concerns or the taking over of them by the co-operative movement. He states that the result has been to reduce the number of profit-earning concerns contributing to the national revenue.

In my submission your correspondent misses a very important point in regard to the indirect effect upon the National Exchequer when a cooperative society purchases a privately-owned business. When a cooperative society acquires a retail concern it does not necessarily mean that the Chancellor of the Exchequer suffers in any way whatsoever. An illustration will, perhaps, make this point clear. Say a society purchases the stock, goodwill, and fixtures of a going concern at, say, £100,000; the purchase money will be withdrawn by the society out of its banking account or by the realization of some of its invested funds. Under the present law these invested funds do not pay income-tax and, therefore, the consideration money which previously has borne no tax at all is handed over to the vendors in satisfaction of their freeholds, their goodwill, and their stock. It must be assumed that those who receive the purchase money do not simply put it in a drawer and lock it up; they reinvest it, and the income from that reinvested capital bears tax at the appropriate rate. It requires no great imagination to see that where a cooperative society has purchased land and buildings of an old-established business at figures ruling in the past few years, it has probably put some vendors in the position that the tax on the interest receivable on the reinvested purchase money is more than the tax payable under Schedule D on the profits (?) of the business while in their hands.

Yours obediently,
W. B. NEVILLE, Secretary.
Royal Arsenal Cooperative Society, Limited, 147, Powis-street, Woolwich, S.E.18, Jan. 29.

Points from Letters

PUBLIC TELEPHONES

May I draw attention to the insanitary state of many of the public telephones in the Metropolis? Not infrequently it is necessary for me to use one of these instruments, and the visible accumulation of dirt to be seen in the mouth-pieces is appalling. There can be no two opinions that the mouth-piece is an efficient germ collector and as a transmitter of disease has few equals.—COMMANDER E. E. MOORE, Paris' End, Weald, Sevenoaks.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

I hope the name of Mr. Dixon, the man who had the energy and patriotism to bring Cleopatra's Needle to London, will not be allowed to pass away without being commemorated in some suitable form. When touring with some friends in Egypt in February, 1877, I remember well seeing this same obelisk lying prone and half-buried in the sand near Alexandria; and I remember, too, our feelings of impatient disappointment as we reflected that this was one of two which the Khedive had presented to France and England respectively, and that while France had appreciated the gift and transported hers, our country had been too supine or too indifferent to do likewise. It was therefore with much satisfaction that I next saw this obelisk standing erect in all its grandeur on the Thames Embankment in London, and I felt correspondingly grateful and full of admiration for the man who by his pluck, skill, and enterprise was the means of placing it there and of rectifying what, in my opinion, would have been a national reproach.—The REV. GETHIN W. GRIFFITH, Springfield, Marsh-road, Tenby.

RAINFALL OF 1929

The vagaries and contrasts of last year's rainfall are well illustrated by this fact:—The total rainfall registered here for the three driest months, March, April and September, was 2.16in. This was exceeded on a single day, August 3, with 2.26in., and again on October 5, with 2.32in.—Miss AGNES FRY, Failand House, near Bristol.

SIR GODFREY KNELLER

Your correspondent is undeniably right in saying that it is time that Kneller's own work should be differentiated from the mass of pictures ascribed to him. An authoritative book on this great portraitist is much needed. Kneller's reputation in his own time was such that he could not possibly execute himself all the commissions he received, and in many cases he delegated the less important parts of pictures to assistants. The elaborate dresses and coiffures are seldom, if ever, the master's own work. Such pictures as are from his own hand alone show none of these distracting details—*e.g.*, the magnificent portraits of Dryden and John Locke. The work your Art Critic describes as "unusually inspired" was undoubtedly painted *con amore*. It is a portrait of Abraham Simon, famous both as a medallist and for his eccentric dress, which "excited derision in the street." (Dict. of Nat. Biog.) In this picture the sitter's long hair and head and his body are indicated with but a few strokes of the brush, the face alone being completely finished.—Mr. OSBERT H. BARNARD, 17, Church-road, Tunbridge Wells.

"YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT"

The following subscription—occurring in a letter of a different kind from those hitherto instanced by your correspondents—may be of some interest. It is taken from a love-letter, written from "Cecil-street Coffee House in Ye Strand," in the year 1770, by my great-grandfather to his *fiancée*. "Be assur'd that I live only in the thought of one day being able to convince you that I am with utmost sincerity Your eternal admirer and most oblig'd servant, J. J. C. W." In a postcript the writer begs to be excused "this abrupt ending"!—The REV. LL. C. WATSON BULLOCK, Wigborough Rectory.

PRINTERS' ERRORS

In the Federal Council of the Federated Malay States an unofficial Member was describing a change in the system of classification of items in the annual budget and, wishing to express his appreciation, said "A gain in efficiency resulted." To his dismay, and to the delight of the officials concerned, the Government printer spaced it thus:—"Again inefficiency resulted."—SIR GEORGE MAXWELL, St. John's Copse, Bagley Wood, near Oxford.

I recollect in my school days at the Oratory in the late seventies being told, by a son of Serjeant Bellasis, to whom Cardinal Newman had dedicated his "Grammar of Assent," of an amusing printer's error in the dedication. In place of "in remembrance of a long, equable, sunny friendship," the proof was returned as "long, squably."—Mr. FRANK ROOKE LEY, Haslemere.

LITTER IN THE PARKS

One cannot but agree with your correspondent that the wire mesh baskets are unsightly when filled with paper, and also that a certain amount of small litter, such as cigarette ends, passes through the mesh. I have recently seen a very good type of receptacle, consisting of a basket of perforated metal, through which nothing but water would pass, and which fits into an outer casing of plain sheet metal. This type appears to be both neat and efficient, and I understand that the Westminster City Council have placed an order for a number for trial purposes on the lamp-standards in the streets.—Mr. VIVIAN B. ROGERS, 50, Belgrave-road, Westminster, S.W.1.

RAILWAY SPEEDS

The most amusing reason for the 47½ m.p.h. of the non-stop Royal Scot, London to Edinburgh, was given by the chairman of that railway at the general meeting last year, when he said that if an hour were taken off the eight hours' run (so making the speed 56 m.p.h.) the passengers would arrive an hour sooner in Edinburgh and so have to wait an hour for their connexions on other lines.—Mr. GEOFFREY S. PHILLPOTTS, Oakfield, Foxrock, County Dublin.

"FACE THE TRAFFIC"

Some years ago the "Safety First" Association organized a competition for the best slogan to assist pedestrians in crossing the street. One of the best sent in was

Aim at a refuge—never run:
Face the Traffic—Crossing's done.

If every one crossing a street remembered these lines there would be fewer accidents.—Mr. H. M. KENDALL, The Cordons, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.

BEAUTY OF BIRCH TREES

I wonder if your readers have noticed the marvellous beauty of the birch trees just now? The colour refuses to be caught at the first thrilling glance. Is it purple, crimson, or madder-brown? One I saw on Friday looked as if it had been dipped in a vat of damson-juice. The brilliant young twigs carry glowing buds, so that a group of these trees now suggests the rich hues of a Van Dyck, in entire contrast to the Botticelli delicacy of the faint greens of its spring and the quivering gold of its autumn robes. Lovely and graceful as the birch is at all times—the Lady of the Forest, as MacWhirter named it—it is one of the hardiest trees known, the only one found in Greenland, and common throughout Russia and Siberia.—MONICA GARDNER, The Vicarage, West Hoathly, Sussex.

STREET ACCIDENTS

The "Keep to the right" rule of the pavement was tried a few years ago in the London area and any attempt to revive it will, I hope, be as effectually resisted as it was then by ignoring it and allowing it to perish. A more stupid policy could scarcely be imagined than this, and public opinion disregarded it and the police refused to enforce it. Now we have a distinguished correspondent writing to say that this impossible rule should be "strictly enforced." But there is no power on earth to enforce it, and to attempt to frame and enforce any such tyranny upon pedestrians would cause legislation to be regarded as stark mad. The collisions, confusion, and rudeness consequent upon the last attempt to introduce such a rule will not easily be forgotten. The "look both ways" habit has by now become the rule, and it is this we must trust to become instinctive rather than to have recourse to despotisms of this petty nature.—Mr. SYDNEY J. ENGLAND, Holmwood, Broadlands-avenue, Shepperton-on-Thames.

THE NEW FOREST

From whom or wheresoever it originated, surely no more inappropriate or ill-conceived suggestion was ever propounded than that of merging the historic and nationally esteemed area of ancient woodland and primeval heather known for so many centuries as the New Forest in the petty and insignificant township on its outskirts of the small seaside town of Lymington. It can hardly be believed that this extraordinary suggestion has been seriously put forward. Before the present century has elapsed it is almost certain that the New Forest will be created by Parliament a national park after the model of those in Canada and the United States, and the Lymington township would certainly have no claim to be included in this national arrangement. But apart from that the New Forest district, from its extent and peculiar associations, must always form a separate entity both as to its local government and its undoubted claim to distinction as one of the chief beauty spots of the British Empire.—Mr. LOWTHER BRIDGER, Bench House, Lyndhurst.

WOMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

CLAIMS BEFORE ROYAL COMMISSION

Women clerks, typists and secretaries attended the meeting of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service at the Ministry of Health yesterday, when evidence was given on their behalf by Miss Dorothy Evans, general secretary of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries.

Replying to LORD TOMLIN, the chairman, Miss Evans said that the Association represented 2,500 women Civil servants, and 1,500 to 2,000 women engaged in commercial offices. Among the Association's proposals were the establishment, after a medical test, of existing temporary women staffs with over seven years' service without further examination; equality of pay between men and women in common grades or similar work; the removal of the marriage bar on the employment of women as established officers in respect of deserted wives, and women whose husbands were permanently incapacitated from earning a living. With these exceptions the Association urged that the marriage bar should be retained so long as there were undesirable numbers of temporary staffs liable to dismissal and of efficient unemployed ex-Civil servants who might otherwise be employed. Once this temporary unemployment problem arising out of the War ceased to exist they thought the marriage bar should be removed.

The total temporary women staff once numbered about 130,000. They now numbered between 5,000 and 6,000. All those whose families could assist them had been rigorously combed out and the present temporary staff were those who had no other means of support. There was no field of work anywhere to which these women could be diverted. No distinction was made in the allocation of duties between established and temporary staff, and temporary shorthand-typists and typists were employed on most confidential work such as in the "secret" sections of the Foreign Office and the Defence Department.

Replying to SIR HENRY SHARP, Miss Evans said that a very high proportion of the remaining temporary staff had dependants, and these were a more serious burden than those of the average man. The woman's dependants were generally aged parents or infirm relatives. The man's dependants, as they reached an earning age, could repay some of the expense of their upbringing. When the boy got married he left home, and the girl who was left behind had to help keep her parents unless she, too, got married.

SIR HENRY SHARP.—But the man may contribute after he is married?—Yes, but it is the practice for him to leave home.

He may also have to help not only his own family, but relatives on his wife's side! (Laughter.)

THE COST OF LIVING

Dealing with the present cost of living, Miss Evans said that a business woman's expenditure was at least 100 per cent. higher as compared with 1914 if she was to maintain the same standard of life she enjoyed in pre-War days. Clothes cost 115 to 120 per cent. more than in 1914.

SIR PERCY JACKSON.—On what do you base your figures?—Miss Evans.—On Ministry of Labour figures. If we based them on our own they would probably be higher. (Laughter.)

SIR PERCY JACKSON said that, taking a normal home where there were, for instance, two or three children, the figures of 120 per cent. and 100 per cent. were entirely wrong.

Miss Evans.—We still think that the girl who lives in London, and who has to keep up the pre-War standard, has to pay at least 100 per cent. more.

Mr. W. CASH questioned Miss Evans regarding the dismissal of temporary women Civil servants on marriage, and she agreed that there were some who had not been dismissed.

Mr. J. BROMLEY.—They concealed the fact that they were married and were found out later?—Miss Evans.—Yes.

LORD TOMLIN asked how many such cases had occurred during the last two years, and Miss Evans said that about 20 had been brought to her notice.

DR. J. B. BAILLIE.—They were found out. There may be more who have not been found out?—Miss Evans.—There may be.

LORD TOMLIN.—For all we know they are all married. (Laughter.)

Replying to further questions, Miss Evans said that temporary women Civil servants had been "temporary" for 10 and 17 years. The majority of the temporary staff worked half-an-hour a day longer than their permanent colleagues, had shorter annual leave, no marriage gratuities, smaller annual increments, and from 30 per cent. to 120 per cent. less pay at the maximum appropriate to the various ranges of work. If the present "temporaries" were assimilated into the established classes, the problem brought about by the post-War conditions would disappear in about seven years.

The Commission adjourned until February 24.

CHESS AT SAN REMO

DR. ALEKHINE'S LEAD

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The twelfth round of the San Remo tournament was played yesterday, and as Dr. Alekhine won his game, while A. Rubinstein could only draw, Dr. Alekhine regains his lead of two points. The leading scores are:—A. Alekhine, 11 points; A. Rubinstein, 9; A. Niemzowitsch, 8½; E. D. Bogoljubow, 7½.

The results of this round were, according to *Reuter's* message:—

Niemzowitsch beat Monticelli; Alekhine beat Araiza; Spielmann beat Colle; Ahues beat Romih; Bogoljubow beat Tartakower; Yates beat Kmoch; Maroczy drew with Rubinstein; Vidmar drew with Grau.

Adjourned games, ninth round.—Araiza drew with Vidmar. Tenth round.—Bogoljubow beat Spielmann.

The following is the full score of the game between A. Alekhine and S. Tartakower in the eighth round.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

White	Black	White	Black
A. Alekhine	S. Tartakower	A. Alekhine	S. Tartakower
1. P–Q 4	P–K 3	26. Kt–B 5	P–Q B 4
2. P–Q B 4	P–K B 4	27. P × P	R × P
3. P–K Kt 3	Kt–K B 3	28. P–Q R 4	R–R sq
4. B–Kt 2	B–Kt 5 ch	29. R–R sq	R–R 4
5. Kt–Q 2	Kt–K 5	30. R–R 3	K–Kt 3
6. P–Q R 3	Kt × Kt	31. P–R 3	K–B 4
7. B × Kt	B × B ch	32. K–B 2	Kt–K sq
8. Q × B	Castles	33. B × P ch	R × B
9. Kt–R 3	P–Q 4	34. P–Kt 4 ch	K–B 5
10. P × P	P × P	35. Kt × B ch	K × B
11. Kt–B 4	P–B 3	36. K–K 3	Kt–Q 3
12. Castles	Q–K 2	37. K–Q 3	Kt × Kt
13. P–Q Kt 4	P–Q R 3	38. K × Kt	P–R 4
14. P–K B 3	Kt–Q 2	39. P–Kt 5	R × Kt P
15. P–K 4	B P × P	40. P–R 5	R–Kt 4
16. P × P	P × P	41. P–R 6	R–Kt sq
17. Q–R 2 ch	K–R sq	42. P–R 7	R–Q R sq
18. Kt–K 6	R × R ch	43. P–R 4	P–Kt 4
19. R × R	Kt–B 3	44. P × P	R–R 5
20. Kt–Kt 5	P–R 3	45. R–R 6	K–B 2
21. Q–K B 7	Q × Q	46. K–B 4	P–R 6
22. Kt × Q ch	K–R 2	47. K–Kt 3	K–Kt 3
23. Kt–Q 6	R–K 3	48. P–Q 5	K × P
24. Kt × Kt P	B–Q 4	49. P × P	K–B 4
25. R–K sq	R–R 2	50. P–B 7	Resigns

—*Reuter.*

LIVERPOOL, HAMBURG, AND AMSTERDAM

INTERCHANGE OF COURTESIES

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool has received invitations from the President of the Senate of the Free Hanseatic State of Hamburg to visit Hamburg, and from the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Amsterdam to visit Amsterdam. He has accepted these invitations and has invited the civic heads of these two cities to visit Liverpool as his guests. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool hopes to arrange his visit abroad during the latter half of June, and to fit in the return visits to suit the convenience of his guests.

The general purpose of this interchange of visits is to give expression to the community of interest which underlies international and commercial rivalries, and to enlarge the knowledge and good will of citizenship. The Lord Mayor also hopes to arrange an interchange of visits with the City of Copenhagen, and to visit Givenchy. The visits will be brief and purely civic in character.

"WHERE TO PARK YOUR CAR"

"Where to Park your Car," a handbook giving information as to parking places in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State, will shortly be published in a fourth edition. A number of changes in parking places and automatic traffic signals is recorded. The publishers announce that the Royal Automobile Club have acted as collaborators in the new edition.

BIG POST OFFICE SURPLUS

£9,000,000 IN 1928-29

The Post Office Commercial Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1929, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, were issued yesterday (Stationery Office, 27, Price 9d.). The statement of balances shows a net surplus on the year's working of £9,012,764, which is considerably larger than any surplus in the last 17 years, as shown by the following table:—

Year	Surplus or Deficit (After charging interest on capital) Postal	Telegraph	Telephone	Total
	£	£	£	£
1912-13	+ 5,558,325	– 1,175,347	+ 303,343	+ 4,681,321
1913-14	+ 6,172,763	– 1,211,742	+ 239,111	+ 5,200,132
1914-15	+ 4,888,227	– 1,232,855	+ 111,018	+ 3,544,254
1915-16	+ 6,004,848	– 320,047	+ 118,177	+ 5,386,424
1916-17	+ 8,519,411	– 329,839	+ 201,729	+ 8,191,501
1917-18	+ 8,848,285	– 856,330	+ 355,468	+ 8,347,423
1918-19	+ 5,168,856	– 883,179	+ 38,281	+ 7,447,556
1919-20	+ 5,469,828	– 2,856,183	+ 1,961,710	+ 1,128,085
1920-21	+ 1,714,238	– 3,728,779	+ 4,721,970	+ 6,736,511
1921-22	+ 2,330,628	– 3,025,246	+ 559,132	+ 1,260,752
1922-23	+ 5,208,072	– 1,896,858	+ 909,009	+ 4,450,245
1923-24	+ 4,965,030	– 1,270,825	+ 1,596,917	+ 5,291,022
1924-25	+ 6,812,113	– 1,845,525	+ 483,008	+ 5,429,594
1925-26	+ 7,416,266	– 1,299,214	+ 550,830	+ 6,667,882
1926-27	+ 6,855,335	– 1,349,112	+ 283,373	+ 5,787,598
1927-28	+ 8,845,786	– 1,380,829	+ 107,391	+ 7,570,348
1928-29	+ 9,245,306	– 757,237	+ 524,695	+ 9,012,764

The Comptroller points out that the improvement in the accounts in 1928-29 is accounted for largely by reduction in expenditure. The telephone service shows a considerable increase in income from the previous year—viz., £20,329,077, as against £18,874,816. On the other hand, the expenditure, including interest on capital, has expanded by £1,036,957, the chief increases being £528,639 in the provision for depreciation and £341,040 in interest on capital.

THE HOLBORN EXPLOSION

The Telephone Service income and expenditure account includes under the maintenance head a charge of £30,000 as a reserve against compensation to be paid in connexion with the Holborn gas explosion in December, 1928. It appears, says the Comptroller, that as the result of negotiation between the Post Office and the Gas Light and Coke Company, it was agreed that each party should bear the cost of restoring its own damaged plant and share equally the compensation that might properly be payable in respect of third party claims for damage sustained. These arrangements, which involved no admission of legal liability on either side, were approved by the Treasury, and a joint organization has been set up to deal with claims.

For the purposes of these accounts the cost of restoring the damaged Post Office plant, which may reach a total of £48,000, has been treated on the lines of ordinary storm repair, &c., work, under which one-third is allocated to renewals and two-thirds to maintenance, apportioned between telegraphs and telephones on a mileage basis.

The cash receipts for wireless licences totalled £1,358,187. The 12½ per cent. credited to the Post Office for expenses of management and other costs absorbed £178,686, leaving a balance of £1,179,501. The sum paid to the British Broadcasting Corporation was £887,616, leaving a balance accruing to the Exchequer of £291,885, an increase of £37,000 compared with the preceding year.

GOODWOOD BEECHES

DUKE OF RICHMOND'S BIG SALE NEXT WEEK

Two million cubic feet of beeches on the Duke of Richmond's Goodwood estate will be sold next Thursday, near Chichester, by Messrs. Jackson Stops. So large a quantity has never before been put up for sale in one day. Goodwood is a richly-wooded estate, thanks to the third Duke of Richmond (1750-1806), who enlarged the park from 200 to 1,200 acres, and, having succeeded to an estate of 1,100 acres, left it covering 17,000 acres. The park is rich in cedars, the Duke having planted in 1760-61 about 1,000 of these trees, although only a small proportion of them remains.

Our Paris Correspondent reports that Mme. Marie Louise Cosset died at Niort on Thursday, aged 100 years.

CARNAVALET MUSEUM, PARIS

THE MODEL FOR LONDON

M. Jean Robiquet, curator of the Carnavalet Museum, Paris, who was accompanied by Mme. Robiquet, was the guest of honour of the Anglo-French Luncheon Club, at luncheon at Prince's Hotel, Jermyn-street, yesterday. Sir Frederic Kenyon, Director of the British Museum, presided.

SIR FREDERIC KENYON, proposing the toast of "M. Robiquet," said the counterpart in London to the Carnavalet was the London Museum, and he regretted that Dr. Wheeler, Keeper of the London Museum, was unable to preside on that occasion and to greet M. Robiquet. The Carnavalet represented the life and history of Paris. Not many years ago there was no museum in London which represented

DRINKING HOURS IN LONDON

COMMISSION AND UNIFORMITY

POSITION OF HOLBORN

The sittings of the Licensing Commission and the likelihood that it will make recommendations concerning the uniformity of closing hours in London mean that less attention will be paid to this subject than has been usual in recent years at the Brewster Sessions which are to be held during this month. Very few licensing benches have expressed their willingness to reopen the question of hours, and the most interesting of these cases is that of Holborn, which has recently allowed 11 o'clock closing and is now to reconsider the matter.

Holborn's position a couple of years ago was taken as exceptional by reason of the proximity of some of its licensed houses to the theatre area and the closing hour was extended to 11 o'clock in the interests of uniformity in Central London. The announcement of the intention of the magistrates to re-examine the question is taken, in the light of evidence given recently by the chairman before the Licensing Commission, as meaning that the closing hour will be set back to 10 o'clock. The Holborn Brewster Sessions will open on February 11 and the application to restore 10 o'clock closing will be opposed by the local licensed victuallers' association, by the Hotel and Restaurant Association and by many hotel proprietors.

The removal of anomalies in closing hours at the last Brewster Sessions means that in most other areas the subject will not again be dealt with this year. Uniformity in the hours of Sunday closing in London was also achieved last year, but there is one case on the fringe of London where the 9 o'clock Sunday rule still holds good and an attempt is to be made to get this brought into line. This is in the Croydon County Division, the only area in the whole of Greater London which has retained the old hours for Sunday. The licensing magistrates there have agreed to reconsider the matter.

Throughout London, apart from Holborn and the theatre district, the closing hour now is 10 p.m. Until the Commission reports it is unlikely that licensing magistrates will seek to revise this, nor is it to be assumed that the Commission's report will necessarily involve revision. It is pointed out that the licensed trade has not yet given evidence before the Commission. The position in Holborn is exceptional, for while the borough touches Westminster on the one side, it also adjoins Finsbury, where 10 o'clock closing is in force, on another.

POLICE SUPERVISION OF CLUBS

VIEWS OF WELSH CHIEF CONSTABLES

In evidence before the Licensing Commission at Westminster, yesterday, Mr. R. Y. Davies, Chief Constable of Flintshire, said that education had done much to reduce drunkenness. The younger generation had a new outlook upon life. The Permitted Hours Act, introduced in 1921, had had a beneficial effect not only on young people, but on the older generation. Young people to-day took advantage of educational facilities, such as evening classes, with the result that they did not, to excess, visit licensed premises.

Mr. Davies expressed the view that the exemption of clubs from police supervision made it difficult to detect offences against the Licensing Act. He thought registered clubs should be placed on the same footing as licensed premises in every respect, and they should be unrestricted right of entry to the police to ensure proper supervision. He described how he caused several clubs in Flintshire to be raided simultaneously. Grave irregularities were discovered. Drinking was taking place after hours, and there was drunkenness on the part of the members. This seemed to be particularly the case on Sundays. The club, he thought, enjoys too many privileges over the licensed premises. Even when the necessary evidence to justify a charge against a club was obtained it had to be secured in a manner which was distasteful to the police, and generally resented by the public as being unfair.

In Wales, where the Sunday traveller was bestowed through Act of Parliament, one met something which, in his opinion, was much more serious. He referred to Sunday drinking caused by granting authority to the clubs to sell intoxicants for five hours. Faced with the anomalies existing between publichouses and clubs, the licensees sometimes felt that they had got to make a living in some way, and men who, in ordinary conditions, would not have thought of committing an offence, were more or less driven to it by special circumstances.

Miss EDITH NEVILLE asked Mr. Davies whether he thought it was an advantage where women were admitted as members of a club. Mr. Davies.—Well, if a man's wife is there she could always take him home. (Laughter.)

A SOBER CITY

Mr. J. A. Wilson, Chief Constable of Cardiff, described Cardiff as "a sober and well-conducted city and port, despite the vicious habits of a section of the floating population." Referring to the decline of drunkenness in Cardiff, he said that in his judgment the habit of drinking liquor to excess was gradually losing favour. People now realized that such conduct was detrimental to their interests, physical and social. He thought that the police should have power to enter clubs as they could publichouses.

LORD AMULREE.—Don't you think that is rather extreme?—No, I don't think so.

But the idea of a club is to have a certain amount of privacy. You are suggesting invading that privacy.—I think it is high time, too.

Sir JOHN PEDDER.—I notice that convictions for drunkenness increased about the same time as methylated spirits became known as a drink; do you think there is any connexion?—I think it has something to do with the increase. In one year we had 50 convictions in respect of people who had drunk methylated spirits.

How can the drinking of these spirits be suppressed?—That is the scientist's job. It should be made unpalatable.

But can it be made unpalatable for everybody without making it actually poisonous?—That I cannot say. In Cardiff this sort of vice received an impetus during the War. Transports bringing horses and mules from the American continents carried men to attend to the animals during the voyage. These men were mainly of the beachcomber type, with vicious habits, one of them being that of drinking methylated spirits by diluting it with cheap port wine, cider, or aerated waters, so as to give the compound a peculiar tang, or, in the words of the drinkers, "a kick." They taught their shore male and female associates the habit and it has contaminated others.

Mr. Wilson said that military canteens were of doubtful virtue and were a source of trouble to the police. Considerable drinking was prevalent in canteens on Sundays.

Questioned by Miss BARTON as to drinking among women in Cardiff, he replied: "None of the 'flappers' or young women drinks. It is the middle-aged women."

Mr. Wilson, replying to the Rev. HENRY CARTER, said that in his opinion the majority of people in Wales favoured the continuation of Sunday closing for licensed premises. He produced the balance-sheet of a Cardiff club, showing income for the sale of liquor amounting to £11,000. It sold 40 barrels or 11,400 pints of beer a week.

The Commission adjourned until Tuesday next.

BAD LIGHTING ON DULWICH COMMON

At an inquest held at Camberwell yesterday the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death" in a case in which MARK GLAVIN, 72, a night watchman, was stated to have been knocked down by a car while crossing Dulwich Common. They added a recommendation that the bad state of the lighting and the fact that the footpaths needed attention should be reported to the authorities. The driver of the car was exonerated from blame.

NEW L.N.E.R. STEAMERS

The third of the new steamships built for the L.N.E.R. for the nightly Harwich-Hook services, the ss. Amsterdam, was launched yesterday at the works of Messrs. J. Brown and Co., Clydebank, Glasgow. The second of the new steamers, the ss. Prague, is expected at Parkeston Quay towards the end of February; work on this vessel is a week ahead of schedule. The first of these three sister ships, the ss. Vienna, is already in service.

MARGATE MURDER CHARGE

STORY OF NIGHT OF THE FIRE

The Margate magistrates sat again yesterday to hear evidence in the case in which Sidney Harry Fox, 28, is charged with the murder of his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, in Room 66, at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on October 23, 1929.

Mrs. Fox's body was found in the room after an outbreak of fire, and in opening the case a fortnight ago Mr. A. Sefton-Cohen, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that it was the opinion of Sir Bernard Spilsbury that her death was due not to the effects of the fire, but to manual strangulation.

The first witness called yesterday was Samuel F. D. Hopkins, a commercial traveller, of Walthamstow, who said that he was staying at the Hotel Metropole at the time of Mrs. Fox's death. While sitting in the lounge about 11.40 p.m. on October 23 he saw Fox run down the stairs. Fox said, "Where's 'boots'? I believe there is a fire. There is a fire." He also said that his mother was upstairs. He had on a day shirt. He was very agitated and distressed. The witness said he immediately went upstairs, led by Fox, and followed by the "boots" and several men from the billiard saloon. Fox went straight into Room 67. That room was full of smoke, and Fox and the witness soon came out. Fox pointed to the door of Room 66, saying, "My mother's in there. Open it." He (the witness) passed Fox and entered the room a few feet, but turned back because of the smoke, which was very thick.

Hopkins then told how he crawled into the room to try to effect a rescue, and, after being again driven back by the smoke, crawled on his hands and knees towards the bed. He found Mrs. Fox lying on the bed with her legs hanging over the side, and putting his hands under her arms, he lifted her off the bed on to the floor. He dragged the body into the corridor, and then noticed that Mrs. Fox was clothed in only a small singlet.

When he was putting Mrs. Fox on the corridor floor he heard Fox say, "My Mummy, my Mummy." Putting his raincoat round the body, he tried to drag it along the corridor on account of the smoke. "I appealed to other people in the corridor to help me," said the witness, "but nobody seemed to have any idea as to how to carry the body. One man helped me for a yard or two, and then I did it on my own. I got her to the top of the stairs, and I collapsed. I know nothing of what happened afterwards."

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. F. J. Bobby).—Did the accused offer to assist in any way in getting his mother out of the room?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hindle, the defending solicitor, Mr. Hopkins said that Fox, when running downstairs, looked terrified as if he had almost lost his head. He was certain that Fox did not enter Room 66.

Replying to the CHAIRMAN, who asked whether there was any delay in getting into Room 67 and then Room 66, the witness said: "Both doors were opened by Fox instantly. There was no delay at all."

Henry D. Miller, a commercial traveller, of Hollingdean-terrace, Brighton, who was staying at the Metropole Hotel on the night of the fire, said that when the outbreak occurred he opened the communicating door between Rooms 66 and 67 and was met by a very dense volume of smoke. He saw a line of flame about a yard long in the room.

Reginald Leonard Reed, a traveller, of Odessa-road, Harlesden, another guest at the hotel, said that at the time of the fire he crowled on his hands and knees into Room 66 from Room 67 and brought out a burning armchair. In a conversation which he had with him on October 25 Fox seemed very grieved.

Mr. Reed said he also asked Fox in reference to his mother's handbag, "Are you certain that there was £24 in the handbag"? Fox replied, "Yes, I am certain, as mother had only recently cashed a cheque."

Frederick George French, an engineer, of St. George's-road, Tunbridge Wells, said that during the fire Room 66 was filled with very pungent fumes, like those given off by smouldering cloth. The gas stove was turned three-parts on and alight.

Dr. R. W. Nichol, of Margate, said that on the night of October 23 he saw Dr. Austin (who could not be called yesterday, as he is ill) examining Mrs. Fox's body at the Hotel Metropole. He made no detailed examination of the body, but the face was composed and pale. There were no signs of burning on the body. He visited Room 66 and noticed an unburnt strip of carpet between the scorched area and the fender. The appearance of the bed gave the impression that a heavy body had lain on it and been pulled off.

Mr. Sefton-Cohen (counsel for the prosecution).—Were there any indications of a struggle apart from the signs of pulling a body off?—No.

Dr. Nichol said that after discussing with various people as to how the fire could have arisen he went downstairs and saw Fox, to whom he gradually broke the news of Mrs. Fox's death. He became more and more agitated, so much so that the witness was shocked, being surprised to see a man so agitated. He afterwards asked if he might be allowed to see his mother again. They went up to the room where Mrs. Fox's body was, Fox going inside alone. He came out after a minute or two. When they came downstairs he gave Fox some morphine as a sedative. Before giving him the injection he tried to talk Fox into a steadier frame of mind and advised him to get a solicitor to watch his interests, especially if insurances were involved. Fox said his mother had always been a wonderful mother to him, and that he felt the bereavement very much. Fox also told him that he left his mother sitting over the fire reading a paper. He wished he had got back to see her as he had often done. Fox also volunteered the information that his mother was a friend of Walburga Lady Paget, who had met her death in a similar way.

[Walburga Lady Paget, widow of Sir Augustus, the distinguished diplomatist, of Unlawater House, Newnham-on-Severn, died in a Gloucester nursing home on October 11 last from the effects of burns received while reading a newspaper close to the fire in the library of her home the previous day. It was believed that the paper caught fire and the flames spread to her clothes. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. She was aged 90.]

Dr. Roche Lynch, Home Office Analyst, stated that during December he received from Sir Bernard Spilsbury a glass containing various organs and contents of the stomach. He had not detected any trace of poison or noxious substance in those organs. His findings from the examination of the stomach and its contents would be consistent with Mrs. Fox having drunk about 11 hours before death rather more than a quarter of a bottle of port.

The hearing was adjourned till next Friday.

QUALIFICATIONS OF AN ARBITRATOR

SIR J. MARTIN'S DEFINITION

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs attended the annual dinner of the Institute of Arbitrators (Incorporated) at the Incorporated Accountants' Hall last night. Mr. EDGAR S. UNDERWOOD, the president, was in the chair.

Responding to the civic toast proposed by Mr. H. B. CHAPLIN HALDWIN, the LORD MAYOR referred to the accumulated funds out of which the Corporation votes money for various beneficial purposes, and said he hoped that some of it might be devoted to the institution of opera for the people in London areas.

Sir JAMES MARTIN, submitting the toast of "The Institute," said that that week he had delivered a decision under an appointment as arbitrator 37 years ago. Referring to the qualifications of an arbitrator, the speaker said that such an individual must have a judicial mind, the habit of coming to definite conclusions, and the possession of some qualification of a business or professional nature enabling him intelligently to understand the differences between the parties before him.

The PRESIDENT, responding, said that the Institute was making great headway towards becoming the body to provide efficient arbitration on all subjects. The membership comprised 400 Fellows and associates. The exacting nature of the qualifications of its members embraced a thorough acquaintance of the law of procedure of arbitration, a thorough knowledge of a special subject, and a quick and sound judgment. The roll of the Institute comprised members of the legal profession and representatives of the principal institutes and associations, such as accountants, engineers, auctioneers, and surveyors, together with those associated with commerce and trade. The Institute was in no way a competitive body. The desire was to educate and train men in the knowledge of the procedure and application of arbitration in order that there ought be in their ranks experts in every profession, business, and trade.

Colonel F. N. FALKNER proposed the toast of "The Guests," and Sir GILBERT GARNSEY and Mr. O. W. NICHOLSON, M.P., responded.

PARROT DISEASE

SUSPECTED COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

During the discussion on psittacosis (parrot disease) at the last meeting of the section of medicine of the Royal Society of Medicine the belief was expressed that many cases of the disease are scattered about the country and that many are overlooked. The discussion is reported at some length in the current number of the *British Medical Journal*.

DR. A. P. THOMSON (Birmingham) said his interest in the subject dated from July, 1928. He had seen 17 cases, five of which had proved fatal, following contact with sick parrots. In a house in Cheshire a parrot had died. The man of the house, who had allowed the bird to take food out of his lips, became ill at the time of the parrot's death. His wife and son also became seriously ill. Another case was that of a lady in Worcestershire, who developed a temperature of 103deg., headache, mainly occipital, some diarrhœa, and occasional vomiting. There were no abnormal physical signs, apart from sharp cracking rales in the upper lobe of the left lung. This lady did not keep a parrot, but had looked after a friend's parrot that was sick. As the temperature fell, the general condition became worse. The physical signs in the lung and abdominal distension did not clear up until the temperature had been normal for 10 days.

In another case a Jewish girl, according to Jewish custom, had been given a pair of lovebirds on her betrothal, and one of the birds was very ill. The girl developed intense headache, temperature 104deg., and cervical rigidity. In the lung there was absolute silence, exploration yielded no fluid, and when the needle was pressed into the lung one had the feeling that it was going into something solid. The temperature remained at 104deg. to 105deg. for eight days.

Reviewing the clinical aspect of these cases, Dr. Thomson said that it was fairly accurate to state of the severer cases that they resembled typhoid septicæmia in retaining a relatively slow pulse, despite a high continuous fever. Even before the development of the usual pulmonary signs, however, certain features distinguished them from true typhoid; the onset was usually more sudden, and the temperature rose more rapidly. Although the clinical course of most of the cases formed a fairly characteristic feature, it was clear that the symptoms and signs might be but slight and equivocal, even when the disease proved fatal.

CASES IN THE LONDON HOSPITAL

DR. ROBERT HUTCHISON said that a case came under his observation at the London Hospital at the beginning of December, and since then he had had cognizance of about 20 cases, two of them fatal. These had been mostly house outbreaks—two to four cases occurring in a house where there had been a parrot. The parrot had been in practically every case a green parrot. It used to be said that green parrots were alone responsible, but he did not think this was quite true. The infection seemed to be direct from the bird to the human being, though there was one case in which the patient had not been in close contact with the parrot, but had nursed her sister, who had first taken the infection. The incubation period was roughly 10 days. The cases had the appearance of typhoid or paratyphoid, but there were curious lung symptoms, with actual consolidation in one case, though the London Hospital cases had not shown the dense consolidation of which Dr. Thomson had spoken.

He believed that many cases were scattered about. As the result of a letter in the *British Medical Journal* of January 18 he had received information of four or six cases which had been diagnosed retrospectively, and from these it had been possible to trace others. A great many cases were probably overlooked. As to the origin of these cases, he understood that there was a bad outbreak in Argentina last July, and probably it was from Argentina that these parrots had been exported to this country and other parts of Europe. Germany, with Teutonic thoroughness, had stopped the importation of parrots altogether.

DR. E. STOLKIND described two cases, one in a man of 24, who had fed his sick parrot by putting its bill into his own mouth, and the other in the nurse who attended to the first patient, and who had also petted the parrot. The man made a complete recovery, but the nurse developed double pneumonia and died. He also described an epidemic in Germany in the summer of 1929, where, in one locality, there were 26 cases with six deaths. The cases were characterized by a severe form of pneumonia.

Dr. G. T. WESTERN, of the bacteriological department, London Hospital, described some investigations which were proceeding on the bacteriological side. In one case which came to autopsy the bacteriological and serological findings were entirely negative.

DR. S. P. BEDSON, who was associated with the work of the last speaker, said that there was some suggestion that the disease was due to a filterable virus. The investigations at the London Hospital were not far enough advanced to permit of any definite statement being made, but evidence of a filterable virus had been obtained in one parrot, and it seemed possible that this virus was responsible for the disease, both in man and in bird.

DR. MACNAMARA described a case in which three persons who had had to do with a parrot fell sick, undoubtedly with psittacosis. The remarkable thing was that two of them had had no contact with the bird until after it was dead, when they had to do with the disposal of its body.

DR. LEVY SIMPSON quoted from the epidemiological record of the League of Nations particulars about the extent of the epidemic in Argentina during the summer of 1929. Altogether several hundreds of human cases, all connected with sick parrots, had been reported in that country. It was the largest epidemic of psittacosis hitherto known.

REPAIR OF RAILWAY COACHES

PROGRESSIVE SYSTEM AT DERBY

The grouping of railways under the Railways Act, 1921, gave an impetus to the search for economy in running and maintenance charges, and the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company entertain hopes that by the mass production and progressive repair systems their annual expenditure will be reduced. The progressive repair system has recently been installed at their carriage and wagon works at Derby, supplementing mass production methods which have been in operation for several years. These works, extending over 128 acres, of which 38 are covered, are now claimed to be the largest and most up-to-date in Europe.

Mass production enables one standard 12-ton wagon to be turned out of the works every half-hour, one passenger coach every day, and one coach completely overhauled by the progressive repair system every three-quarters of an hour. The actual saving of time under the new repair system is 30 per cent., and this has the double advantage that while carriages are detained out of service for a shorter time more can be dealt with each week. Every passenger coach passes through the repair works every two years for minor repairs, cleaning, and varnishing, and for a general overhaul every six years.

On the arrival at the works of a carriage intended for overhaul, a crane lifts the body from the bogies on to service trestles, which support it at a height convenient for men to work underneath in an upright position. From this point the two portions of the carriage travel forward on adjacent lines, the speed being so regulated that they arrive at the end of the shed simultaneously ready to be reassembled. During their progress they are subjected to the closest possible examination, each man engaged upon them having his own special work to do, and when the carriage, overhauled and repainted, emerges from the works, only the skilled eye can distinguish it from new stock.

The Derby carriage and wagon works, though now operating at a greater speed than ever before, are remarkable for the absence of any sign of haste or of work at high pressure. Each man has his own allotted task and knows exactly what he has to do at any given time, for the whole of the operations are timed somewhat on the lines of a railway time-table. Only once when visiting the works this week was any sign of unusual activity discernible. This was in the assembly of the sides, ends, and roof of a passenger coach, an operation which was performed in 16 minutes, although in normal working nearly half an hour is allowed for assembling the sides and ends alone. The whole impression formed is one of smooth, easy working, nearly all the work being done by machines and all the latest labour-saving devices being employed. The men are earning more money with less physical effort than under the old system.

PROPERTY OWNERS' PROTESTS

HEALTH MINISTRY'S "DICTATORSHIP"

MUNICIPAL POWERS

VISCOUNT BERTIE, in his presidential address to the National Federation of Property Owners and Ratepayers at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday, said that property owners of every class, and of every degree of wealth, were threatened with the arbitrary dictatorship of the Ministry of Health.

This dictatorship, he said, had been exercised for years against the poorest and most unfortunate property owners in the country. By virtue of hundreds of illegal orders made by successive Ministers of Health, corporations had been enabled to deprive small shopkeepers, leaseholders, and owners of good sanitary dwellings, of their property, without compensation.

This dictatorship threatened to be active in another direction. Town planning was now a vested interest, and the favourite hobby of the Ministry of Health. Municipal corporations saw in it visions of extending their power and influence over the ratepayers. Care and intelligence taken in the framing of new town planning legislation, so that rights were safeguarded and compensation properly provided, might be brushed aside by an arbitrary order made by the Minister of Health, against which there was no appeal.

The Committee stated in their report that they had been watching with serious apprehension the persistent usurpation of the rights of private enterprise and private ownership. The outstanding loans of municipal authorities afforded almost incredible evidence of reckless disregard for economic stability. In 14 years local authorities had added £26,000,000 to the burdens of local taxpayers alone.

Sir JOHN LORDEN affirmed that the liberties which had been fought for since the time of Magna Carta were being whittled away by bureaucrats and officials.

Resolutions moved by Mr. J. H. Armitage, of Leeds, and carried, condemned the policy of local authorities obtaining, by means of local Acts of Parliament, powers to build and maintain shops, warehouses, and offices, and to acquire compulsorily more land than was required for a declared purpose. Mr. ARMITAGE said he found in a Bill promoted by Leeds that there were 52 acres of street frontages over which the corporation would be able to exercise powers, and a Socialist city councillor told him that it was intended to set up a big works department to build by direct labour. A persistent attempt was being made all over the country to destroy all private interest in land and buildings, and to undertake operations which had hitherto been left to private traders.

The conference passed a resolution protesting against the attempt to revive the taxation of land values, expressing the opinion that such taxation was unjust and impracticable, and that, while it would add nothing to national revenue, it would retard the necessary development of land for housing and other purposes.

It was decided to call the attention of the Government to "the objectionable character of local inquiries ordered by Ministers of the Crown," and in particular to the fact that the presiding inspectors are under no obligation to record the evidence tendered, or to disclose the report which they make to the Minister. Objection was also expressed to the arbitrary discretion of Ministers regarding the costs of persons attending such inquiries.

Another resolution condemned "the Star Chamber characteristics of the Cabinet and the practice of delegating absolute legislative powers and judicial functions to Ministerial Departments."

LONDON QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION

THE RIGHT OF APPEAL

At a meeting of the Property Owners' Protection Association, held yesterday at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, Major W. H. Hamilton gave an address on "The Recommendations of the London County Council's Conference on the Forthcoming Quinquennial Valuation of Property in 1930." Mr. W. F. Nokes presided.

MAJOR HAMILTON said that the valuation would be made under the Metropolis Act of 1869, and there was likely to be little variation in general procedure. The Rating and Valuation Apportionment Act, 1928, and the Local Government Act, 1929, however, affected the question, so far as assessment committees and the principles of derating were concerned. Unlike the Valuation Act of 1925, the London Act still continued gross value as the basis on which Schedule A taxes were assessed, so that the Revenue officer and the Water Board could gather in huge extra taxes and water charges, as would also the County Council and other spending authorities.

Fortunately, aggrieved ratepayers in London had a right to appeal to special sessions, which was much less costly than appealing to quarter sessions, as counsel need not be engaged. It seemed a great pity that special sessions were abolished outside London as, judging by the extensive appeals by the Revenue officers to quarter sessions on London derating cases, huge sums must have been incurred by the Revenue in employing counsel to contest cases. Waste of taxpayers' money on law was likely to be continued if effect were given to the London conference's recommendation that, under a proposed new London Valuation Act, instead of appeals going to quarter sessions they should be referred to a new tribunal consisting of a qualified legal chairman and two paid assessors. If these two assessors had been trained solely on official methods of valuation there would be little hope for the appellants.

A recent innovation in official valuing was the method of measurement based on a zoned area, taking returns of recent abnormal rentals too much into account. If, in the case of shops, the basis was taken on the average of recent lettings an abnormal increase ensued because the restricting influence of the Landlord and Tenant Act had not had time to mature and the excessive rentals that multiple shops were willing to pay to oust the individual trader were no criterion of what a reasonable rent should be. In the case of residences, the only satisfactory measurement, if any, was carpet area, because in other than high-class areas a large house was often a "white elephant."

Some rating authorities had appointed the same firm to value as was already engaged in valuing other large areas, rendering personal valuation almost impossible. No one valuer could satisfactorily undertake more than one rating authority's area in the time allowed, and the public were entitled to as much personal attention in the valuation for rating as in the case of an ordinary valuation for mortgage or probate. He considered that 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. over the 1914 figures would be a sufficient increase in assessment of all properties under £60 gross value where the landlord did repairs. The rent of the average mechanic in London now was at about straining point. If rateable value was raised someone would have to give way. It should not be the Council, so that the landlord stood to have a lower return for his investment.

NURSE ACQUITTED

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Humphreys, ANN CAMPBELL POLE, 57, nurse, on bail, was found *Not Guilty* on an indictment charging her with the manslaughter of a young woman named Ryan and with performing an illegal operation on her; and she was also found *Not Guilty* on the Coroner's inquisition charging her with the manslaughter of Ryan. Mr. Eustace Fulton and Mr. R. Blundell appeared for the prosecution; Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., Mr. Francis Peregrine, and Mr. W. Fordham defended. The defendant pleaded "Not guilty." At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, the JUDGE, on the submission of Sir Henry Curtis Bennett that there was no case to go to the jury, directed the jury to *Acquit* the defendant, and she was accordingly discharged.

RIVER POLLUTION

The Joint Advisory Committee on River Pollution of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries met yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. E. Brooks, to continue their inquiry into the reception of trade and manufacturing wastes to the sewers of local authorities. Evidence was submitted to the Committee in the course of the meeting, by Mr. R. R. Robbins on behalf of the National Farmers' Union, and by Mr. L. F. Stemp and Mr. C. Botley on behalf of the National Gas Council of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Institution of Gas Engineers.

THE SALE ROOM

A JORDAENS PORTRAIT

The greater portion of yesterday's sale at Christie's of pictures by Old Masters consisted of the property of Lord Chesham, of Latimer House, Bucks. For a very good portrait by Jacob Jordaens of a lady in dark dress with white sleeves and jewelled ornaments, holding a dog, on panel 38in. by 28in., bidding was started at a small price, about 100 guineas, and at 2,500 guineas it fell to the Savile Gallery with Mr. F. Sabin as the underbidder. Beyond the fact that the picture has been in the possession of the family for a long period, little seems to be known of its history. It was lent to the exhibitions of Old Masters at Burlington House in 1879 and again in 1906. This is a very high price for a Jordaens portrait, but not a record, the Darnley group of the artist and his wife fetching 3,800 guineas in 1925.

Lord Chesham's other pictures included Giorgione, a landscape with a nymph and Satyr, with buildings among the trees in the background, on panel 13in. by 18in.—250 guineas (Smith); J. Van Goyen, a river scene with buildings, boats, and figures, signed, on panel 12in. by 21in.—290 guineas (Parsons); Rembrandt, a girl in white dress with pink sleeves holding a chalice, on panel—380 guineas (Meatyard); D. Teniers, The Temptation of St. Anthony—240 guineas (Rubin); and G. Van Tilborch, the interior of a guard-room, with soldiers playing cards, signed—140 guineas (Schedloff).

Among four pictures sent by Mr. R. A. D. Fleming, of Bigadon, Buckfastleigh, was "The Pet Dove," by F. Wheatley, a lady in white muslin dress holding a cage in her right hand and a dove in the left, her two children on either side, and a man seated in the foreground—150 guineas (MacDonald).

The day's total amounted to £8,051.

SILVER AND JEWELS

Hurcomb's sale yesterday at Calder House, Piccadilly, included a George III. two-handled oblong tray, 130oz., which sold at 26s. 3d. per oz.—£170 12s. 6d.; a William III. gilt inkstand, 27¼oz.—£132 (both bought by Mr. S. H. Harris); 18 antique rat-tail table forks, 39oz., at 63s.—£122 17s.; a George II. "Bullet" teapot, 14½oz.—£131 (both bought by Mr. Comyns); a pair of Queen Anne candlesticks, 22oz., at 102s.—£112 4s. (Tessier); a diamond necklace—£199 (Bloomstein); a diamond two-stone bracelet—£135 (Scott); and a diamond pendant—£120 (Cohen).

Sir Albert Bennett, M.P., has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to sell the remaining contents of Kirklington Hall, near Newark, on February 24.

NATIONAL COOPERATION NEEDED

GENERAL SMUTS'S FAREWELL MESSAGE

General Smuts, who recently returned to this country from America, sailed for South Africa in the Union-Castle liner Carnarvon Castle yesterday.

"I feel convinced," he said, "that you are up against a hard struggle in this country, and I am of opinion that there should be far more national cooperation than is apparent at present. I saw what the people of Britain could do in 1917, when they were faced with a first-class crisis, and when it was either a case of losing or winning. They then pooled their national resources and scrapped party politics and went in for one great effort, which more than anything else won the War.

"The time is rapidly coming when there will have to be another great effort of cooperation, for the problems which your country has to face are greater than any single party can solve, and the interests of the nation will have to come first. The country is fundamentally sound and with combination and the scrapping of party politics will undoubtedly win through. Its resources are unrivalled, and the character of its people is such that they will not admit defeat."

A further group of young settlers sailed for South Africa in the Carnarvon Castle, being sent out by the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association. Among the schools represented are Cheltenham, Epsom, and the Leys School, Cambridge. General Smuts, who sailed in the same ship, is a vice-president of the Association.

CONCILIATION IN THE SHIPYARDS

SCOPE OF AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The unions in the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades are discussing the advisability of giving six months' notice to end the agreement with the shipbuilding employers which lays down the procedure to be followed for the settlement of differences without stoppages of work. It is not, in fact, the procedure of the agreement that is in question so much as its scope. The executives of the unions are giving independent consideration to the matter at present, and the decision of the federation will be made in about a fortnight's time.

If the unions desire, as they appear to do, an extension of the machinery so that it may ensure negotiations and conciliation before a lock-out or strike can take place for any reason, they will probably find the employers anxious to make an agreement in those terms. The decision does not rest, however, with the employers alone, nor with the employers and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades together. There are four or five unions of craftsmen who recognize the present machinery, but require that questions in which they are interested shall be dealt with separately, and not in conferences in which the unskilled men are also represented. Moreover, there is one large union of skilled and unskilled men which has declined to sign the agreement. These circumstances put difficulties in the way of the expeditious and comprehensive settlement of differences which the unions themselves could remove if they were of the same mind.

The complaint of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades is that all shipyard workers were in danger of being indirectly affected by a lock-out of joiners last autumn, and that the procedure for settling differences was not employed to prevent the threatened stoppage. It may be recalled that the joiners did not invoke the procedure of the agreement, which applies to "questions other than general fluctuations in wages and piecework quotations," and that the dispute was primarily over wages, which led to a local strike at Belfast and to a general refusal by the joiners in all the shipyards to work overtime. The inference must be that the joiners' union did not consider the dispute to be one to be dealt with by the conciliation procedure of the agreement. Even if it had been, it was a matter affecting a craft union, and the craft unions would have required it to be discussed only in conferences with the craft unions. The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades would consequently not have been represented.

When the procedure agreement was made the need for a supplementary agreement covering wages was recognized, but up to now an acceptable basis for determining wage fluctuations has not been found. The deficiency in the machinery is, indeed, obvious, and it should not be necessary for the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades to end the present agreement in order to call attention to the desirability of its extension.

THE PROFESSION OF ACCOUNTANCY

A DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a Departmental Committee to consider and report whether it is desirable to restrict the practice of the profession of accountancy to persons whose names would be inscribed in a register established by law and, if so, to report on the method by which such register should be established and controlled.

The members of the committee are Lord Goschen (chairman), Mr. Harold Bellman, Mr. F. H. E. Branson, Mr. J. Walker Clark, Mr. F. E. Warbrick Howell, Mr. Kenneth Lee, Mr. G. J. Scott, Mr. John Scurr, M.P., and Mr. J. J. Wills.

The secretary of the committee is Mr. F. A. Griffiths, Board of Trade, Great George-street, S.W.1, to whom all communications on the subject of the committee should be addressed.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY

St. Paul's Cathedral.—Prebendary E. N. Sharpe. 10.30, Te Deum and Benedictus (Stanford in C); Introit, "O hearken Thou" (Elgar). H.C. (Rheinberger in E); Canon S. A. Alexander, 3.45, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Marchant in C). A., "When to the Temple Mary went" (Eccard); Bishop Charles Gore, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—The Rev. H. Montagne Dale, 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Gray in G); A., "Purest and highest" (Stanford); Canon W. C. Storr, 3. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Stanford in A). A., "The Lord doth choose a holy dwelling" (Bach); the Bishop of Woolwich, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—The Rev. S. G. Hooper, 11. H.C. (Stanford in C). Motet, "Very Bread, good Shepherd, tend us" (Palestrina); the Bishop of Southwark, 6.30. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Stanford in C). A., "When to the Temple Mary went" (Eccard).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—Canon S. Bickersteth, 11.15. Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. R. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Master, 11, Te Deum and Jubilate (Kitson in D); A., "When to the Temple Mary went" (Eccard). Kyrie (Arnold in B flat). Nicene Creed (Davies in F); 2, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Wesley in E). A., "Be thou faithful unto death" (Mendelssohn).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Dr. Matthews, 11.15. H.C. Kyrie (Williams). A., "From the rising of the sun" (Ouseley).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—8.15 and 12. H.C.: 11, Parade Service (no tickets required), the Rev. C. C. Thacker, C.F.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—11, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.; 6.30, the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.; H.C., 8 and 12.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade Service; the Rev. R. J. Northcott.

The Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—8, H.C.; 11, M.P., A., "How lovely are Thy dwellings fair" (Spohr).

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30, H.C.; 11, H.C., the Rev. H. C. Money; 6.30, the Rev. L. S. E. Reed.

All Hallows Church, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. T. Craske; 6.30, Canon F. A. Cockin.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12; 11, the Rev. A. E. N. Simms; 6.30, the Rev. B. R. V. Mills.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—10.30, Distribution and Procession of Candles followed by High Mass; 6, the Rev. L. Gage-Brown.

All Souls, Langham-place.—H.C., 7.15 and 8; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

All Souls', South Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. L. Ford.

Barnes Parish Church.—8 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Rev. H. J. Allen; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rector.

Brompton Parish Church.—11 and 3.15 (children), Prebendary Gough; 6.30, the Rev. H. S. Sard.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, the Ven. Archdeacon H. E. J. Bevan; 6.30, Prebendary Osborne.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—11, the Rev. F. Fielding Ould; 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Jones.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Farrar.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15 and 3, the Rev. R. Beresford Peirse; 6, Dr. H. M. Relton.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone (Conway-street).—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15 and 6.30, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay.

Christ Church, Victoria-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.

Christ Church, Woburn-square.—H.C., 8 and 11.30; 11, the Rev. J. H. Warren; 6.30, the Rev. A. J. Bestic.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11.15, H.C., the Rev. P. Waddington; 6.30, the Rev. W. P.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT.

By CALLISTHENES.

One of the merits of the present generation is that it has briskly challenged the notion that at forty a man's intellectual development must slow down and come to a stop.

The notion that a man's mental energy must wax and wane like a plant by natural laws beyond his control has done infinite mischief to the race. It has led to millions of men sitting back and allowing sloth and timorousness and conservatism to creep all over and through their minds.

There have always been some who defied this domination, who have insisted that whatever the passing of the years might do to their limbs, their minds would be unsubdued.

We have known, probably most of us in this Organisation have known, an old lady who lived far beyond the allotted span and yet at her death had a mind as alert, a wit as keen, a judgment as sound as in the prime of life. She kept on reading, studying, thinking to the last minute. Her mental history had in it no arrested development: it was life-long progress.

But all of us have also come across people who are no wiser, hardly even better informed, than they were five, ten, fifteen years ago. They repeat the same criticisms, show the same defects in general knowledge, even tell the same stories.

We in this House believe there is no need for this. Nine times out of ten arrested development is mental or physical laziness. A man who gives in to it is throwing away one of the chief endowments of the race—the power to control his destiny by his reason and his will.

It may become an effort to take up new subjects, to accept new ideas, to seek new experiences. But it is a man's privilege to make that effort. The sooner he makes it and the more he continues it, the easier and more effective it becomes.

There is just as little compulsion about arrested development in a business.

Often we see businesses which have grown to a certain point then stopped. They cease to show any original thought. They stop improving. This is not only unnecessary but culpable. It is the duty of every business to be efficient, and to be efficient it must oppose the slightest encroachment of the plague of arrested development.

The success of a business in avoiding arrested development depends upon its individual members.

All men and women, young and old, in any business, ought to be growing daily better at their jobs. They ought to be improving in knowledge, insight, and judgment. The buyer in a Store, for example, who knows no more, has no more originality, no more ability to develop his department than he had five years ago must be regarded as second rate.

To some this may seem a strenuous ideal, but this we may say, that we are resolved that neither in this great Organisation nor in those of us who make it up shall there be any arrested development.

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GRASSE—French Riviera
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H. FORSCH, Managing Director.

Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Limited, of Wallsend, launched on Thursday the motor-tanker South Africa, 13,500 tons deadweight, built for Mr. Lief Hoegh, of Oslo. She has sufficient bunker capacity for a voyage of 20,000 miles.

Entertainments

PRE-WAR SYMPHONISTS

ELGAR AND MAHLER

Two names have been prominent at Queen's Hall in the past week—Elgar and Mahler. The one is a household word to every Englishman; the other a stranger whose works attract the curious. From time to time the English composer is persuaded to leave his retirement, to stand before the orchestra and restate his own case, telling us again what his music meant to him when he wrote it, how he heard it with the inward ear before ever another hearer responded to its sound.

The privilege of self-interpretation was denied to Mahler in regard to his last and most personal work. He had been one of the greatest exponents of other men's musical thoughts; he had to leave it to others to discover his own in *Das Lied von der Erde*. That he was happy in having Herr Bruno Walter as foster-father to his child does not entirely do away with the disadvantage of the posthumous production. Elgar dedicated his first symphony to Hans Richter, "true artist and true friend." Richter first showed the world what was in it, but he did so with the composer at his elbow, and how much more has Elgar shown since he took it and its successors, the second symphony and the concertos, into his own hands?

Elgar and Mahler were close contemporaries, Mahler a few years the younger. He died in Vienna actually in the week of May, 1911, in which Elgar's second symphony made its first brilliant appearance at the London Musical Festival under its composer's direction. Their years of keenest creative activity were the same, the first decade of the century, though Mahler had begun to exercise himself in the symphonic form earlier and produced during a strenuous and comparatively short life no fewer than 10 works which bear the name. It is obvious that their mature works have certain superficial characteristics in common. They both belong to that opulent period when it could be said (as Sir Edward Elgar is reputed once to have said), "If a composer writes for forty harps, get forty harps." Both loved the luxuries of orchestral tone, and neither readily distinguished between luxuries and necessities. Both were excessively influenced by that tendency of the post-Wagnerian era (we in England think of it more as a post-Victorian interlude) to confound importance with size in works of art.

Elgar happily was to outlive the worship of size. His chamber music and the violoncello concerto of a later date offer a criticism on that expansion for expansion's sake, which has proved to be the weak point of his first symphony. The comparative brevity of the second symphony was remarked as a good sign on its first appearance. At just the same time Mahler, too, by following the excessive magniloquence of his eighth (choral) symphony with the more intimate manner of *Das Lied von der Erde*, showed signs of the discovery that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of his possessions. That last work was for him perhaps a turning point. Only once before in the series of his symphonies had he allowed himself a quiet ending. That was also in a vocal *finale*, the setting of the poem from "Des Knaben Wunderhorn," which ended his fourth, called the "children's," symphony. But the quietude of the oft-repeated "Ewig" at the end of *Das Lied* is different, not the naiveté of the child's simple faith, but the forward gaze of the grown soul.

The quiet ending of Elgar's second symphony is rather the backward glance over the trodden path before setting out on a fresh quest for adventure, yet there is enough of likeness between them to suggest that the two composers had arrived at the same stage of their inward development simultaneously, but by very different routes. Mahler began with a determination to achieve the greatest things; Elgar began by writing what he liked because he liked it, and his early likings ranged from "Salut d'amour" to the "Froissart" overture. While Elgar was thus occupied and was incidentally filling some minor musical posts in the English provinces, Mahler was conducting Mozart and Wagner before the most critical audiences of Europe and winning the admiration, not easily gained, of Brahms. His own first orchestral work had to be big and serious, and the first symphony certainly is that, even if it is a big and serious mistake.

Elgar started with tunes, Mahler with designs. It took Elgar half a lifetime (he was 51 when his first symphony appeared) to discover how to make his tunes cover a large design. It took Mahler nearly all his to realize that a design grows out of the forms of its tunes. In all his earlier symphonies, he seems to have laid out his design and to have proceeded to fill it with whatever came handy. One knows a tune of Elgar the moment it is heard, even if it is only an unidentifiable phrase or even a single bar. He may be as easily caricatured as Handel or Wagner because everything he writes bears his own stamp. It would be scarcely possible to produce a caricature of Mahler recognizable by those who know his work thoroughly. He never achieved a distinctly personal idiom.

Even the things which strike one as most beautiful in *Das Lied von der Erde* are apt to bear a curious likeness to something else that is familiar. It may be only coincidence, but it is odd that the opening of "Der Einsame im Herbst" should carry one back to the loneliness of Pimen's cell in Moussorgsky's *Boris Godunov*, and that from the cry of the world's love and sorrow in the last number should emerge a tune akin to Dvořák's "Quis est Homo." To compare the passages note for note is to lead to the conclusion that the likenesses are not great, at any rate they are not continued for very long. The working out is entirely Mahler's; still, the fact remains that the initial ideas were shared with others, who, moreover, had found them first. When Elgar's first symphony came out, someone attempted to prove that its main tune on which all depends was like the Grail theme in *Parsifal*. He was able to show as much note-for-note likeness as can be claimed about these examples of Mahler, but the attempt fell flat because everyone else, including those who disliked the tune, had instantly recognized it as typically "Elgarian," while the Grail theme is as typically Wagnerian.

Certain names readily pass into adjectives, and fashion flows and ebbs round them, leaving what they stand for unchanged. Mahler's is not one of them. Since his death he has been much played on the Continent as one whose gifts deserve a wider recognition than the public willingly granted; but his music has never become part of human nature's daily food; Elgar's has, for English people at any rate. Even if a younger generation is at the moment seeking other nutriment with other flavours, musicians know that they can return to it with a permanent satisfaction, because it is the direct expression of the man who made it.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 23

B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERT

A MODERN PROGRAMME

The Symphony Concert which was given by the British Broadcasting Corporation in the Queen's Hall last night was conducted by M. Ernest Ansermet, and the programme was made up of four modern works, with Bach's fourth Suite in D for strings, hautboys, trumpets, and drums as an introduction.

Vaughan Williams's Suite, "Flos Campi," which M. Ansermet conducted at the Geneva Festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music last year, was placed first in the scheme, and overshadowed all that followed with its austere strength. Beside it Debussy's Symphonic Sketches, "La Mer," sounded thin and old-fashioned, notwithstanding the delicate and sensuous quality of the orchestral colour. "Flos Campi" may not go very far towards meeting the hearer, but if he will go to meet it he will be rewarded by an experience of ecstatic beauty, for which the most obvious parallel is to be found in the paintings of the Italian Primitives.

After the interval came Honegger's "Rugby." In this we might have imagined hearing the forward fiddles engaging in a scrummage around the conductor, the half-back wood-wind passing the ball to the brass, and the basses tackling the trombones low—were it not that we were warned against reading into the work any "programme." We were to regard it as a symphonic movement, the latter word being employed in its literal sense of something which moves. But movement implies some sense of direction, and it must be confessed that, for all its bustle and energy, Honegger's music seems to stay all the time in one place—within the oblong of a football field, perhaps—and never scores a try. We, at least, remain unconverted.

Stravinsky's Symphonic Poem, "Le Chant du Rossignol," arranged from his opera, completed the programme. This, at any rate, is purely descriptive music, and it cannot be said that it bears well the transference from the theatre to the concert-hall. The appealing plaintiveness of the nightingale's song and the simple tune of the Fisherman provide moments of charm amid the sophisticated *chinoiserie* of the rest—and that is all.

All these things, including Bach's Suite, which was given a brisk performance, were brilliantly played by the orchestra, and as an exhibition of what composers can do the concert was most interesting. M. Ansermet allowed the percussion too much prominence in Debussy's Sketches, and in "Flos Campi" the tambour was too conspicuous, perhaps because the player was placed too far away from his colleagues. In the work last-named Mr. Bernard Shore played the viola solo with real understanding, and the choral passages were well sung by the Wireless Chorus.

OLD SCHOLARS' CLUBS IN LONDON

LORD CREWE'S PLEA FOR COOPERATION

LORD CREWE presided last evening at the annual general meeting of the London Association of Old Scholars' Clubs at the County Hall.

The fifth annual report stated that, although interest in the association had increased on the part of those clubs which had realized and appreciated the value of its many activities, it could not be said that the association had yet come into its own. There were still 100 clubs or more, meeting on L.C.C. premises, holding aloof from cooperating in the effort on behalf of London's old scholars. Moving the adoption of the report, LORD CREWE said that as Lord Lieutenant of the County he took a personal interest in every London institution, and, in the second place, as Chairman of the L.C.C. many years ago, he was always glad of any occasion that brought him to the County Hall. He was impressed by the variety and scope of the work which the association attempted to do and accomplished. He was very much interested in the section of the report dealing with camping, which was one of the quite modern developments. Before the Volunteer movement started in the second half of the last century, no one ever dreamed of camping out unless they were travelling in wild parts of the world. Now, in summer and sometimes in winter, camping had become a national habit. With regard to the dramatic section, he often wondered what the effect of the modern habit of attending the films was upon the dramatic societies. He hoped that the habit of attending the cinema made people desire to see themselves on the stage in some form or another. What seemed to be the one blot on an otherwise agreeable picture was the fact that there were a large number of old scholars' clubs not affiliated to the Association, in fact, only about half of them. There was no conceivable question in an association of that kind interfering with the particular activities of any one of the clubs. It was there to assist clubs in all cases where joint action or joint consultation might be of advantage. He appealed to those clubs who did not belong to that association at any rate to state the reason why they did not, and if those reasons were not sufficient and convincing, to change their minds and join it.

CITY CORPORATION VISIT TO PARIS

The Court of Common Council of the City of London have accepted the invitation extended by the United Associations of Great Britain and France to the Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation of London to visit Paris with the representatives of other municipalities in Great Britain this May. The representatives of the Corporation will be the Lord Mayor with his Sheriffs and their ladies, two Aldermen, and four members of the Court of Common Council. The President of the French Republic has expressed his willingness to receive the lord mayors, mayors, lord provosts, and provosts of over 70 municipalities in the United Kingdom which adopted villages in the devastated areas of France at the Elysée on the morning of Ascension Day, May 29. Among local authorities who up to the present have expressed their intention of being represented on this occasion are:—York, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bradford, Bexhill, Burnley, Brighouse, Blackpool, Canterbury, Cambridge, Cirencester, Doncaster, Exeter, Folkestone, Gloucester, Huddersfield, Hastings, Hornsey, Hove, Inverness, Ipswich, Kensington, Keighley, Leamington Spa, Maidstone, Mitcham, Paddington, Rye, Southport, St. Marylebone, Turton, Wandsworth, Westminster, and Worthing.

CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

PROGRAMMES FOR TO-DAY

The following programmes of the recitals to be given by Mr. Clifford Ball to-day on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park are issued by the *Daily Sketch*:—

1.15 to 1.35 p.m.—"Come back to Erin"; "Old Folks at Home"; "Minuet" (Beethoven); "Andantino" (Lemare); "Land of Hope and Glory"; "Song of the Dongeross."

3.0 to 3.20 p.m.—"Ave Maria" (Schubert); "Alice, Where Art Thou?"; "Intermezzo," "Cavalleria Rusticana"; "Will ye no come back again?"; "Passing By" (Purcell); "Song of the Dongeross."

7.0 to 7.20 p.m.—"Minuet and Trio" (Mozart); "When other Lips"; "Somewhere a Voice is Calling"; "Melody in F" (Rubinstein); "Love's Old Sweet Song"; "Song of the Dongeross."

To-morrow, recitals will be given at 12.15, 3.0, and 6.40 p.m.

Mr. Clifford Ball, who has given the daily recitals during the four weeks that the carillon has been installed in Hyde Park, is to have a rest from his duties after this week-end, but arrangements are being made to continue the recitals.

LIFE-BOATS' FINE RESCUE WORK

The Royal National Life-boat Institution has received from the Britain Steamship Company a gift of 100 guineas "as some recognition of the fine work done by the Angle and St. David's motor life-boats." On the afternoon of November 25, the Molesey, of London, was wrecked off the coast of Pembrokeshire, and both the Angle and St. David's motor life-boats went to her help. Both boats were out all night with a gale blowing, and it was not until daybreak that the Angle boat found the Molesey. She was lying with submerged rocks to windward and leeward; the wind was blowing against the tide; and the range of the seas was very great, with a rise and fall of as much as 20ft. In spite of these difficulties, the life-boat rescued 28 survivors from the wreck, including two women, and a man whose leg had been broken. The St. David's boat found the wreck shortly after the Angle boat had completed the rescue.

A NATIONAL THEATRE

SCHEME FOR SUBMISSION TO THE PRIME MINISTER

The British Drama League held a demonstration at the Kingsway Hall last night in support of a National Theatre, the chairman being Lord Lytton and the chief speakers Mr. Bernard Shaw, Miss Lena Ashwell, Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., and Mrs. Philip Snowden.

MR. SHAW said he agreed with Mr. Drinkwater on the enormous importance of municipal theatres throughout the country, but he thought that a national theatre in London ought to be fed from the provinces by local theatres. Mr. Drinkwater had been too hasty in saying "Let them not have a central theatre in London, but plenty of municipal theatres." He (Mr. Shaw) wanted this great theatre in London, and he wanted it rather as a monument to justify to the country the dignity of theatrical art. The position to-day was more hopeful than it had been at any other time. They had grown out of the idea of measuring theatres and other institutions of the kind by how much they would pay, and they were beginning to understand that great public enterprises had great hidden assets which never appeared in a balance-sheet. He did not think that a national theatre need be very much out of pocket. He hoped it would have its site from the Government and have a liberal endowment. Concluding, Mr. Shaw moved a resolution supporting the project for a national theatre in London, and welcoming the present effort to promote an agreed scheme to submit to the Prime Minister.

MISS LENA ASHWELL, in seconding the resolution, said their scheme was a feasible one and perfectly economical.

SIR DONALD MACLEAN said he came to the conclusion long ago that dramatic representation was an integral part of human nature and was entitled to State recognition and encouragement.

Mrs. PHILIP SNOWDEN said she knew of no member in the Government who did not sympathize with the movement.

The resolution was carried.

GIFTS OF BIRDS TO THE ZOO

"SUNLIGHT" IN THE NEW BIRD HOUSE

The chief recent acquisitions at the Zoo are birds. A few persons, alarmed by the talk about psittacosis, have given up their parrots; other private gifts have been sent because, in the new Bird House, the electric light provides an (artificial) sunlight difficult to get in private houses, and light is more important to small birds than warmth.

A large collection of small finches, waxbills, and weaver-birds has been sent by Mrs. Lambert. Mr. Albert Sherriff, a frequent donor, has given a spot-billed toucanet, a charming South American bird, smaller than the toucan, but with the same fruit-eating habit. Captain Scott Hopkins has presented two pheasant-tailed fruit-pigeons. These are natives of the eastern part of Australia, where they inhabit bushy country, flying little and feeding on seeds and berries. There are some 20 or 30 species of pheasant-like fruit-pigeons, natives of the Indian and Australian regions, all with long wedge-shaped tails and iridescent plumage. The pheasant-tailed species has a chestnut-brown general coloration, but is shaded with iridescent green, blue, and claret; the iris is blue with an outer circle of scarlet.

The duck-ponds have been enriched by the addition of many Mandarin duck, some of them purchased, some on deposit. These are coming into full breeding plumage, and, although well known, the males are among the most gorgeously and eccentrically coloured of birds. They are natives of China; they were first exhibited in the Zoo in 1831, and breed freely in this country. An Arabian bustard has been received in exchange. This species ranges from Arabia to North Africa, but does not seem to be migratory. It is smaller than the European bustard, but has the same habits and the same mottled coloration. As among all bustards, the female is very much smaller than the male, a condition rather common in birds, except in eagles and vultures, where the female almost invariably exceeds the male.

Six salamanders of the genus *Amblystoma* have been purchased, and are on view in the Reptile House. These amphibians breathe air by lungs, and spend most of their time on land in moist places. The young stage of the best known species is the axolotl, a creature living entirely in water and provided with gills. It is capable of breeding in this immature condition, and for many years it was thought to be permanently aquatic, until its occasional metamorphosis into an adult terrestrial form was discovered.

PLAZA THEATRE

"THE VIRGINIAN"

The Virginian, an all-talking Paramount film, showing at the Plaza, although similar in broad outline to many films that show the pioneering days of the Middle West, differs from them interestingly in detail. It is not, that is to say, unusual for pioneering Middle Western films to have heroes who, from a stern sense of duty, are prepared to hang their dearest friends or to have villains who can drink incredible quantities of whisky and are expert revolver shots and cattle thieves; but to give an audience an idea of the friendship between two men by making them play a kind of general post with a number of babies brought together for a christening is unusual and rather more amusing on the screen than it sounds in print.

The story is adapted from Owen Wister's novel, and three main threads run through it, the friendship of the Virginian (Mr. Gary Cooper) and Steve (Mr. Richard Arlen), the hatred between the Virginian and the cattle thief, Trampas (Mr. Walter Huston), and the love of the Virginian for the schoolmistress, Molly Wood (Miss Mary Brian). The first ends disastrously, for Steve, an entirely charming and irresponsible individual, joins Trampas, is captured stealing cattle, and is hanged more or less at the Virginian's orders; the second is closed by the death of Trampas, shot by the Virginian in an exciting and macabre duel; and the third finds its obvious consummation in a kiss; but the chief enjoyment of the film is not to be found in the straight, orthodox lines of these threads, but in the incidental loose ends that cut across them. Much of the outdoor photography is excellent—there is one memorable scene of a herd of cattle swimming down river—and the director has been very successful in his "shots" of the domestic life of an energetic people engaged both in winning a physical existence and evolving a moral code.

Mr. Gary Cooper is everything he should be as the Virginian, strong, attractive, and serious, without being over-solemn; but Miss Brian is not altogether convincing as the schoolmistress who finds it difficult to reconcile her Eastern and humanitarian scruples with the barbaric Western ideas of justice and law. The minor parts—as in most films—are splendidly acted, and the dialogue is neither sententious nor silly, and occasionally does its true work of revealing character.

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1830. Price 7d.

The following is an extract from a letter dated September 9, 1829, from a respectable settler at Swan River [Western Australia] . . . "The face of the country round the coast is in general unpromising, and unfavourable accounts being circulated by some that have explored a very little, and who, when they have so done, know but very little of what they are about, have discouraged many of the settlers, and throw a damp on their energies and spirits. An exploring party has returned within this day or two, which gives a good report of the land above Perth, fixed for the seat of Government, which is about a mile and a half up the north side of the Swan River, above the branching off from the Canning. We have landed all our stores, and built an excellent storehouse in the quickest manner we could: the sides of heath, the thatching reeds and rushes perfectly watertight . . . The country is as yet badly, or rather not at all explored . . . I shall claim and take some land on Swan River above Perth, where there is a very fine tract which I have not yet had time to go over. I do anticipate and hope to send very favourable accounts shortly. The climate is heavenly" . . . It is, perhaps, not generally known that 22 merchant-vessels have already sailed from England for the new settlement, with not less than 2,000 passengers, and that there are besides four vessels now loading for their destination.

3 per Cent. Cons. 92¼ to ¼.

THE OLD VIC

ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL

The Old Vic's annual fancy dress ball will be held at the New Hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, Greycoat-street, S.W.1, on Tuesday, February 4. The proceeds of the dance will be devoted to the equipment of the reconstructed Sadler's Wells Theatre, which it is hoped to open in conjunction with the Old Vic next September. The prizes to be awarded include, among many others, a box at the Kingsway Theatre, a box at the Hippodrome, and a set of the Temple Shakespeare. They will be presented by Miss Marie Ney. The judges will be Miss Jean Sterling Mackinlay, Mr. Harcourt Williams, and others. Tickets, price 5s., can be obtained from the Old Vic Box Office or from the Dance Organizers, 16, Albany-street, N.W.1.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY.
ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
TO-DAY, at 2.30 p.m.
SCENES from
FAUST (Gounod)
AIDA (Verdi)
PRINCE IGOR (Borodin)
TANNHAUSER (Wagner)
MISS NOEL EADIE.
MR. TUDOR DAVIES.
MR. TOPLISS GREEN.
At the Organ—Mr. R. ARNOLD GREIR.
THE NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor.
DR. MALCOLM SARGENT.
Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s. and 3s. 6d.; Gallery Promenade (1,000 seats), 2s. At Box-office, Albert Hall, and usual Agents.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
TO-MORROW, at 3.
WAGNER CONCERT.
LIONEL POWELL presents
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

AUSTRAL	*Soloist*
ALBERT COATES	*Conductor*

OVERTURE, "TANNHAUSER."
PRELUDE AND LIEBESTOD, "TRISTAN."
ELIZABETH'S GREETING, "TANNHAUSER."
PRELUDE TO ACT 3, "MEISTERSINGER."
GOOD FRIDAY MUSIC, "PARSIFAL."
BRUNNHILDE'S BATTLE CRY, "WALKURE."
and from "GOTTERDAMMERUNG."
IMMOLATION OF BRUNNHILDE.
SIEGFRIED'S JOURNEY TO THE RHINE.
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Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
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Quartet in D minor (Death and the Maiden)	Schubert
Quartet in B flat major, Op. 67	Brahms
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Tickets (inc. tax), 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d.
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WIGMORE HALL. Fri. next., Feb. 7, at 8.15.
CHOPIN RECITAL.
IVY HERBERT.
STEINWAY PIANO.
Tickets (inc. tax), 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
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THIRD CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2.30.
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in
Hebridean Songs to the Celtic Harp.
Mr. MICHAEL HEAD
(his own songs at the Piano).
MAURICE BESLY
and his
ÆOLIAN CHAMBER ORCHESTRA.
Accomp. Mr. SAMUEL LIDDLE.
Mr. BERKELEY MASON (by permission of the British Broadcasting Corporation).
POPULAR PRICES (including Government tax): Stalls (numbered and reserved), 5s. 9d., 4s. 9d. and 3s. 6d.; Grand Circle (numbered and reserved), 5s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. Unreserved Seats: Balcony and Orchestra, 2s. 4d.; Area, 1s. 2d. Tickets at Queen's Hall Box-office; the Usual Agents; and BOOSEY and Co.'s BALLAD CONCERT OFFICE (telephone 0826 Mayfair), 295, Regent-street, London, W.

WIGMORE HALL. TO-DAY, at 3.
MOISEIWITSCH

Variations and Fugue	Brahms
Sonata, B minor	Liszt
Rhapsodie, E flat major	
Two Intermezzi	Brahms
Variations on a theme by Paganini	
Gnomenreigen; Waldesrauschen; La Campanella	Liszt

Steinway Piano: 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d. No free list. IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Principal Violin—ARTHUR CATTERALL.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8.
Conductor:
LESLIE HEWARD.

Overture, "Carnival Romain"	Berlioz
Rondes de Printemps" (Images, No. 3)	Debussy
Sinfonia Concertante (Piano and Orch.)	William Walton
Symphonic Poem, "Tapiola"	Sibelius
Symphony No. 4, in F minor	Tchaikovsky

VICTOR HELY HUTCHINSON.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d. At Agents, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

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Patrons: H.M. THE KING, H.M. THE QUEEN
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Director—SIR HUGH P. ALLEN, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus.
INFORMAL CONCERT.
TUESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 4th, at 4.45 p.m.
TWO PRIVATE PERFORMANCES of
"RIGOLETTO"
by the Opera Class.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 5th, at 8 p.m.
FRIDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 7th, at 8 p.m.
All tickets have been allotted.
PATRON'S FUND.
(Founded by SIR S. ERNEST PALMER, Bt., F.R.C.M.)
ORCHESTRAL REHEARSAL
For Composers and Executive Artists.
Conductor: Mr. AYLMER BUESST, Hon. R.C.M.
FRIDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 7th, at 10 a.m.
The following works will be rehearsed:—
CONCERTO for Pianoforte and Orchestra in A major . . . Mozart
CONSTANCE SPENCER.
(Royal College of Music).
CONCERTINO for Pianoforte and Orchestra . . . Norman Demuth
(Royal College of Music)
WILLIAM GURNEY
(Royal College of Music).
CONDUCTED BY THE COMPOSER.
AIR, Inflammatus (Stabat Mater) . . . Dvorak
ELSIE LEARNER
(Guildhall School of Music).
CONCERTO for Pianoforte and Orchestra . . . F. Delius
DAPHNE SERRE
(Guildhall School of Music).
From 10 a.m. till about 11.30 a.m. will be devoted to rehearsing; at about 11.45 the Works will be played straight through.
THE NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Members of the public are cordially invited to attend. No tickets are required.
CLAUDE AVELING, Registrar.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

SPECIAL LECTURE.
CONSTRUCTIVE PSYCHOLOGY
APPLIED TO HEALTH, HAPPINESS, SUCCESS.
BY HARRY GAZE,
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 2nd, 3 p.m.
419, OXFORD-STREET (opp. Selfridge's).
Subject:—
"THE RADIANT WAY TO INSPIRING SUCCESS."
All welcome. Silver collection.

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MARCOL HOUSE, 293, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
Public Lecture:
CULTURE OF CONCENTRATION
Followed by questions and answers.
SUNDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.
Study Classes: Weds., 8.15: "Ocean of Theosophy." Sats., 2 p.m.: "The Secret Doctrine."
Rooms open daily, except Sundays, 10-5.
All are welcome. No fees. No collection.

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TO-DAY, at 2.30 . . . TURANDOT
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Prices (inc. tax): Boxes, £2 2s. and 30s.; Fauteuils, 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 5s. 9d.; Circle, 7s. 6d. and 5s. 9d. Unreserved: Pit, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessors: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
RUDDIGORE.
Feb. 3. Mat., Wed., 2.30 . . "TRIAL" and "PIRATES."
Feb. 6. Mat., Sat., 2.30 . . "PATIENCE."

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522
2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinees).

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
LAST PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, 8.15.
"A CUP OF KINDNESS."
TOM WALLS, Mary Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.15. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
with ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "IN THE ZONE."

APOLLO. Ger. 6970. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinees, TO-DAY and THURS., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimee and Philip Stuart.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
By "SAPPER."
Beatrix Thomson, Henrietta Watson, Pamela Carme, Ian Hunter, C. V. France, Edgar Norfolk, G. H. Muleaster. "FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—*Morning Post.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15.
ARMS AND THE MAN.
By Bernard Shaw. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.

CRITERION. 2.30 & 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLARE EAMES, ION SWINLEY.

DALY'S. 2.30, 8.20. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
By arrgt. with British Amalgamated Theatres, Ltd.
LEON M. LION'S Production of
THIS WAY TO PARADISE.
By Campbell Dixon, from Aldous Huxley's "POINT COUNTER POINT."

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2176.)
LAST WEEKS. TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15.
"FOLLOW THROUGH."
ADA MAY. IVY TRESMAND
ELSIE RANDOLPH. MARK LESTER
LESLIE HENSON
MATINEES, WED. and SAT., 2.30. All seats bookable.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
TO-DAY, at 2. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
MATINEES WED., THURS. and SAT., at 2.

DUCHESS THEATRE, Aldwych. Tem. B. 6888.
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THROUGH THE VEIL.
"ALL THE ACTING IS GOOD."—*The Times.*
"A SINCERE PIECE OF WORK, REVERENTLY TREATED."—*Evening Standard.*
C. M. Hallard, Helen Haye, Margaret Delamere.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG
in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. At 2.30 & 8.30. Last 2 Perfs.
THE WATCHER.
Commencing Feb. 4th: "CHARLES AND MARY."

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373.
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30. THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Robert Douglas, Laurence Olivier, Carl Harbord, O. B. Clarence.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. Tues. next, at 8.15. Subs., 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY
in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
A Farcical Comedy by Walter Ellis.

GLOBE. (Ger.

Imperial and Foreign News

CHICAGO UNDER "BIG BILL"

FINANCIAL STRAITS

(FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT)

The financial extremity to which Cook County, Illinois, and the City of Chicago are now reduced had been foreseen by those, too few in number, who were not diverted from a study of realities by the political and patriotic drum-banging of Mr. William Hale Thompson and his associates. There was method in the childish madness of their appeals to race prejudice, their warnings of national danger, and it has cost their municipalities dear.

"Big Bill" Thompson is of the type of politician who should never be taken seriously outside his native city, but should be taken with immense seriousness at home. It is unfortunate that the reverse process is invariably followed. Mr. Thompson is still serving his third term as Mayor of Chicago, and the outer world has known him since 1915 almost solely as the mouthpiece of political inanities, the preacher of doctrines which bring even patriotism into disrepute. He has been thought of as a large and very silly man, whose company would be bearable only to those who were blessedly hard of hearing—as that and nothing else. But he is much more, as Chicago knows to its cost. He is never afraid to be silly, which implies a sort of courage, and for years he has been silly with a purpose. His object has been the winning of votes, and with these votes the maintenance in power of a political machine as rapacious, as cynically indifferent to results, as any the United States has known. His flag-waving, his "war-chest"—to be filled by those who would pay 10 dollars a head to "keep King George on the other side of the ocean"—his parades, and his bombast were for the gullible citizen, whose name is legion, and he thrived on the resentment his activities aroused abroad. Germans, Poles, Italians, Bohemians, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Californians, all the heterogeneous groups of the astonishing city he sought to control, were branded by his "patriotism" and mistook it for his politics. Chicago has been rocked behind them as they looked elsewhere for an advancing enemy.

EFFECT ON PUBLIC CREDIT

The depredations of his machine make a sorry showing. It has run up a floating debt of £37,000,000, and for six weeks an army of 40,182 municipal and county employés have gone without pay. This is bad enough, but far worse is the deterioration—almost the ruin—of the public credit of Cook County and Chicago, a region of fabulous wealth and of prodigious economic activity. No bidders can be found for bond issues or for tax anticipation warrants, the banks demand guarantees of fiscal reform before they will lend their aid, and the great corporations to whom appeal has been made are not likely to be less insistent.

There must be a gigantic house-cleaning somehow and at some time, but nothing less than Alcides' club will rid Chicago of its stenches. "Big Bill" may go when his term as Mayor is over, but the "goats" system will remain, along with the apathy of the honest citizen, which helps it to flourish. As long ago as April, 1928, when the Thompson nominees were defeated in a primary election, the *Chicago Tribune* announced proudly that "Illinois has been purged of her shame" and that Chicago could again "walk proudly among the cities." This jubilation was premature, to say the least of it. The power of the machine may have been less after the election in November of that year, but it was still great enough to bring on the present disaster.

ALLIANCE WITH LAW-BREAKERS

The core of the trouble from which Chicago suffers is to be found in the alliance of the municipal government with the very forces it is elected to repress. This is no new thing. New York knew it under Tweed, and did not forget it under Croker. For the dishonest official vice loses half its grossness when it pays over a share of its profits; for the criminal, punishment loses all its terror when evasion is a matter of bookkeeping. And the United States has added to the list of vices one more profitable than earlier history has known—the vice of illicit drinking. The satisfaction of a forbidden appetite is now one of the country's principal industries, and nowhere is it so highly organized and so prosperous as in Chicago. It is a hundred times easier to buy a drink there at any moment of the day or night than it would be to buy a drink in London during the hours of restriction. In this matter the city is, as the cant phrase has it, "wide open." Liquor oils the wheels of the corrupt machine. The saloon has gone, but the bootlegger who has taken its place is, wherever he flourishes, a greater evil than the saloon. There was crime before he came, and corruption in politics. For 10 years before prohibition was written into the American Constitution the lawyers of Chicago had complained that organized vice ruled the city, and that the reign of power of its leaders was "longer and more secure" than that of the public officials they made and unmade. They would say so to-day with greater truth and greater vehemence.

There should be little doubt, though there is always room for some doubt, that "Big Bill" Thompson will disappear from public office when his third term is over. There may even come into power a "reform" Government, though that is perhaps too much to expect. But this would be an attack upon the symptoms of the disease, not necessarily upon the disease itself. New York years ago tried, and grew tired of, "reform" administrations, and Chicago is not made of sterner stuff. The so-called practical politician is never a reformer for very long, and it is the practical politician who is ultimately sure of popular approval. The Thompson machine, entirely composed of men who were severely practical, and never more so than when they were most demagogic, has had a long and spendthrift innings, not yet over. It will leave to its successor a depleted treasury, and a task of repression which is staggering to contemplate. Taxation will increase, the police power will be heavily used, but still the corruptive forces of organized vice will be at work, a poison in the blood of the body politic. As for Mr. Thompson, he will watch the struggle with interest. Said he a year or so ago: "I ate regular when I entered this office; I will eat regular when I get out of it."

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 31

M. Loucheur, Minister of Labour, has, on behalf of the Government, introduced into the Senate a Bill to amend and extend the Social Insurance Scheme which comes into force on Februnry 5.

EXCAVATIONS AT AQUILEIA

OUTPOST OF IMPERIAL ROME

(FROM OUR MILAN CORRESPONDENT)

The Associazione Nazionale per Aquileia recently published an account of the first results of the excavations which it is carrying out at Aquileia. It was announced that the work would be continued until all that remains hidden underground of the old Roman city is laid bare.

Aquileia is the Pompeii of Northern Italy and is of great interest not only for its Roman antiquities but also for its Christian history. The city was founded in the year 181 B.C. in the Friulian plain near the Gulf of Trieste as a frontier fortress for Rome against the menace of enemies from the eastern Alps.

Being an important agricultural and commercial centre, Aquileia soon became populous, industrious, and rich. Its glass and amber were famous. The enriched inhabitants embellished their city, which offered a worthy reception to Augustus, Tiberius, Trajan, and other Emperors. At the end of the 4th century A.D., Aquileia was the ninth city of the empire and was surpassed only by Rome, Capua, and Milan. The poet Ausonius celebrated it above all for its walls and harbour.

During the centuries of the barbarian invasions it endured many sieges, and was destroyed first by Attila when in 452 he came to Italy with his Huns, and a century later by the Lombards. But on the ruins of Roman Aquileia a new Aquileia, that of the Christians, arose, and the city became the seat of the patriarchate which quickly grew powerful. In the 11th century the patriarch of Aquileia was Duke of Friuli and Marquis of Istria. The most famous of these patriarchs, Poppo (1019-1045), built the Basilica and the tower, and Aquileia was proclaimed the first Church of Italy after Rome. The centuries that followed were centuries of decadence. Malaria, and the insecurity of the place which had become infested with bandits, made the patriarchs change their seat, and finally the patriarchate itself was abolished in 1751. The city, which d'Annunzio has called "Lady of Sadness and Sovereign of Sorrow," was abandoned, and where once were temples and palaces the peasants ploughed and sowed. In working the land many precious remains of the old city have come to light.

During the Great War, soon after the Italians had occupied Aquileia, Signor Ugo Ojetti began excavations while the guns were still firing in the neighbourhood. In 1917 the most beautiful early Christian mosaics of the Western world were brought to light in the neighbourhood of the Basilica. But only since 1926 has the work, under the direction of Professor Giovanni Brusin, been conducted according to accurate and determined plans. This work was begun to the east of the city, where were found city walls dating from the late periods of the Empire, and—more important—a river harbour on the Natisone, which during the Roman Age ran below the walls of Aquileia, while now it has become a tributary of the Isonzo. Various parts of the harbour have been brought to light—the foundations, the quay walls made of squares of Istrian stone, some steps, the walls of the warehouses, and the mooring stones with their vertical holes, which still show signs of wear caused by the big ropes.

The excavations here have brought to light a singular fact. It is clear that during the Imperial Age the harbour was abolished and that on the quay were erected the walls of Aquileia, about 12ft. wide, and big towers built, mostly with the bases of columns and fragments of statues and monuments. Other discoveries await further investigation. The results already obtained are such that the excavations must now be executed on a larger scale and with greater resources. The cost will be rather high, but in the whole of Northern Italy there is no city which promises such important discoveries as Aquileia.

FIVE PERSONS MURDERED AT MARSEILLES

AN ARMENIAN'S CRIMES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MARSEILLES, JAN. 31

Five people were shot dead and two were seriously wounded at Saint-Louis, a suburb of Marseilles, this afternoon by an Armenian, Joannes Haruturian, who committed suicide immediately afterwards. All the victims were Armenians, who live in a small colony in the suburb and work in neighbouring factories.

It appears that Haruturian came out of his house early this afternoon and went in the direction of a fellow worker's house. On the way he met a friend named Kachedjian, and without a word went up to him, drew his revolver, and blew out his brains. The murderer then returned to his own house and shot his wife dead. Going out again he went to the house for which he had first set out, and killed three more women—a mother and two grown-up daughters—and wounded a third daughter, but spared three small children. The husband of one of the women arrived home a minute or two later, and was badly wounded in the arm by Haruturian, who then blew out his own brains. It is believed that the man suddenly lost his reason after a series of domestic quarrels.

INDIAN BROADCASTING COMPANY

DECISION TO CLOSE DOWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 31

The *Evening News* of India reports that the Indian Broadcasting Company, which has been in low water for some time, has decided voluntarily to go into liquidation and to close down the Bombay and Calcutta broadcasting stations at the end of February. The staff is already under notice.

This development will cause little surprise, because listening has not become popular here, and the royalties from licences have not come anywhere near the company's expectations. The company recently appealed to the Government for assistance, but without success. It will be remembered that several European members of the company's staff resigned in October, 1928, about 18 months after the broadcasting service was formally opened by the Viceroy.

DOST MOHAMED EXECUTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TEHERAN, JAN. 31

Dost Mohamed and his personal servant have been tried by Court-martial on a charge of murdering a policeman during their escape from custody last spring. Both were found *Guilty* and were shot at Baghshih Barracks, Teheran, on January 25. The trial and execution were carried out in strict secrecy.

Dost Mohamed was a leading Persian Baluchi Chief who, with his personal servant, had been kept as a hostage since the military operations in the spring of last year. Last November he obtained permission to go shooting east of Teheran, and, evading his guards, he escaped to the Dasht-i-Kavir desert on a trotting camel. One guard was killed during the escape. Towards the end of December Dost Mohamed was recaptured near Semnan and was taken to Teheran.

DESTROYER AGROUND IN GALE

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 31.—A fierce gale blowing here has caused the destroyer Versatile to drag her moorings, and she has run aground near the King's Bastion. Warships are playing searchlights on the vessel, while tugs are assisting her to get clear.—*Reuter.*

GERMAN COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

MORE DISORDERS IN HAMBURG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 31

There were serious disorders in Hamburg last night, and it is clear that the violent Communist agitation which has been conducted in connexion with the proposed meeting there to-morrow of the "Revolutionary Trades Union Opposition" is having some effect.

Towards midnight there were several clashes in a small area in the centre of the town, and in one narrow street the demonstrators tried to build a barricade with materials taken from a neighbouring scaffolding. Strong detachments of police, in lorries fitted with searchlights, cleared the district. The police, who were pelted with stones and tiles, fired a few shots, and one man was wounded. Several others received injuries from truncheons. To-day there were further clashes between the police and demonstrators leaving an unemployed meeting.

The Communists have attempted to organize a convergent "hunger march" on Hamburg from Kiel, Lübeck, and other towns in the north-west, and the local police have been kept busy in checking such plans.

GERMAN DISARMAMENT

ALLIED MILITARY EXPERTS WITHDRAWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 31

By agreement between the German Government and the Ambassadors' Conference, the activities of the military experts attached to the British, French, and Italian Embassies and the Belgian Legation in Berlin are to cease as from to-morrow.

These special attachés for armament questions were appointed by the Powers formerly represented on the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control—with the exception of Japan, which did not make an appointment—in accordance with the Geneva Agreement of December 12, 1926, which provided for the withdrawal of the Commission, and were to remain at their posts until the provisions of the last disarmament agreement had been carried out.

COMMITTEES OF FRENCH CHAMBER

OPPOSITION DEPUTIES AS CHAIRMEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 31

M. Paul-Boncour (Socialist) was elected chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber yesterday, and M. Malvy (Socialist-Radical) was re-elected chairman of the Finance Committee.

In the development of the French Parliamentary system during and since the War these two Committees have acquired very large powers, and the chairmanship in each case has become a highly important office. It had been expected that the election would in each case be contested. The membership of the Committee is proportionate to the number of Deputies in each party, and the chairman is elected by the members of the Committee. But voting in the Committees does not necessarily follow the voting in the Chamber, and the result has been that in both the Finance Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee, which now play a large part in shaping the Government's legislative policy, the chairman and *rapporteur* have been members of the Opposition. This situation is thus perpetuated.

CROAT ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE STATE

CHARGES AND DENIALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, JAN. 31

The friction existing between the Roman Catholic clergy in Yugoslavia and certain quarters in close relationship with the Government has now become the subject of public controversy. The Zagreb newspaper *Novosti*, which has connexions with the Government, published an article signed "A Catholic Croat" which attacked violently the Pope, the Papal Nuncio, and many of the Yugoslav bishops for the alleged formation of a "Catholic front" directed against the interests of the State and set up, as the writer alleged, from abroad—that is to say, by Signor Mussolini through the medium of the Pope. This article advises the Croat "loyal Catholic clergy" to advocate a Concordat with the Pope, the introduction of the Croat language in the Church services instead of Latin, and the choice of bishops according to the desire of the Yugoslav Government.

The Roman Catholic clergy have replied in a public statement signed by the head of the Yugoslav bishops, Mgr. Bauer of Zagreb. In this statement the accusation of anti-State action by the clergy is denied, and it is asserted that occult forces are at work seeking to create dissension between the Church and the State and to bring about a prosecution of the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia. This obvious allusion to the Grand Orient Freemasons, coming from such a source and at such a moment, creates the greatest public interest both in Belgrade and in Zagreb. Many Croat bishops, headed by the Archbishop of Ljubljana, Mgr. Yuglitch, have given in written form their approval of the statement of Bishop Bauer.

ROYAL PALACE AS HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT

PROPOSAL DEBATED IN GREEK SENATE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, JAN. 30

The Senate yesterday debated the question of converting the old palace in Athens into a Parliament House for both Chambers. The estimated cost of the conversion is 45,000,000 drachmas.

M. Venizelos, replying to Senators who disapproved of the conversion on sentimental grounds, said that their motives were worthy of all respect. He appreciated the desirability of maintaining a historic monument which had sheltered two dynasties. His respect for the historic past was profound. For George I. he had the utmost respect, and he recognized his services to the country. To Constantine, with whom he came into acute controversy, he had never ceased to render the respect due to him. Their disagreements were purely political. For King George II. of Greece his sentiments were those of respect; his conduct during the period since he left Greece was worthy of all honour. M. Venizelos pointed out, however, that this palace was one of the most imposing in Athens. It had ceased to be used as a Royal residence before the abolition of the dynasty, and would lose nothing of its dignity in housing the representatives of the people.

In an affray between members of rival factions of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization in Svilengrad, BULGARIA, Ilia Taneff, a member of the Mihailoffist faction, was seriously injured, and Stancho Doncheff, a member of the Protogueroffist faction, was killed.

METHODS OF NAVAL LIMITATION

FRENCH "TRANSACTIONAL PROPOSAL"

An official English text of a memorandum setting out the French "transactional proposal"—that is, the proposal for a compromise between the method of naval limitation by total tonnage and the method of limitation by categories of ships—was issued last night. In the text the figures for tonnages and gun calibres are left blank, the exact figures to be filled in when agreement is reached. The memorandum is as follows:—

The limitation of naval material deals with floating material. It consists of the following:—1.—Measures for limitation; 2.—Measures for public information; 3.—Regulations for replacements.

1.—MEASURES FOR LIMITATION.

(*a*) The limitation of floating material relates to the total (global) tonnage, that is to say, to the total of the individual displacement of all vessels susceptible of being used as fighting units, with the exception of those vessels which are specified as not being subject to limitation.

The maximum total tonnage (global) which no High Contracting Power shall exceed during the period of application of the Convention is fixed at — tons.

Table I. shows for each High Contracting Power the total (global) tonnage which, taking into consideration the limit laid down in the preceding paragraph, and the present state of security, this High Contracting Power undertakes not to exceed during the period of application of the Convention.

[Table I. simply sets out the names of the five Powers in one column and in the second column five blanks for the tonnage figures.]

(*b*) The individual standard displacement for vessels to be laid down after the entry into force of the Convention shall not exceed — tons.

(*c*) The calibre of the guns of vessels to be laid down after the entry into force of the Convention shall not exceed — mm.

2.—MEASURES OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

The limitations specified in paragraph 1 are supplemented by the following measures of public information:—

(*a*) Table II. [which sets out in parallel columns the names of the Powers and the various classes of ships] shows, by tonnage per class, the way in which each High Contracting Power intends to distribute, during the period of application of the Convention, the total (global) tonnage which it has limited to the figure indicated, as far as it is concerned, in Table I. For each class, this tonnage corresponds to the figure which should not be exceeded, during the period of application of the Convention, by the total of the individual displacements of all the vessels at any one moment on active service, and which by their characteristics belong to the class in question. The classes mentioned above are specified as follows:—

Class A.—Vessels the individual standard displacement of which exceeds 10,000 tons, or with guns of more than 8in. (203mms.) calibre.

Class B.—Light surface vessels with guns exceeding 6in. (155mms.) in calibre.

Class C.—Light surface vessels whose guns do not exceed 6in. (155mms.) calibre.

Class D.—Submarines.

Class E.—Aircraft Carriers.

Class F.—Special vessels (minelayers, training ships, aircraft transports, &c.).

Within the limits of the total (global) tonnage shown in Table I., and in the absence of more strict conditions resulting from special conventions to which it is or may become a party, each of the High Contracting Powers may alter this distribution, subject to the two following conditions:—

(1) The tonnages by class shown in Table II. shall in no case be the object of an increase or subtraction of an amount exceeding the figures given in the annexed table;

(2) The amount of tonnage of one class which is to be transferred to another class shall be notified to the other High Contracting Powers at least one year before the laying down of the ship or ships for the construction of which the transferred tonnage has been assigned.

Each of the High Contracting Powers shall notify, within the month following the laying down of any vessel that is being built for its own account, the type and displacement of this vessel. This information shall be supplemented at the time that the vessel is launched by a publication of the main characteristics of the armament of the vessel.

Even should they not have been declared to be in active service, ships still under construction shall be regarded as being on such service after the lapse of a period, dating from their laying down, of — years in the case of Class A, and of — years in the case of Class B, &c.

The quarterly conference of the London Women's Liberal Associations has passed a resolution welcoming the Naval Disarmament Conference, and urging the Prime Minister and his fellow delegates to advocate, on behalf of Great Britain, the drastic limitation of naval armaments as a step towards the ultimate abandonment of all weapons of war.

JAPANESE VIEWS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, JAN. 31

Japan is vitally interested in warship ratios, but not greatly concerned about the procedure of the Naval Conference. Officials here offer no comment on the proceedings of the plenary meeting. The technical aspects of the British and American acceptance of the French thesis are being studied, but it is too soon to say whether the principle of transfer of tonnage can be utilized to meet the Japanese demand, the essential point of which is the diminution of the gap between the American and the Japanese quota of big cruisers.

Japanese officials are not disposed to complain of the rate of progress; they recall that the Washington Conference sat for 12 weeks. The Ministers will be engrossed in the election campaign till February 20. The Press proclaims that Japan's demands are just and necessary, but its tone is moderate. The election meanwhile furnishes more interesting topics.

"THE PILGRIMS" AND THE CONFERENCE

At the annual meeting of the Pilgrims in New York on January 22 the following resolution was unanimously adopted on the motion of Mr. Louis Wiley:—

The Pilgrims in annual meeting record their hearty approval of the purpose and spirit of the London Naval Arms Conference, and send greetings to all the delegates assembled. We applaud the noble utterance of Secretary of State Stimson, that the problems of the Conference "are far outweighed by opportunity to serve civilization." We welcome the high idealism and vision animating the addresses of his Majesty King George, and of the delegates representing Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and the evident determination of the Conference to achieve success in conserving the peace of the world. We earnestly pray for the happy outcome of the negotiations.

PIGEONS AS COCAINE-CARRIERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 30

The United States Customs authorities at Ogdensburg, New York, on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence River from Prescott, Ontario, claim to have secured definite proof that carrier pigeons are being regularly used to transport cocaine into the United States. Little packets containing the drug are said to be attached to each leg of the pigeon.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CONVERSATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JAN. 31

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, passed Woosung this afternoon *en route* for Nanking, where he will resume the discussion with Mr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, of extraterritoriality, the disposal of the Boxer Indemnity, and the retrocession of Wei-hai-wei.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES

U.S. SENATOR'S PROPOSAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 31

Senator Vandenberg (Republican, Michigan), a member of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, to-day introduced a Bill to grant the Philippines a sort of independence, under a Republican constitution framed by the Filipino Legislature, over a period of 10 years with progressive tariff autonomy over the same period, at the end of which complete independence would be voted on in a plebiscite of the Filipino people and become a fact unless a two-thirds majority in Congress should dissent.

The excitement over the position of the Philippines is rising. Race riots directed against Filipinos in California have stiffened the attitude of the Philippine Independence Commission at present in Washington. Telegrams from compatriots in California are pouring in on them. One from leading Filipinos in Watsonville, California, declares the readiness of 30,000 Filipinos now in California to return to the Philippines as soon as independence is assured.

The American Federation of Labour is agitating vigorously for the exclusion of cheap Philippine labour, which they say is driving white labourers in California from the land to the cities. Its exclusion, they believe, can be achieved only when independence is granted. The federation pays no attention to the declared intention of the Filipino delegates here to use independence as an opportunity for depressing the standard of living of labourers in the Philippines with its inevitable repercussions on the standard of living and the purchasing power of other Asiatic peoples.

In this atmosphere it is not surprising that the Philippine delegation rejected Senator Vandenberg's proposals within two hours of their being made. His Bill would provide for free trade between the United States and the Philippines during the first two years. After that each would provide in its tariff for a progressively decreasing preference in favour of the other until in the last two years preference would disappear. During the 10-year period the United States would have the right to maintain armed forces in the islands. As a concession to the Roman Catholic opposition to independence, the Bill provides for tax exemption of religious property used for religious and charitable purposes. The Bill is based on a similar measure introduced by Mr. Weeks, Secretary of War in 1924.

THE CANADIAN BROKERAGE SCANDALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 31

The mining brokerage scandals still occupy public attention. Altogether 13 persons have been arrested at the instigation of the Ontario Government and other arrests are expected. Five of the largest brokerage houses having been forbidden to trade, there is great confusion in the markets. The Attorney-General of Ontario has announced that every possible step is being taken to protect the interests of clients of those firms which have been suspended. One of them, a Toronto firm, has made a voluntary assignment. The mining market is steadier to-day, but there is little business.

The death is announced of M. Adolphe Merle, member of the FRENCH Chamber of Deputies for the Department of Herault.

THE MISSING RUSSIAN GENERAL

GROWING INDIGNATION IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 31

Although the police maintain reserve about the disappearance of General Koutepof, the Russian "White" leader, in Paris, it is known that they incline to the view that he has been the victim of foul play. They have been faced with a mass of conflicting "evidence"—nearly 90 people who claim to have seen the missing man on the day of his disappearance have come forward within the past three days—and show a not unnatural scepticism as the number grows larger.

An official inquiry into the statement of an alleged witness referred to in my message of yesterday, stating that he had seen the general hustled into a taxicab by two men in plain clothes and a man dressed as a policeman, is still proceeding; at this stage the authorities are prepared to say no more than that it may possibly be true. The likelihood of a voluntary disappearance is very slight in view of the fact that personal funds, as well as those belonging to the organization over which the general had sole control, have been left untouched at the bank.

The Press and public as a whole are convinced that the general has been kidnapped, and is either a prisoner or, as is more commonly held, has been put to death. Public indignation has, if anything, grown even more intense. The *Echo de Paris* has even gone so far as to publish a leading article giving a long list of Soviet offences against French toleration and calling upon the Government to throw the Ambassador and his staff out of the country.

The missing general was greatly loved and respected by the members of the "White" Russian colony here—the largest of its kind in Europe—and the remaining leaders have not found easy the task of keeping their indignation within harmless limits.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER'S OPPOSITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JAN. 31

Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, referring to the Empire free trade campaign, says:—

There is no hope in life of getting Australia to agree to allowing the goods of every part of the Empire to enter free, no matter under what labour conditions they are manufactured. No Government pledged to build up secondary as well as primary industries could agree to removing tariff protection. We believe in giving first preference to Australia, and after that preference to Great Britain and to the other Dominions.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 31

The committee charged with the preliminary arrangements for the establishment of the Bank of International Settlements at Basel, which consists of Mr. Siepmann, representing the Governor of the Bank of England, M. Van Zeeland, representing the Governor of the Bank of Belgium, and M. Pierre Quesnay, director of the economic section of the Bank of France, spent some time yesterday at Berne with M. Motta, the former President of the Swiss Republic and principal Swiss delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations. They discussed the possibility of the Bank's beginning operations at Basel on April 1.

The Federal Council has to ratify the agreements reached at The Hague before the Bank can open. It has therefore decided to hold an extraordinary session of the Federal Chambers on February 24 to complete the necessary formalities.

Telegrams in Brief

The appointment of Mr. Harry Herbert Trusted (Attorney-General) to be a member of the Executive Council of the Colony of CYPRUS was gazetted yesterday.

Our BOMBAY correspondent telegraphs that there has been a fresh epidemic of fires on the Cotton Green during the present week. It is estimated that the damage to cotton bales in four fires amounts to between two and three lakhs of rupees [£15,000 to £22,500].

In a written answer to a Parliamentary question the Secretary of State for INDIA says that 11 steamship companies have undertaken to give facilities for Indian boys to be apprenticed. Many, if not all, of these companies have ships plying along the coasts of India.

The ESTONIAN Minister of Defence has decided to place orders in Great Britain for a number of chaser aeroplanes. Estonia is prepared to spend 1,250,000 crowns (approximately £70,000), and the first batch is to be delivered during the second half of this year.—*Reuter.*

Our JOHANNESBURG Correspondent says that the Jewish inhabitants of that city are much perturbed by the Government's Immigration Restriction Bill, which limits immigration from Eastern Europe. The Bill is described as "pernicious in principle, reactionary in effect, and unfair in its discrimination."

The Mexican Diplomatic Mission to Soviet Russia, headed by Señor Matti, Charge d'Affaires, left Moscow yesterday, the Mexican Government having ordered its withdrawal as a protest against the hostile demonstrations organized by Communists against the Mexican Embassies in Washington, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires.—*Reuter.*

A new quay for the use of vessels belonging to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique was opened at Bordeaux on Thursday. The occasion also served for the putting into service of a new steamer, the Marrakech, which will ply between France and Morocco. The Marrakech, 6,178 tons, has accommodation for 106 first-class, 66 second-class, 80 third-class, and 300 deck passengers.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF NEW ZEALAND

SIR CHARLES FERGUSSON'S RETIREMENT

(FROM OUR NEW ZEALAND CORRESPONDENT)

The appointment of Lord Bledisloe to be Governor-General of New Zealand has given general satisfaction throughout the Dominion, but when Sir Charles Fergusson, the retiring Governor-General, and Lady Alice Fergusson sail for home their departure will be regretted by all classes. They have won a high place in the esteem and affections of the people.

Sir Charles and Lady Alice Fergusson have entered fully into the life of New Zealand. They had a great initial advantage in the previous association of their families with the colony. Sir Charles's father (Sir James Fergusson) was one of the earliest Governors, and the Governorship of Lord Glasgow (father of Lady Alice) is well remembered. This association gave their Excellencies, at the beginning of their term, a personal interest in the country and the people. On this personal foundation they have built up an enduring edifice. They have travelled from end to end of the Dominion many times, meeting the people and encouraging every good work. They have been at pains to understand the problems of the Dominion. One result is that his Excellency's speeches have commanded attention for their sound and well-reasoned advice.

NEW ZEALAND FINANCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, JAN. 31

Commenting on the public accounts for the past nine months, Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, says that the position disclosed indicates a reasonable prospect of the Budget's balancing at the end of the financial year, with the possibility of a small surplus if the Customs revenue does not materially decline. The accounts show an actual increase of revenue amounting to £1,150,000, and the total expenditure has risen by £1,630,000.

Other Foreign News on following page

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NEW REGIME IN SPAIN

PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS

GRADUAL RETURN TO CONSTITUTION

ARMY'S POWER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JAN. 31

General Berenguer took over the control of affairs from the Marqués de Estella at the office of the Prime Minister last evening. Complimentary speeches were exchanged, and the two embraced in the presence of the heads of departments. Then General Berenguer and all the officials escorted the former Dictator to the lift. "Well, Miguel?" said General Berenguer to the Marqués de Estella. "Good-bye, Damaso," said the Marqués.

The Marqués de Estella proposes to live somewhere in the country for a time. Besides the house at Jerez in which he was born and which was presented to him recently, he has standing to his credit at a bank 4,000,000 pesetas [£160,000 at par] raised by public subscription. In the Royal Decree published to-day announcing his resignation King Alfonso states that he is highly satisfied with the distinguished services, zeal, and loyalty the Marqués de Estella displayed while in office.

The first *communiqué* issued by the new Cabinet states that it will endeavour "to pacify public opinion, attend to administration, and; with the best good will, make progress as rapidly as circumstances permit towards juridical and constitutional normality." The first Council of Ministers will be held to-morrow.

In statements to the Press all the new Ministers lay stress on the fact that the swearing-in ceremony took place accordring to strict constitutional tradition, and they announce that any measures which the Dictatorship took in violation of constitutional practice will be modified. The most important immediate measure will be the re-establishment of the Foreign Office and the appointment of a Minister. The Diplomatic Corps will welcome the change, for a Minister is naturally more accessible than a Prime Minister or a dictator, and although the Marqués de Estella was always most courteous, he was so busy that it was difficult sometimes to obtain an audience with him.

The Madrid Press gives a not unfriendly welcome to the new Cabinet, but is awaiting impatiently some mitigation of the censorship, which, as their columns show, is still in full force. Entire leading articles were deleted from to-day's newspapers. As one newspaper remarks: "For the Press, the Dictatorship has not yet ended."

The Speaker of the National Consultative Assembly, Señor Yanguas, resigned to-day. The sessions of the Assembly have been adjourned *sine die*, and the House will most probably be dissolved.

On the whole the Marqués de Estella's fall has been attended with less disturbance than was generally expected. The general apathy of the people has contributed to this condition, but there is a danger that unless responsible opinion takes a greater share in public matters the state of affairs which preceded the Dictator's *coup d'Etat* of 1923—when politics, as directed from the Cortes, were personal rather than national—may recur. It will be some time, however, before the Cortes can be constituted.

ROLE OF THE ARMY

To understand the peculiar difficulties that beset Spanish Governments, even Dictatorships, it is necessary to have some knowledge of what is taking place in the Army. Such information, however, is extremely difficult to acquire. Like all Spanish crises of recent years, the change just effected has also its military background; but on this occasion there was none of the usual display of open *pronunciamiento*, with a fine flourish of gesture and rhetoric. The deciding forces demonstrated their strength differently; instead of coming into the open they remained in the background.

The Spanish Army has greatly changed under the Dictatorship. The Marqués de Estella reduced the number of officers, improved barrack accommodation, fed and clothed the troops better, and instituted manœuvres. Compulsory service introduced the bourgeois element into the rank and file. Clubs and sports for the men and N.C.O.s, and polo for the officers (with ponies supplied in part by the Government)—these things gave to the Army a new feeling, independence, and personality. The contrast between present and past generations of officers is marked. Service in the field, promotion by merit, campaigning in Morocco, made keener soldiers of all, and weaned them from politics. The flower of the Army youth fell in sacrifice; Gonzalez, Tablas, Valenzuela, Temprano, young Romanones, and many others lie in Morocco, but a cleaner, keener professional spirit remains to inspire the garrisons in the Peninsula.

In strangely contradictory manner the Marqués de Estella, who contributed so powerfully to this improvement and led the Army to victory in Morocco, made the mistake of introducing the officers into civil spheres. The famous—and futile—scheme of sending officer-delegates into the provinces to supervise village improvements, teach the village boys gymnastics, and to perform a hundred other impossible duties was an instance of misplaced military zeal.

THE ARTILLERY REVOLT

Next came the Artillery dispute about promotion. Coercion proved the worst solution for a problem in which excessive *esprit de corps* which might have been turned to good account, constituted the main difficulty. Twice dissolved, the Artillery Corps harboured resentment against the Dictator, and to some extent also against the King, who signed the Dictator's decrees. Meanwhile, the Liberal spirit, rising under continual repression, spread from the nation to the Army, which could not forget the leading part it played in the long struggle against absolutism, ending in the Constitution of 1876. The garrisons of Ciudad Real, Valencia, and Segovia a year ago gave proof of the disaffection with the Dictatorial régime. When the revolt failed, officers resorted to a form of association on the lines of the old officers' committees. Non-commissioned officers followed their example and began to discuss political rights in barrack clubs. Along the east coast, but chiefly in Andalusia—as shown by the recent dismissals of officers at Seville—the movement grew. General Goded, Military Governor at Cadiz, one of the younger of the Moroccan veterans, spoke frankly about the state of affairs. It is significant that the first decree in the *Official Gazette* to-day, signed by the new Government, promotes General Goded—the reputed leader of the opposition to the Dictator in Andalusia—to the important post of Director of Military Training and of the administrative services at the Ministry of War in Madrid.

A secret circular sent out from the War Office a few weeks ago, instituting a complete service of spying among officers in order to enable the Dictator to punish offenders—that is to say, officers who were hostile to the régime—brought Army opinion to the point of exasperation.

The Marqués de Estella has declared that he received immediate favourable replies from the officers consulted in accordance with his Note of last Sunday, but that he thinks it advisable not to publish the replies. It may be remarked, however, that at least four of the officers concerned—namely, General Navarro, commanding in Madrid, an aide-de-camp to King Alfonso; General Marzo, Commander in the Balearic Islands, now a Minister in General Berenguer's Cabinet; Prince Carlos, commanding at Seville, the brother-in-law of the King; and General Berenguer's brother, Federico, commanding at Valladolid—are not likely to have given replies favourable to the Dictator.

Whatever the truth of this mysterious affair of the consultation may be, it seems certain that military opinion was the direct instrument in the overthrow of the Dictator. And it seems probable that, unless the new Government show extreme caution in handling the difficult question of Army opinion, a movement may be started rivalling in intensity the *juntas* movement of 1917, which began in much the same way, but for different reasons.

FALLEN DICTATOR'S "MISTAKES"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, JAN. 31

Signor Arnaldo Mussolini, brother of the Duce, commenting to-day in the *Popolo d'Italia* on the events in Spain, says that the Marqués de Estella made many mistakes, but was "a faithful servant of his country."

First of all, the writer says, it was a mistake to create a "semi-elective Parliament," instead of abolishing the electoral system altogether. Again, the Spanish Dictator did not know how to apply the proper treatment to the Press. The party he founded [the Patriotic Union] had "no programmes, no goals, no visions." His fall was due to "elements who had escaped the control and sway of the Dictator." It was a mistake to announce now and again his intention to abandon office and thus encourage those who "behind his back intrigued in the name of the most absurd aspirations, as, for instance, the Parliamentary system."

THE OTTOMAN DEBT

PROPOSED POSTPONEMENT OF PAYMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 31

I learn from a trustworthy source that the Government has decided to ask the foreign creditors of Turkey to consent to a postponement of the payment of debts contracted by the Ottoman Empire. The agreement relative to these debts, negotiated in Paris by representatives of the bondholders and the Turkish Government, was ratified by the Grand National Assembly at Angora in December, 1928. The Government will also request a postponement of the payment of debts due to various foreign groups for railway construction.

It is stated that the Government's desire to stabilize the Turkish currency is the motive which prompts it to take this step.

DRUG TRAFFIC INQUIRY

OPIUM EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 31

The League Advisory Committee on Opium to-day began its examination of the cases of illicit traffic since November 8, 1928, mentioned in the list of illicit transactions prepared by the League Secretariat.

This list consists of 175 foolscap pages of tabulated printed matter supplied by the various interested Governments. There can be few, if any, published documents giving a better perspective of the world-wide ramifications of the drug traffic and of the cunning adopted by those who engage in it. The first impression one receives from an examination of this report is the remarkable activity of the Italian Government in the suppression of the illicit sale of narcotics. The Government of the United States also figures as the "source of information" on a number of occasions.

The Siamese report was passed to-day without any comment beyond the congratulation of the Siamese delegate by the President on its method of presentation. Earlier in the morning session, Woo Kaiseng, the Chinese delegate, stated that large quantities of Russian opium were imported into China. Dr. Kahler, the German delegate, added that the Russian opium imported into Germany came from Turkestan and was cheaper than other varieties. He could not give the German figures, but he knew that in 1928 France had imported about 1,628 kilograms (over 1½ ton) of Russian opium.

MR. SNOWDEN ON FINANCE

Mr. Snowden, speaking at Leeds last night on the financial situation, said that the weekly returns of national receipts and expenditure were not very encouraging, and he could not express himself in very sanguine terms about the revenue side of the account at the end of March. But the national finance of this country would have to pay its way. He would commit no raids. He would not live out of capital or fake out of capital to meet current and recurrent expenditure and treat it as ordinary revenue. The speech is reported at length on page 7.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY

The *London Gazette* of last night contains the names of cadets from Woolwich and Sandhurst and of officers from the Supplementary Reserve of Officers and the Territorial Army who have received commissions in various regiments of the Regular Army. The list appears on page 17.

THE NEW FARMS IN RUSSIA

UNDER MILITARY DISCIPLINE

SOVIET'S ORDER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JAN. 31

The Soviet Government has decided immediately to begin bringing the whole of the agricultural industry under a moderate form of military discipline. The Red Army is to train organizers and commanders for collective farms and make the "socialization of the villages" one of its chief duties.

In connexion with this decision, the Revolutionary Military Council to-day issued an order to the political department of the Red Army to work out a programme before the end of next week. Soldiers and junior officers will undergo special training for eight months in the "theory and practice of collective agriculture and the methods of exterminating the *kulaki* [comparatively well-to-do peasants]."

This year's course is to produce at least 100,000 trained military "collectivists." Of these 75,000 will be given charge of collective farms.

INDIAN CONSPIRACY CASE

TRIAL OPENED AT MEERUT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 31

The trial began to-day at Meerut before Mr. R. L. Yorke, Special Sessions Judge, and assessors of the 31 accused men in the Communist conspiracy case. Mr. Langford James, Mr Metter, and Mr. Khairat Nabi represented the Crown; the accused were not represented by counsel. The accused applied for an adjournment for 15 days, submitting that they had not had sufficient time in which to study their case. They also wished to move the Governor-General to transfer the case to some High Court for trial by jury, or to move the Provincial Government to declare Meerut a jury district. The Judge rejected the application on the grounds that the accused had had plenty of time to study the case, and that they could move the Government while the case was proceeding if they wished.

The accused pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr Langford James proceeded to open the case for the prosecution, and had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

It is understood that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was asked by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf of the Defence Committee, to appear for the accused, but that Mr. Iyengar replied that he was ill.

MEERUT, Jan. 31.—Mr. Langford James said that the accused were charged not with holding Communist opinions but with conspiracy to deprive the King of his sovereignty of India.

It was unnecessary, for the purposes of the case, whether the accused did actually do anything, counsel said; it would suffice if only conspiracy could be proved. The accused were members of the Communist International, and aimed at forwarding the policy of the Communist International in India. They had established connexions on all the big railways, in the arsenals, and among all dock workers. They had also established an All-India Workers' and Peasants' Party, with branches in Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, and the Punjab. Their aim was to establish a coolie Government in the country, but actually to secure power for a small oligarchy, under the direction and control of the Communist International in Moscow.—*Reuter.*

THE COMMUNAL RIOTS AT DACCA

MANY CASES OF STABBING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31

Communal riots in which many persons have been stabbed or otherwise injured have been in progress for some days at Dacca. The trouble arose originally in connexion with the celebration of "Independence Day," when numbers of students, in spite of the police prohibition, organized small processions. One of these demonstrated outside a mosque while prayers were proceeding, and the Moslems began to throw stones. A strong force of police intervened, stopping an incipient riot and making 13 arrests.

The news of the disturbance quickly spread through the town, and excitement became so great that the military and police were called out, liquor shops were closed for three days, and the carrying of weapons was forbidden. During the next three days—from Monday to Thursday—the police were strengthened from outside and a peace committee was formed. Nevertheless, there were frequent cases of assault in dark lanes, and on Tuesday two Moslems were stabbed to death and some Moslem booths were burned. On Thursday there was a very serious clash; the prompt arrival of the police, who made 50 arrests, alone saved a widespread riot. One man was stabbed. Comparative quiet has now been restored and confidence is returning.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA

A VISIT TO BATTLEFIELDS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BULAWAYO, JAN. 31

The Prince of Wales arrives here from Johannesburg early on Monday morning. He will be met by the Civil Commissioner on behalf of the Governor. The Prince has notified his desire to play golf with two of his staff against three local players. These will be the president, captain, and secretary of the local golf club.

The Prince will leave at 12.30 for Beira *via* Salisbury.

KIMBERLEY, Jan. 31.—When the express reached Belmont this morning the coach in which the Prince of Wales is travelling was detached in order that he might spend the day visiting the battlefields in the neighbourhood. The Prince visited the Belmont, Graspan, Magersfontein, and Modder River fields. Later on at Kimberley the Prince went over the plant and diamond cutting factory. He was shown a large assortment of cut diamonds as well as the rough stones. The Prince also visited the Kimberley open mine. He left for Johannesburg at 7.40 p.m.—*Reuter.*

THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JAN. 31

The Queen of Sweden, whose condition of health has given rise to some anxiety, was reported this evening to be slightly better. She has been ill for the past four months, and her condition was so unsatisfactory a few days ago that the King of Sweden was sent for in haste, and arrived in Rome early on Wednesday.

CONFERENCE IN COMMITTEE

THE METHODS OF LIMITATION

SEARCH FOR A COMPROMISE

A meeting of the First Committee of the Naval Conference was held at St. James's Palace yesterday afternoon to begin the consideration of the subjects which had been remitted from the plenary meeting of the Conference on the previous day.

A certain amount of confusion has arisen owing to the fact that the examination of the problem of finding a compromise between the two methods of limitation—by "global" tonnage and by limiting categories—is being undertaken by the First Committee, which consists of all the members of all the delegations, instead of by the Second *ad hoc* Committee which was referred to in the resolution passed by the Conference on Thursday. The explanation is, however, a simple one. When on Thursday afternoon the various delegations considered the appointment of members to serve on the Second Committee it became a matter of some difficulty to select from each delegation one or two representatives to undertake the task, in view of the desire of all the delegates to help in endeavouring to find a solution of one of the most important problems that will come before the Conference. It was accordingly agreed that, for the time being at any rate, the work should be undertaken by the whole Conference sitting as a committee in private.

THE AFTERNOON'S AGENDA

The agenda for the meeting of the First Committee yesterday afternoon included the resolution which had been carried by the Conference, on the motion of Mr. Stimson, on Thursday. This resolution called for a careful examination of the methods of limitation put forward by the British and French delegations. These appeared on the agenda in the alphabetical order of the countries as follows:—

FRANCE.—1. The system of global tonnage. The French delegation's transactional proposal. 2. What classification is to be adopted? 3. Transfer and the amount and conditions thereof.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The system of limitation by categories.

An official report issued at the close of the meeting stated:—

The Committee gave permission to M. Colban, Director of the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, who had been invited to attend the Conference as an observer, to be present.

The Committee then took up the questions of limitation by global tonnage and limitation by categories. After statements had been made by Mr. Alexander on behalf of the United Kingdom Delegation, by Mr. Wakatsuki on behalf of the Japanese Delegation, by Admiral Sirianni on behalf of the Italian Delegation, and by Mr. Adams on behalf of the Delegation of the U.S.A., M. Massigli, on behalf of the French Delegation, gave an outline of the revised French transactional proposal.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday, February 4, at 10 a.m., in order to give the delegates an opportunity to study the statements referred to above and any proposals that might be submitted to them.

It is understood that Mr. Alexander, in his speech, said that Great Britain must not be regarded as finally accepting the compromise proposal until the whole matter had been thrashed out by the Committee and until they knew the views of the other countries concerned. Mr. Wakatsuki, who had not spoken at the plenary meeting, now declared himself in favour of some form of compromise, adding that, while "global" tonnage and nothing else would obviously have very serious disadvantages, the category system would lack flexibility. Mr. Adams indicated that the United States would prefer to reserve a verdict until further discussions had taken place.

An English text of the French "transactional proposal" was issued last night. It will be found on page 11.

In the morning there had been a long meeting of the British Commonwealth delegations, and the Prime Minister entertained at luncheon at Downing-street the principal naval experts of all the delegations, who were accompanied by their wives. After the meeting of the First Committee in the afternoon Mr. MacDonald left for Chequers, where he is spending the week-end. He is entertaining the American delegates and their wives at luncheon there to-day, and during the afternoon he will act as a guide to the country round Chequers. During this tour visits will be paid to Milton's Cottage, Jordans, Beaconsfield, and Great Hampden.

M. Briand left London for France yesterday morning, and M. Tardieu hopes to leave this afternoon in order to deal with work which has accumulated during his absence. Both Signor Grandi and Mr. Wakatsuki hope to spend the week-end out of London.

"FIRST FORWARD STEP"

FRENCH COMMENT ON M. TARDIEU'S PLAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 31

M. Briand arrived this evening from London, and M. Tardieu is expected to arrive to-morrow evening. Both will return to London on Tuesday. During their week-end here a Council of Ministers will be held. M. Poincaré, whose health has been greatly improved by his stay at Roquebrune, will leave for Paris on Sunday afternoon, arriving early on Monday morning. It may be expected that he will seize the opportunity to exchange views with M. Tardieu, but there is at present no question of his taking an active part in public affairs for some time.

General satisfaction is expressed in the Chamber and in the newspapers at the turn events have taken at the Naval Conference. It is thought that the adoption of the "transactional" (or compromise) proposal made by France as the basis for discussion marks the first real forward step since the deliberations began. While there is a tendency still to observe caution with regard to the chances of agreement, the view is freely expressed that if an understanding can be reached on the basis of transferring tonnage from one category to another, the main obstacle in the way of progress within the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations will have been removed. M. Tardieu is given full credit by the Press of the Opposition for the statesmanlike manner in which he has represented France so far, and in a good many quarters hitherto inclined to be hypercritical it is admitted that he has greatly strengthened his own position at home. Since the series of conferences began, the political groups have tacitly agreed to a truce, which has been strictly observed.

** Other comment on the Conference on page 11.

CANAL CHILDREN

SECOND READING OF THE BILL

STRONG OPPOSITION

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

Mr. Gosling's Bill for the total exclusion of children from barges led to a keen and protracted debate in the House of Commons to-day. The result was to establish a very general desire to do something, but the opposition was strong enough to make it certain that the Bill will not pass without drastic modifications.

MR. GOSLING himself, with obvious sincerity, claimed that the condition of children in barges to-day was comparable with that of children in factories before the Shaftesbury Acts. Even the Canal Association admitted the shortcomings in their education, which local authorities, in spite of their recent protestations, had done nothing to make good. The exclusion of children from barges had been repeatedly recommended by inspectors of the Ministry of Health and by the Chamberlain Committee of 1920. The suggestion of a floating school was nonsense, because if children were normally in a travelling barge they could not attend. The suggestion that children, if excluded up to the age of 15, could not become efficient bargees was equally nonsense, and inspired by the desire to retain cheap child labour. MR. SEXTON made it equally clear that the education of the children, their health, and their exploitation were the three matters at issue.

OPPONENTS' CASE

SIR HERBERT NIELD, deputizing for the absent leaders of opposition to the Bill, brought out clearly the evidence of independent and expert witnesses that, although the condition of the children might be better, it might also be much worse. If the Bill transferred children from barges to slums, they would exchange a healthy for an unhealthy life, their families would be broken up and their bread-winners bankrupted. Educational facilities were being supplied; the children were not being exploited, and their health was good.

MR. BEAUMONT, in an able speech, pointed out that the Bill would exclude children from their barge home even during the holidays. He suggested, as the means to pacify his opposition, that exclusion should apply only to children of school age, and that the provision of the 1921 Education Act should be applied whereunder these children might receive education from another authority than that in whose area the barge was registered. MR. WEST seized on the admission that their education at present was most sketchy, and on the general agreement that they should be excluded from refuse barges, to justify the whole Bill; but MR. MANDER expressed some Liberal doubts. In particular he declared that the penalties proposed were altogether too severe.

MINISTER'S SUPPORT

MISS LAWRENCE gave the Bill a qualified approval, on the ground that it would give a necessary impetus to efforts to check child labour and extend educational facilities. The exact method could be discussed in Committee.

LORD EUSTACE PERCY made further suggestions for compromise. It was, he thought, an evil principle to compel people to order their lives so as to suit the convenience of State inspectors, and to bring the child to the school instead of the school to the child. He wished to know definitely how the Government proposed to amend the Bill, and suggested that a Select Committee was the only proper method of exploring so thorny a subject. Personally he believed that if boarding accommodation were provided at selected schools, and propaganda undertaken among the barge population to send their children there, the problem would be solved. But he could not assent to the implication of the Bill that working-class people would not without compulsion be as ready to do their best for their children as the rich.

PROMOTERS' ATTITUDE

SIR DONALD MACLEAN, one of the promoters, considerably eased the passage of the Bill by promising to limit its operation to children of school age, subject to their total exclusion from refuse barges. He admitted that, as it stood, the Bill was "rather a steep order"; and he added that personally he would be ready to limit exclusion to the period of the school terms. This, of course, threw over the health argument, but he (Sir Donald Maclean) claimed that the case on educational grounds had been made out. It was clear, for example, that barge children were restricted by lack of education to following in their fathers' footsteps. He thought also that the fact of child labour had been proved. In view of these promised concessions, he could not accept the suggestion of reference to a Select Committee, which would give the Bill no time to pass.

Finally the DUCHESS of ATHOLL, who had personally investigated barge conditions, ranged herself on the side of the Bill. Past experience showed that compulsion was not an undesirable feature of our educational system, which everybody admitted to leave out canal children. The conditions of life on barges were sometimes very unwholesome, and she must therefore, without disparaging existing efforts, support the attempt to give all the children a chance of better education and better health.

The Bill was by this time certain of a second reading, which was carried, amid the cheers of its supporters, by 180 votes to 64.

LORD BYNG OF VIMY

DEPARTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Lord Byng of Vimy left Waterloo Station by the boat train yesterday for Southampton, to join the Carnarvon Castle for South Africa, where he is going to recuperate after his illness.

Accompanied by Lady Byng, he reached the station nearly a quarter of an hour before the train was due to leave, and they immediately entered their reserved compartment.

Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Royds, the Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, was at the station to see Lord Byng off.

During the time that Lord and Lady Byng are away no letters will be forwarded. All official correspondence should be addressed, therefore, to New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

THE INVALIDS

It was stated last night that Lord Gladstone's condition was unchanged.

Lord Glenarthur was yesterday still seriously ill, but the slight improvement he showed on Thursday was reported last night to be maintained.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn was reported last night to be much weaker.

THE COAL BILL

MINERS' AID IN RAPID PASSAGE

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The executive committee of the Miners' Federation decided yesterday that a subcommittee should be in constant touch with the Labour members for mining constituencies and with the Government during the passage of the Coal Mines Bill through Parliament, and that every effort should be made to secure an international agreement on miners' hours of work this year. The decisions were announced in the following communication:—

A report was given by the sub-committee of the officials on the interview with the Government in regard to the proposed amendments to the Coal Mines Bill, the interview and discussion with the miners' M.P.s at the House of Commons, and their examination of the amendments put forward by other parties.

It was decided that a sub-committee of the miners' officials should cooperate with a subcommittee of the miners' M.P.s in dealing with the amendments in conjunction with the Government, so as to give every assistance possible in securing the rapid passage of the Bill through the House of Commons.

A further report was given of the international conference under the auspices of the International Labour Office at Geneva, and it was decided that the miners should press for the question of hours to be decided this year internationally.

Nothing is said in this report as to the attitude of the Federation to any particular amendment or series of amendments. The reference to the rapid passage of the Bill through the House of Commons may, however, be interpreted as indicating readiness on the part of the Federation to agree to an arrangement between the Government and the Liberal Party which will expedite the Committee stage, provided that it does not imperil Part I. of the Bill. The Federation would regard anything interfering with the introduction of the marketing schemes as a vital blow at the structure of a Bill to which they look to give them at first a reduction of the legal hours of work without a reduction of wages and eventually an increase of wages also.

As to the Unionist proposal to make a 90-hour fortnight or 45-hour week an alternative to a 7½-hour day, the federation has not come to a final decision. In its present form the amendment does not receive the approval of the miners' leaders, and it will be opposed by the miners' members of Parliament. The sub-committee of the federation will, however, be prepared to consider any developments which may occur in connexion with the proposal.

COTTON INDUSTRY DISPUTE

DANGER OF LOCK-OUT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JAN. 31

A serious view of the trouble between two spinning firms in the Oldham district and a few of their operative spinners which might now develop into a general lock-out in the spinning section of the cotton industry was taken to-day by the emergency committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations. Cognizance of these cases only came to be taken by the federation emergency committee after the failure, not only of the local machinery at Oldham, but also of representations before the federation subcommittee in Manchester. As the Spinners' Amalgamation has now taken the responsibility of acquiescing in the issue of strike notices at the two mills due to expire on Tuesday night, and the card-room workers seem disposed to side with the aggrieved spinners, the situation is sufficiently alarming.

It could not be expected that the firms concerned would refrain from invoking the support of the Federation. They stated their case to the Emergency Committee this afternoon, Mr. Fred Holroyd, president of the Federation, being in the chair. Afterwards the committee heard the report from Mr. Cecil Hilton, who had presided at sub-committee meetings investigating the two cases. At the close of the meeting Mr. John Pogson, the Federation secretary, made the following official statement.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

"A meeting of the Federation Emergency Committee was held to-day, at which Mr. F. HOLROYD, the president, presided. The meeting was held to discuss the position that has arisen at the Smallbrook Spinning Company, Shaw, and at Samuel Hague and Co.'s Hawthorne mill at Oldham, owing to the operatives having tendered notices to cease work in consequence of the refusal of these firms to reinstate certain spinners whose services had been dispensed with. The committee approved the action of its sub-committee in these matters and took a serious view of the principle underlying the cases. They unanimously decided to support the firms by taking whatever action may be deemed necessary in the event of the notices of the operatives being carried into effect.

"The circumstances of the two cases are simple, and may be briefly recalled. At the Hawthorne mill a spinner was dismissed for bad spinning. He appealed to his union, and a protest was made to the firm about the dismissal. The case put forward by the union officials was that the defects in spinning complained of were due, not to the operative's carelessness or inefficiency, but to defects in the machinery, such defects being the result of neglect, for which the spinner was in no way responsible.

"In the case of the Smallbrook Spinning Company the trouble has arisen over the firm's action in changing over 10 pairs of mules from weft to twist spinning, and dispensing with the services of five of the 10 weft spinners formerly engaged. The firm contend that the five men whose services they no longer require were not qualified to spin twist yarn. In both instances there has been prolonged effort to effect a settlement of the dispute at Oldham, unfortunately without success, and the Oldham Master Spinners' Association felt they had no alternative but to send the cases on to the Federation. It is hoped that the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation will appreciate the gravity of the situation and not allow matters to go to extremes. The Hawthorne and Smallbrook mills are of fair size and about 200 operatives are employed at each. If they go on strike and the unions uphold their action, it will be competent for the Federation to threaten a general lock-out."

GLIDER FLIGHT FROM AN AIRSHIP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 31

Lieutenant Ralph S. Barnaby, a United States Navy pilot, at Lakehurst, New Jersey, to-day made what is said to be the first flight ever made in a glider set free by an airship. The Los Angeles carried the glider attached to a cross-bar close to its keel amidships, to a height of about 3,000ft. There Lieutenant Barnaby climbed into it, and it was released by a mechanism similar to that for dropping bombs.

The machine was under perfect control from the start. Lieutenant Barnaby guided it in wide circles over a field at the Naval Air Station, passing over the station 12 times before he came down, making a perfect landing in the snow. The flight lasted 13 minutes, but it could have been continued for a much longer time if the experiment had demanded it.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

The first of a series of daily crossword puzzles will be found to-day on page 7. The solution of the puzzle, together with a new crossword, will appear in *The Times* on Monday.

POLITICAL NOTES

LIBERALS AND THE COAL BILL

THE QUOTA PROPOSALS

It had been expected that the conversations between Mr. Graham and the Special Committee of the Liberal Parliamentary Party on the Coal Mines Bill would have been continued yesterday. It is understood, however, that, instead of a definite meeting being held, the President of the Board of Trade and some of the Liberal leaders had informal talks during the day. The Liberal Party have in no way abandoned their decision to press for the postponement of Part I., and the Government are not disposed to agree to this procedure. A few minutes before the House rose yesterday afternoon further important Liberal amendments, standing in the names of Mr. P. J. Pybus, Mr. E. C. Davies, and Mr. Ernest Evans, were handed in. These concern Clause 1, which provides for the setting up of schemes regulating the production, supply, and sale of coal, and they are designed to ensure that, if the postponement of Part I. is not carried, there shall be a thorough discussion in Committee of the principles involved in these schemes. By seeking to omit from the clause the word "production," the movers of the amendments will endeavour to confine the schemes to marketing proposals only, and thus remove what has hitherto been regarded as one of the most objectionable features of the Bill—the "quota" provisions.

On Monday Captain Eden is to repeat the question which he put to the Foreign Secretary last Monday inquiring whether any reply had been received from the Soviet Ambassador to his protest against the message from the Communist International that appeared in the first issue of the *Daily Worker*. It may be recalled that Mr. Henderson's answer stated that he did not ask the Soviet Ambassador for a reply. Sir Kingsley Wood will also ask the Foreign Secretary if his attention has been called to the article on the subject which appeared in *The Times* yesterday.

There has been some surprise among members of the House of Commons at the statement in the White Paper dealing with the appointment of the Economic Advisory Council that the expenditure incurred during the present financial year will be met out of savings. It is pointed out that this is a new service, which the House of Commons has not yet had an opportunity of approving. Commander Bellairs is to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday whether, in the circumstances, an Estimate for the expenditure incurred ought not to be brought before the House.

The motion of Major Colville, calling attention to the depressed condition of the heavy industries, which will be debated on Wednesday evening as the second private member's motion for that day, is in the following terms:—

That this House views with grave apprehension the present condition of the depressed heavy industries and the failure of his Majesty's Government to take effective measures to assist them, and urges his Majesty's Government to give this question immediate attention and to afford those industries, which are suffering from unfair foreign competition, the opportunity of substantiating their claim to such a measure of safeguarding as would secure their revival and provide an important contribution towards the solution of the unemployment problem.

Mr. Baldwin has appointed Sir Samuel Hoare to act as Treasurer of the Conservative Party in succession to the late Lord Younger.

SIR WILLIAM MORRIS

Sir William Morris sailed from Southampton for South Africa in the Carnarvon Castle yesterday afternoon to study the market possibilities for British cars. This is his first visit to South Africa, and he will be away for about seven weeks.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Golders Green Hippodrome	TURANDOT	2.30
	LA BOHEME	8
Savoy	RUDDIGORE	2.30 & 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	ARMS AND THE MAN	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	THIS WAY TO PARADISE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duchess	THROUGH THE VEIL	2.30 & 8.30
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	THE WATCHER	2.30 & 8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	2.30 & 8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	2.30 & 8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	THE WHITE ASSEGAI	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	ART AND MRS. BOTTLE	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	THE MAGIC FLUTE	2.30
	CARMEN	7.45
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THIN	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Albert Hall	ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY	2.30
Central Hall	CHILDREN'S CONCERT	11
Queen's Hall	LONDON BALLAD CONCERT	2.30
Wigmore Hall	MR. MOISEIWITSCH	

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ATLANTIC	12, 2, 4.15, 6.30, & 8.45
Astoria	THE LOCKED DOOR	12.45 to 11
Avenue	FOOLISH WIVES	1 to 12
Capitol	FLIGHT	12 to 11
Carlton	WELCOME DANGER	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	MARIANNE	12 to 12
Kensington	BULLDOG DRUMMOND	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	PARIS	1.53 to 11
Plaza	THE VIRGINIAN	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	A THROW OF DICE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY	12 to 11
Rialto	HELL'S H

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Strong south-easterly winds, reaching gale force at times ; some rain or sleet, with fairer intervals ; moderate temperature.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles. —Very unsettled ; stormy at times ; some snow, particularly in the North ; changeable temperature. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The "first committee" of the Naval Conference—that is, a committee of all the delegations—met yesterday and discussed the problem of finding a compromise between limitation by total tonnage and by categories of ships. The further consideration of the subject was postponed until Tuesday. (p. 12)

A meeting of the emergency committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations was held yesterday to consider the trouble that has arisen between two spinning firms in the Oldham district and a few of their operative spinners. In an official statement issued after the meeting the possibility of a general lock-out was mentioned. (p. 12)

The shipyard workers' trade unions are considering the advisability of giving six months' notice to end the agreement with the shipbuilding employers which lays down the procedure to be followed for the peaceful settlement of disputes. (p. 9)

During a recent discussion by doctors on psittacosis the belief was expressed that many cases of the disease are scattered about the country and that several are overlooked. (p. 9)

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Transport, speaking at South Hackney last night, criticized the attitude of the House of Lords towards the Road Traffic Bill. (p. 7)

William Henry Podmore, who is charged with the murder of Vivian Messiter, again appeared before the Magistrates at Southampton yesterday. Chief Inspector Prothero continued his evidence, and was cross-examined by Mr. O'Connor. (p. 4)

Further evidence was given before the Margate magistrates yesterday on the charge against Sidney Harry Fox, 28, of murdering his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on October 23, 1929. The case was again adjourned for a week. (p. 9)

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state a service held in the chapel of the Mercers' Company to mark its reopening after restoration. The Bishop of London preached. (p. 15)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the Canal Boats Bill was read a second time by 180 votes to 64—majority 116. (p. 7)

The executive committee of the Miners' Federation decided yesterday on close cooperation with the miners' M.P.s and constant touch with the Government in order to facilitate the rapid passage of the Coal Mines Bill through the House of Commons. (p. 12)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Cabinet of General Berenguer has now taken control of affairs in Spain. In its first *communiqué* it declares that it will make progress, "as rapidly as circumstances permit," towards normal juridical and constitutional conditions. Our Madrid Correspondent describes the part of the Army in bringing about the fall of the Marqués de Estella. (p. 12)

The Soviet Government has decided to place the whole of the agricultural industry under a form of military discipline, for which purpose the Revolutionary Military Council is to prepare a programme before the end of next week. (p. 12)

At yesterday's meeting of the League Advisory Committee on Opium it was stated by the Chinese delegate that large quantities of Russian opium were imported into China. (p. 12)

By agreement with the German Government and the Ambassadors' Conference, the Allied Military Experts are to be withdrawn as from to-day. (p. 11)

The Indian Broadcasting Company has decided to go into voluntary liquidation and to close down the Bombay and Calcutta broadcasting stations. (p. 11)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

A race meeting was opened at Manchester yesterday and will be continued to-day. (p. 5)

Germany beat Great Britain in the World's Championship in Ice Hockey at Chamonix yesterday by four goals to two. (p. 6)

Newman played well in his billiard match with McConachy in London yesterday and reduced his deficit to 757. (p. 6)

Changes in the Australian cricket team's itinerary in Great Britain this summer are given to-day. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Brighton Corporation Loan ; a Further Reduction in Treasury Bill Rate ; Lloyds Bank Meeting ; London Power Company's Expansion ; Vendors' Shares Petition ; Two Dividend Statements ; Greyhound Racing Association Trust Accounts. (p. 18)

Money rates in Lombard-street were higher. Discount rates were slightly easier. Among the Foreign Exchanges the New York rate declined, but the Dutch rate moved in favour of sterling and the Madrid rate was higher. Silver fell ¼d. to 20d. per oz. (p. 19)

Very inactive conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. British Funds were slightly firmer in tone. There was support for Oil shares and Rhodesian Mining shares. The Industrial market was irregular, with dullness in Shipping and Textile shares. (p. 18)

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE POLICY

The recent arrest of KADALIE, and the collapse of his attempt to bring about an extended strike of native railway workers, end the latest example of the racial friction which has grown increasingly marked in South Africa during the last year or two. These disturbances give additional point to the new Session of Parliament, which will be preoccupied with the native Bills. GENERAL HERTZOG is in a stronger position than he was before the General Election last June. He has some seventy-eight Nationalist followers, and both wings of the divided and demoralized Labour Party, though numbering only eight members in all, will support him. The South African Party now consists of sixty-one members. Their leader, GENERAL SMUTS, left England only yesterday and cannot reach South Africa till February 17, two days before the Joint Session of both Houses meets to discuss the Bills. An interim leader has been chosen in MR. PATRICK DUNCAN, but there is no need for the Opposition to show a united front at present, since GENERAL HERTZOG has made it plain that he wishes the future of the natives to be discussed on a broader plane than that of party allegiance. That at least is a welcome announcement, even if it comes a little late. All the same, the figures of respective strength in the Chamber are full of significance. Adequate as GENERAL HERTZOG's majority is for ordinary purposes, it does not give him the two-thirds majority necessary for Constitutional changes. The elections of last September returned a Senate equally divided between the two parties so far as elected members go. It is a body of forty members, ten of them nominated by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL for their competence to represent the natives, and, even if those ten are counted as Government men, there is no two-thirds majority. It is GENERAL HERTZOG's policy to bring forward once again the Bills which, after failing to become law, proved an effective election cry. Those Bills are not likely to pass, and voices have already been raised to claim that the Constitution must be changed and the two-thirds law abrogated. The personal influence of GENERAL HERTZOG, which is at a very high point, has been sufficient to check the extreme Republicans and the demand for an Afrikander Governor-General, and it is highly unlikely that the Government will attempt ruthlessly to force their measures through, at any rate until a further General Election has been held. GENERAL HERTZOG has declared his readiness to wait for years if there is a real prospect of getting the cooperation of the South African Party.

But some realignment of parties is necessary if the Assembly is to make more progress than its predecessor. Every one is awake to the dangers of drifting without a native policy, but there is no sign of general agreement to do anything beyond increasing the emergency powers of the MINISTER OF JUSTICE. As GENERAL SMUTS made very plain in his Rhodes Lecture the other day—for the benefit of the younger British communities in Africa—the past error of South Africa has been to acquiesce in the steady and widespread detribalization of the natives. The measure of segregation which GENERAL HERTZOG now proposes is of doubtful value because it comes so late in the day. Land cannot now be provided on the generous scale required, and there is a very large class of natives for whom an order to return to their tribes would have no meaning. Controversy turns chiefly on the conditions under which black men shall be allowed in the white areas. The policy of the present Government is to impose rigorous conditions. Any native who wants to live outside a scheduled native area will be able to do so only as a servant, squatter or labour tenant of some European. The definition of these terms in the measures before the House is at present a source of confusion, owing to a marked lack of correspondence between two Government Bills, one of them applying to the whole Union and sponsored by GENERAL HERTZOG, the other applying only to the Transvaal and Natal, the seats of the recent disturbances, and sponsored by the new MINISTER for JUSTICE, Mr. Pirow. But the general effect of both Bills is to force natives who live out of the reserves into the position of servants of European employers, circumscribed with the special legal obligations that attach to personal service in the Union. MR. PIROW's Bill, in particular, will need considerable amendment ; for any duties that are to be widely enforced must be as simply intelligible as possible. There is a danger lest legislation that is in intention permanent and constructive should be passed hurriedly in an atmosphere of uneasiness bred by recent disturbances such as those just reported from East London. There is no need to exaggerate that uneasiness or its cause. Whatever view is taken of the remote future, the ascendancy of the white population is unshaken and impregnable to-day. In the various riots which have occurred during the last year the natives themselves have been the chief sufferers.

Nevertheless there is, says MR. PIROW, "widespread and serious native unrest, fanned by "numerous organizations, in many cases closely "allied, and in all cases in touch with the "Communist Party and directly and definitely "instructed by the Third International." Though the Durban and other riots were of little political significance, native trade unions which are political rather than industrial grow in strength. The South African Federation of Non-European Trade Unionists claimed recently to have doubled its membership since its last Congress, and is demanding the repeal of the poll tax paid by the natives. The powers of the law have not been found adequate to the new situation. A Communist named BUNTING was acquitted on the charge of inciting hostility between natives and Europeans, on the ground that he had preached only the doctrine of Communism, a recognized political faith. That the law should be changed to allow the Government to deport alien agitators was an inevitable sequel to the discovery of the extent of Red propaganda. MR. HENDERSON told the House of Commons on November 19 that the South African Government, while not making specific charges, had asked him to take up the general question of propaganda with the Soviet. On the occasion of the last Moscow Conference of the Kim, or Young Communists' International, much was said with satisfaction about the progress that had been made in organizing the South African masses to demand an independent native republic. The moderate Socialism of the South African Labour Party is finding the present days peculiarly difficult, as each fresh demand of the native workers for trade union recognition and the pooling of interests has to be met. To concede the demand is to change the whole basis and point of the Labour movement ; to deny it is to encounter the charge that the party really exists to preserve an industrial oligarchy. There is much wisdom in a recent address which MR. PATRICK DUNCAN made in Swaziland, when he said that the lead in establishing relations between black and white on a good footing, that would allow each to develop, belonged probably to the territories like Swaziland where there is still plenty of room. One of the chief difficulties in the Union is that the native question arises most acutely where it is hardest to settle—among the large, miscellaneous, and detribalized groups in the towns. Disciplinary legislation is easy to pass and not difficult to enforce. But it is in no sense remedial, and does not help to produce an atmosphere in which the larger issues of native policy can be discussed.

Mr. Henderson's Reticence

Question-time in the House of Commons becomes of increasing importance in these days of secret diplomacy, and MR. HENDERSON can hardly refuse any longer to satisfy the very reasonable inquiries which are to be addressed to him on Monday by CAPTAIN EDEN and others. So far he has been discreetly silent about the SOVIET AMBASSADOR's reply to his protest against propaganda in this country since diplomatic relations were resumed. But the Communists are not silent. They are jubilant and boastful. In London they make MR. HENDERSON's reticence the subject of a taunt. In Moscow they publish the substance of what MR. HENDERSON has thought it wise to suppress. The disclosure is made in *Izvestia*, the official organ of the Communist Government. The London correspondent of that journal describes the AMBASSADOR's reply as "definite and wholly unequivocal." According to his message, MR. HENDERSON was told that the Soviet Government's pledge "to refrain "and to restrain all persons and organizations "under their direct or indirect control" from acts and propaganda inimical to the British Empire does not limit the activities of the Communist International. MR. HENDERSON, it may be recalled, had assured the House of Commons that the pledge was "clearly "applicable to the propagandist activities of "the Comintern . . . both in the letter and "the spirit." *Izvestia* had already said no ; and what *Izvestia* said might have been accepted as the authentic voice of the Soviet Government.

The disavowal from Moscow did not, however, cause MR. HENDERSON to qualify his assurance to Parliament. He not only adhered to his interpretation of the pledge, but he acted upon it when, in his opinion, it was violated by the publication of the Comintern's message. He informed the AMBASSADOR that such action was calculated "to impede the improvement in the "relations of the two countries." The AMBASSADOR's unequivocal reply, as we now learn, was that "Mr. Henderson's point of "view of the activities of the Comintern never "was nor could be accepted by the Soviet "Government and therefore was always repudi-"ated by its representatives abroad." So it appears that MR. HENDERSON has obtained a worthless bond. The Soviet Government does not, of course, engage directly in foreign propaganda—that would be too artless. The Comintern is its principal agent abroad. If, then, the pledge was not intended by the giver to restrain the Comintern and similar agencies it was not worth having ; and MR. HENDERSON has been duped. At all events he can hardly avoid any longer an explanation of what has occurred. He must take the House of Commons into his confidence. He has relied on a pledge that is so differently interpreted in Moscow as virtually to be denied. What will he do next ?

British Trade with Argentina

Our page of photographs yesterday included a view from the air of the site, twenty-five acres in extent, of the British Empire Trade Exhibition to be held in Buenos Aires next year. The Pavilion of the British Government will be an imposing building, and it is not surprising to learn that the demand for space by British manufacturers has already raised the question whether it may not become necessary to provide additional accommodation, for nowhere outside the British Empire are the conditions more favourable for an increase in sales of British goods. Indeed it is only surprising that a larger business is not done already, since Argentina on her side finds in the United Kingdom a market for a third of her total exports. About half the meat consumed here, a quarter of our imported wheat, 80 per cent. of our imports of linseed, and 75 per cent. of our maize come from the Argentine ; altogether the value of the goods shipped here amounts to no less than £75,000,000. In return British exports are valued at only some £30,000,000, and this is more remarkable because British capital invested in the country—largely in such permanent works as railways, gas undertakings, waterworks, and other public utilities—amounts to more than £500,000,000. The Argentines have not forgotten how much of their country's development has been due to British faith and enterprise. In a speech recently quoted in our *Trade and Engineering Supplement* the ARGENTINE MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS said : "We are glad to confess "that we owe a great moral debt to the English "people. When this country was merely an "indefinite expression, not even well "demarcated geographically, when there only "existed small centres of population in an "immense desert, England came to us, bringing "proof of her faith, of her confidence ; deposit-"ing her capital here when even the shadow of "justice was scarcely visible, giving us the "benefit of her experience, bringing the first "railway lines, around which, like vertebræ in "column, the progress of our nation was "realized." Such splendid testimony is a complete answer to ill-founded suggestions that the pioneers of British industry have selfishly exploited the world's wealth ; on the contrary, unlike some of their rivals, by making permanent investments they have enriched the lands they visited and led the way in developing their latent resources to the lasting benefit of the inhabitants. Unquestionably if England reaped the due reward of her labours a far larger part of the world's trade would be hers to-day, but unhappily sentiment plays but a small part in competitive commerce. The blandishments of trained salesmen from the United States and Germany, supported by low prices and liberal service, have secured all too large a share of Argentine trade, and though the Rural Society has adopted the slogan, "Buy "from those who buy from us," and without charge has placed a splendid site for the British Exhibition at the disposal of the organizers, it is necessary for British industry to take practical measures to convert this good will into definite orders. LORD D'ABERNON's mission has shown how much it is possible to achieve by the exercise of tact and business acumen. It remains for British exporters to follow his excellent example and to see that it shall no longer be a reproach to Great Britain that she has so small a share of the trade. The business is there, but salesmen are wanted—to go and get it.

Parrot Disease

The discussion on "parrot disease" at the Royal Society of Medicine shows how incomplete is the existing knowledge about this ailment. No organism has been found. The hypothesis that psittacosis is a form of typhoid fever lacks confirmation, and the view, expressed by several bacteriologists, that a member of the salmonella group is the causative agent has not been substantiated. In these circumstances it is reasonable to suppose, or at any rate to suggest, that a filter-passing virus may occasion the disease. Work is now being undertaken to put this view to the test. Meanwhile there can be no doubt that the infection is conveyed by parrots, and that a large number of these birds have lately been victims of the disease. DR. ROBERT HUTCHISON expressed the view that many cases of psittacosis are "scattered about," and that some of them have not been recognized. He confirmed the general belief that green parrots are chiefly responsible, but was not prepared to place the blame exclusively on this type. It is known that a sharp outbreak of psittacosis, involving some hundreds of people, occurred in the Argentine last July, and it may well be that many infected parrots were exported from that country to all parts of Europe.

There is need therefore for great caution in purchasing a parrot at present, and the folly of permitting these birds to take food from their owners' lips cannot be too severely condemned. On the other hand instructed opinion is against the ruthless slaughter of pets which have been in their owners' possession for some time. There is nothing to show that healthy parrots, removed from the danger of becoming infected by other birds, constitute a danger. Though information is far from complete, it appears to be true that the majority of recent cases of psittacosis have occurred soon after the purchase of a new parrot. In some of these cases the bird was ill when it was purchased. It may be found necessary to forbid the importation of parrots (this course has been taken by several European Governments) ; it is certainly advisable to seek professional advice if any newly acquired bird shows signs of ill-health. For parrot disease is a severe illness attended by a high death-rate. Moreover infection may possibly be conveyed from person to person.

Clothes and the Courts

Solicitors do not often incur reproof for being too gaily clad. But time, and the entrance of women to the learned professions, have brought many changes, and JUDGE TOBIN has had to point out this week that the only thing consistent with the dignity of the law is absolute darkness in apparel. The law's love of exact definition is as well known as its dignity, and dark means black, or, since human nature is weak, dark blue. The woman solicitor under rebuke explained that she had only expected to appear before a registrar. The plea suggests that the legal hierarchy is graded, and that, as the case proceeds from the lower courts of jurisdiction to the higher, the garments of those taking part should become increasingly sombre, perhaps as a mark of respect towards the unhappy litigants, until in deepest mourning the House of Lords is reached. The law has been a going concern for a good number of years now, and may be assumed to know its own business. But the layman must not be committed for contempt who ventures to think that its celebrated delays are encouraged by the habit of banishing all signs of gaiety or youth. In these days it cannot seriously be maintained that grey hair commands so much respect that the profession does well to ban wigs of other colours. It is a hardship that counsel of the more reckless and pugnacious type, whose speciality is desperate or hopeless cases, are prevented from wearing red wigs to frighten witnesses and encourage clients.

The commercial world has long since realized the importance of bright surroundings. Marble halls and stairs, golden-coloured lifts, vast panelled rooms, and highly polished woodwork all have a profound effect upon the human imagination. That is why the great engineers and shipbuilders have palatial premises, whose influence makes customers double the size and the number of whatever it is they are ordering—bridges or dams or liners. But the law still lags behind, and offers no minor inducements to litigation. What pageantry it keeps only survives because it is found to be sobering and because the experiment of doing away with it has not helped the American Courts to be impressive. Lawyers, bogy-ridden by the need for precedents, make no effort to improve on past innovations. Nothing at all is done to make jury work more attractive to women by designing a special costume. The Jacobin ST. JUST once advocated that all men over sixty who could prove to the satisfaction of the Court that they had lived blamelessly should wear a white robe as an indication of their high moral characters. That is a notion calculated to promote the ends of justice by effecting a preliminary classification of witnesses. Judges who are at present put to the necessity of watching witnesses somewhat closely to gauge their reliability ought to discourage the idea that the witness-box calls for a nondescript and subdued appearance. There is a general consensus of opinion that men might dress much more cheerfully and sensibly than they do ; but there seems no way of changing arrangements which nobody defends, since it is so commonly felt to be a worse evil to be thought a crank than to be foolish in the company of every one else. The close corporations in which this country is so rich, however, have no need to care what anybody thinks. If they take the lead towards a long-lost splendour of capacious and rainbowed habiliments, the deep awe with which all Englishmen instinctively regard them will quickly become a gape of veneration.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

LORD OLIVIER'S REPORT

AN APPEAL FOR EARLY PUBLICATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I avail myself of your columns to express on behalf of the sugar industry of the British West Indies and British Guiana the earnest hope that the report of the Sugar Commission, which recently visited those Colonies, may be published at a very early date ?

Owing to continued over-production in foreign countries, fostered in many cases by protective tariffs, bounties, and cartels, the condition of the sugar industry in the above-named Colonies is far more critical than it was in July last when Mr. Snowden, in the House of Commons, made his statement about safeguarding and Imperial preference. It will be recalled that he stated that the position of the Colonial sugar producers was engaging the very careful and sympathetic consideration of the Government, who were seeing if it were possible to help them in any way which would not only enable them to tide over the present difficulties but would put them in a position to withstand world competition better in the future.

For months past Colonial sugar has been practically unsaleable in London owing to the not unreasonable demand of the refiners that, in the event of a reduction in or the abolition of the Empire preference in the forthcoming Budget, the premium paid by them for such sugar, or a proportion of it equivalent to the reduction, shall be refunded. As a result, Canada remains the only available market for British West Indian sugar, and the prices ruling there are far below the cost of production.

In earnest of their intention to secure the amelioration of the sugar industry the Government, subsequent to Mr. Snowden's statement, commissioned Lord Olivier and Mr. Semple to visit the British West Indies and British Guiana to report generally on the state of the industry and to recommend, *inter alia*, any measures which might be desirable for the temporary assistance of the industry.

I gather from a paragraph which appeared in your issue of January 28 that a summary of the Commission's conclusions and recommendations was cabled to the Colonial Office from Jamaica on December 31 and that the complete report was submitted to the Government on January 28. It should be hardly necessary for me to state that their publication is now awaited with real anxiety on the part of all who are connected with the British West Indian sugar industry, the collapse of which would inevitably give rise to political questions of a grave nature.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALGERNON ASPINALL.

The West India Committee, 14, Trinity-square, E.C.3, Jan. 30.

POST OFFICE AND BEAM WIRELESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The important question of policy which was the subject of your article on the Post Office and Beam Wireless on January 30 is, as the article suggests, under the consideration of the Government, and I am therefore precluded from making any comments on the statements made therein. But it is permissible for me to say that many of those statements are erroneous and others misleading, and I propose to take an early opportunity of dealing with them, when the Government has reached its decision.

Yours faithfully,
H. B. LEES-SMITH.

January 31.

THE SERAJEVO MURDER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one who was specially active in defending Serbia against the charge of precipitating the World War by her deliberate policy, I feel in honour bound to protest as publicly as possible against the decision, announced in *The Times* to-day, to erect a tablet in honour of the Archduke's assassin on the scene of the murder in Serajevo.

Your Correspondent's suggestion that the Yugoslav Government cannot interfere with a purely private initiative will not hold water. A Government which has shaken off all constitutional restraint, tolerates no public criticism, and interferes at every turn with the personal liberty of the subject could easily prevent the erection of a tablet if it chose to do so.

The plain fact is that, on moral issues such as this, official Belgrade shows itself indifferent to foreign opinion ; this was only too apparent during the trial of Ratchitch (the assassin of the Croat Peasant leaders) last June. It was already a sufficiently grave scandal that the expiatory monument to the Archduke and his wife, erected on the spot by the Austrian authorities, should have been removed after the War and that the remains of the criminals should have been removed from the prisons where they died and reinterred at Serajevo in graves of honour. That a monument, not to the victims but to the murderer, should now be erected on the spot can only be described as an open affront to all right-thinking people inside Yugoslavia herself, and at the same time to her Allies in the War.

I am, Sir, &c.,
R. W. SETON-WATSON.

January 31.

A SPORTING RETROSPECT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The coming of February 1st, the last day of shooting, makes one look back 50, 60 years. I recall the fat old keeper at Cheveley Park, now alas! demolished—the beautiful old walled garden a desert, the lovely and historic terrace, dating from Charles II., dismantled, its unique vases, 250 years old, scattered—a veritable tragedy.

To return to the keeper, with his stiff bowler hat, his velveteen coat with capacious pockets, his trusty "Joe Manton" under his arm, his powder flask slung over one shoulder, his shot flask slung over the other, one pocket full of wads, and a small outside one full of caps. The beaters—all good fellows—in pleated smocks, looking jolly and hearty and keen for the day's fun, and a good feed with some real good home-brewed ale, clear nut brown with a sparkle in it—none of your 1930 swipes.

At last all is ready and the start is made, the curly-coated retrievers frisking about and wagging their tails with delight. And what a business it was when the game began to show ! A cock pheasant gets up. Off goes one barrel of the old muzzle-loader. The other has to be half-cocked. The powder flask is produced and the charge measured out. Then a wad is put in and rammed down by the ramrod, which is produced like a bayonet. Then the shot flask measures out its charge, another wad is introduced, and again the ramrod performs its duty, this time with a final plunge down which gives a metallic, musical sound as it bounces upward and is restored to its proper position. The last touch is the fitting of the cap ; and on we go again. The insertion of a cartridge, and its ejection, is quicker than all this ; but it did not take as long in practised hands as it sounds. And then at the close, as we stood by the lodge gates, the charges either had to be drawn (a slow and troublesome process) or they had to be fired. So there was generally a grand fusillade to finish with.

We enjoyed ourselves quite as much as, perhaps more than, we do in these days of tax collectors and telephones and general worries. May the day be far off when the fair face of England fails to produce its sport, which is healthy and invigorating, and brings all classes together in a common interest.

I am, &c.,
GEORGE MANNERS.

Little Haldon Hall, Woodbridge.

AN AMATEUR'S INVENTION

CHEAPER STEEL

THE DEBT OF FIFTY YEARS

It is a little over 50 years since the invention of the "basic" process, which revolutionized the production of steel, came into use, and 45 years to-day since the death of the young inventor, Sidney Gilchrist Thomas, who was a London magistrate's clerk.

(From a Correspondent)

When, in May, 1879, the first "blow" of commercial steel was made by the Thomas Gilchrist basic steel process at the works of Messrs. Bolckow Vaughan and Co., Middlesbrough, the world's annual output of steel was 4,000,000 tons. Last year it was nearly 108,000,000 tons, of which 94,000,000, or nearly 90 per cent., were made by the Thomas Gilchrist process. This process has not only revolutionized the steel industry, but has had immense influence on the development of modern civilization. By reducing the costs of steel production it has made possible the great expansion of railways all over the world, as well as the advances in shipbuilding, bridge construction, and general engineering. Few people except those technically interested know much about the Thomas Gilchrist process, and still less about the work of Sidney Gilchrist Thomas, who, at the age of 29, without any scientific training save that acquired by private study and attendance at evening classes, solved the problem of the universal production of cheap steel.

The invention was no chance discovery, but the result of systematic study and four years' strenuous, continuous, persistent work under the greatest difficulties. Thomas started his experiments about 34 years ago in crucibles and in a tiny Bessemer converter holding only about 6lb. of metal. To-day his process is used in every steel-producing country. The steel industries of America, Germany, Luxemburg, Lorraine, and Belgium have been built up by, and depend upon, his basic process.

Steel is made from pig iron ; it may be regarded as purified iron : and in 1879 almost all steel was made by either the Bessemer or the Siemens process. In the Bessemer process the oxidation or "burning out" of the impurities is effected by blowing air through molten pig iron contained in a large iron vessel, or "converter," lined with very refractory siliceous material. In the Siemens or Open Hearth process the pig iron is melted by burning superheated gas in a large furnace also lined with siliceous material, and the impurities are "burnt out" by oxide of iron. In both processes the impurities unite with some of the siliceous lining and oxide of iron to form a siliceous slag in which they are removed, but in neither is phosphorus eliminated. Since little more than a trace of phosphorus makes steel brittle and useless only iron-ores practically free from phosphorus can be used. This greatly restricted the possibilities of the Bessemer and Siemens processes, and as in 1879 only about one-tenth of the known deposits of iron-ores in Europe were non-phosphoric, the future supplies of ore were becoming a serious question. Thomas's invention made available for steel making the immense Continental deposits of phosphoric ores in Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg, and our home deposits in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, and Oxfordshire.

AN ATTIC LABORATORY

Sidney Gilchrist Thomas was born on April 16, 1850. He was educated at Dulwich College, and intended to study medicine, but on the sudden death of his father he refused to burden his mother with the cost of his medical education, and, obtaining a nomination for the Civil Service, was at the age of 17 appointed magistrate's clerk at Marlborough-street Police Court, and later at the Thames Police Court. He first studied law until he had acquired enough knowledge to enable him to carry out his Court duties efficiently, and then by private study and attendance at evening classes gained an insight into the principles of chemistry, physics, and metallurgy. The problem of the dephosphorization of iron in the Bessemer process had always attracted him, and he now concentrated his energies on its solution.

He came to the conclusion that the phosphorus was oxidized like the other impurities, but that it was not eliminated because the very siliceous slag was unable to hold it firmly, and it recombined with the molten metal. If this theory were correct, the essential thing would be to add some body for which phosphorus had a greater affinity than for the molten metal. Though it was well known that lime had a strong affinity for phosphoric acid, it was impossible to add lime to molten metal in a converter lined with siliceous material, as the lime would immediately attack this lining. The problem, therefore, was to discover a lining which would withstand the action of lime or some similar strong base during the Bessemer "blow."

Thomas began his early experiments in an attic laboratory at home, but the difficulty of experimenting with molten metal, and especially of maintaining the high temperature necessary, was too great, and in 1876 he approached his cousin Percy Carlyle Gilchrist, who at that time was chemist to the Blaenavon Steel Works in South Wales. He had some difficulty in convincing Gilchrist of the soundness of his theory, but after some delay he persuaded him to carry out the experiments suggested. These were first made in crucibles, and later in a tiny converter holding 6lb. of molten metal, lined with hard limestone made into bricks with silicate of soda as a binder. For nine months experiments went on in the miniature converter. The results varied considerably, but were sufficient to demonstrate that, with a basic lining and lime additions, the phosphorus could be removed and retained in the slag. At this stage Mr. E. P. Martin, general manager of the Blaenavon Works, suggested that they should take him into their confidence ; he was so favourably impressed that he at once afforded facilities for experiments on a larger scale. The position of Thomas was greatly strengthened by the active cooperation of a steel manufacturer with wide technical and business experience.

THOMAS IN PARIS

At the autumn meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute held in Paris in 1878, Thomas and Gilchrist presented a paper "On the Elimination of Phosphorus in the Bessemer Converter," but so little importance was attached to it that the reading was postponed until the following meeting in May, 1879. At Paris, however, Mr. Windsor Richards, general manager of Bolckow Vaughan and Co., met Thomas and discussed with him the results he had obtained. He was so impressed by the personality of the inventor, and the possibilities of utilizing the large deposits of phosphoric ore in the Middlesbrough district, that he advised his directors to allow him to investigate the process. An experimental 30cwt. converter with proper appliances was quickly erected at Bolckow Vaughan and Co.'s works at Middlesbrough ; many difficulties were encountered and overcome, the most serious being the short life of the lining. This, after many trials, was

solved by "overburning" dolomite at a very high temperature until it was extremely hard and dense, and then grinding and mixing it with boiled tar as a binder.

Percy Gilchrist now devoted the whole of his time to supervising the experiments at the Bolckow Vaughan works, and the success of the process at this stage owes a great deal to his strenuous work. Through this anxious time Thomas and Gilchrist had the whole-hearted help not only of Mr. Windsor Richards, but of the works technical staff and of Dr. J. E. Stead, to all of whom, and especially Dr. Stead, the inventors were indebted for valuable suggestions, before the commercial possibilities were finally demonstrated in May, 1879.

It was only when success was assured, and foreign ironmasters were coming over in large numbers to secure licences and witness "blows," that Thomas resigned his clerkship. Although his research work had necessarily occupied much of his thoughts, he had never allowed it to interfere with his official duties, and Mr. F. Lushington, his senior magistrate, bore testimony to his thoroughness and passion for justice. But the protection and consolidating of the patent position now involved an immense amount of labour. Towards the end of the year a powerful combination of North German ironmasters disputed the validity of the patent, but a decision of the German Courts was ultimately obtained in Thomas's favour.

While Gilchrist toiled at the works operating the process, Thomas undertook responsibility for the business negotiations, which caused continual travelling. Under the stress his health began to suffer. In 1882 his medical advisers insisted on a long holiday and nine months were spent in voyaging to South Africa, India, and Australia. On his return to England in 1883 he was ordered to Algiers, where a year, still filled with eager interests, was spent with his mother and sister. He died in Paris on February 1, 1885, not 35 years old.

BASIC SLAG

Although the original experiments were made in the Bessemer converter the basic process was soon tried in the Siemens furnace and gradually the Basic Siemens or Open Hearth process has largely superseded the Basic Bessemer. Comparatively little basic steel is now made in the Bessemer converter.

Thomas had always considered that the recovery and utilization of the phosphorus were as important as the dephosphorization of the iron, and for several years had been working on this problem. Even when seriously ill in Algiers he had a laboratory fitted up in the Arab courtyard, and with the help of his assistant, Mr. Twynam, carried out a long series of experiments. Thomas thought that the slag, applied direct to the land, should be a valuable manure, and tried some experiments with *roughly crushed* slag, but the results were negative as the phosphoric acid was largely insoluble. The Germans carried out similar experiments, using *very finely ground* slag, and obtained very promising results, but these were not published, and Thomas did not hear of them until later. He at once got into communication with Professor Wrightson, of Salisbury, who by experiments convinced some of our leading agriculturists that the *finely ground* slag was a most valuable fertilizer.

Thomas in 12 years saved £800 out of his salary for what he called "the cause," and spent every penny in demonstrating the possibilities of his dephosphorization process. While science and its application to industry appealed to him most, he was a man of wide culture, and took the keenest interest in art, in general literature, and in social questions. He had the highest ideals; his whole life was governed by a sense of true citizenship and service, sustained by the gay courage which, even when failing health made life a burden, enabled him to continue his work to the very end.

A SACRED TRUST

Believing that no man had the right to monopolize the good things of life, he left all his interests in his patents to his sister, the royalties to be used at her discretion in as constructive a way as possible for the "benefit of workers." This has been regarded as a sacred trust. His sister has devoted a large part of her life to administering the estate as she believed her brother would have wished.

Had Thomas lived no doubt his abilities would have been recognized by the nation, but at his death his process was only in its infancy, and its full potentialities were not realized. The Iron and Steel Institute did indeed award him the Bessemer Medal, the highest honour it can bestow, but unhappily he was too ill to receive it personally from Sir Henry Bessemer. If the usefulness of an invention is to be measured by its creation of wealth then Thomas must rank as one of the greatest creators of wealth of the 19th century. Not less than 250,000,000 tons of iron-ore which could not otherwise have been used are mined and smelted every year, and millions of tons of phosphate of lime in the form of the by-product "basic slag" have been rendered available for agriculture.

ROMAN SUSSEX

THE WIGGONHOLT SITE

Mr. S. E. Winbolt writes:—

Since I wrote to *The Times* on September 6 of last year I have made a fairly thorough investigation of the Roman site near Wiggonholt, Pulborough, without finding any signs of wall foundations, in spite of the fact that over an area a quarter-mile square Roman material is copious in the fields. Almost certainly the reason of this failure is that two cottages, called Lickfold, and a farmyard and buildings stand right on the site of the Roman farmhouse. Roman pottery and brick sherds are found close round Lickfold (the name means that the Saxons found or made the place a vegetable garden), and in the road bank and ditch below it.

There can be little doubt that there was a Roman-British farm here on the west bank of the River Stor, a typical Roman agricultural site, as Mr. R. G. Collingwood recently pointed out in *Antiquity*, with easy sandy soil lying on gravel, and the beautiful water supply of the Stor issuing from the chalk Downs. Most of the débris has worked down the slope to the Stor level, and there it is very plentiful. Many "Samian" fragments, Castor and New Forest, and coarser pottery in great variety have been found, as well as window glass, a bronze belt buckle, a leaden loom weight, and coins ranging from Titus to Constantine I.

It is safe to infer from present evidence that there was fairly intensive occupation here for 2½ centuries, from about A.D. 80 to A.D. 330, and that the Roman country road, which connected "villas" (from north to south) at Borough Hill, Holm-street, Lickfold, and Redford, coincided with the modern road from Wickford Bridge to a little south of Lickfold. At this point the ancient way is still seen along a parish boundary, tending along the slope above the Stor, south of south-east to Cootham, and mounting the Downs by a typically Roman double zigzag from the 200ft. to the 600ft. contour, where there are another Roman farmstead and many tumuli on the top of Rackham Hill. There can no longer be any doubt that in Roman times the Arun valley was the most intensively and extensively occupied district north of the Downs in the whole of Sussex.

FOREIGN DECORATION

The King has given authority to Lieut.-Col. Herbert John Mackenzie, D.S.O., to wear the Insignia of Commander of the Order of Skanderbeg, conferred upon him by the King of Albania, in recognition of valuable services.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

LABOUR TRANSFERENCE SCHEMES

The Civil Appropriation Accounts, 1928, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, and upon certain store accounts, were issued yesterday (Stationery Office, 40, price 8s. net).

It is pointed out that there were two cases in which excess votes were required—namely, Revenue Departments, Vote 2, Inland Revenue, where the excess expenditure was £398,674, and Civil Accounts, Class VIII, Vote 3, Royal Irish Constabulary Pensions, where the excess expenditure was £3,181. The grand summary of the Civil Service Votes shows that the total amount to be surrendered on the Civil Votes was £3,853,284, while the surrender by the Revenue Departments amounted to £262,840. The aggregate surplus on the two Departments was £4,116,124—being 1.4 per cent. of the aggregate supply grant.

Referring to schemes for the transference and training of workpeople, the report states that during the year under review, largely as a result of the recommendations of the Industrial Transference Board, the Ministry of Labour, with the approval of the Treasury, incurred expenditure upon various schemes which did not appear to be within the limits of the powers of the Ministry as defined by the various Acts regulating the functions of the Department. Among such schemes were:—

(a) Loans of fares in cases where there was no specific vacancy or where work had been found otherwise than through a labour exchange; (b) grants of lodging allowances and fares home to men discharged from work on relief schemes; (c) grants of fares to boys and girls for whom work was found outside a depressed area; (d) Government contributions exceeding 50 per cent. of the cost of schemes for migration overseas; and (e) grants and loans for the removal of men, their dependents, and their effects, and maintenance allowances pending receipt of wages.

There had also been considerable extension of scope in regard to training schemes which were formerly financed from a special Vote for the Relief of Unemployment but now appeared as part of the Ministry of Labour Vote. Expenditure on schemes of the description indicated above was within the ambit of the Vote, which was enlarged in the Estimates for 1928 so as to include training and transference of workpeople, and to this extent it had the sanction of Parliament conveyed by the relative Appropriation Act. Nevertheless these schemes constituted a very considerable extension of the assistance contemplated by Section 2 (1) of the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, which only authorized advances to be made by way of loan towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment had been found for them through a labour exchange, and the Treasury had pointed out to the Ministry that, while it was, of course, competent for Parliament, by means of the annual Votes embodied in the Appropriation Acts, to extend specifically limited powers of this kind, their lordships have for many years taken the view, repeatedly endorsed by the Public Accounts Committee, that such extensions should be regularized at the earliest possible date by amending legislation, unless they were of a purely emergency and non-continuing character. As such a description could not be applied to the services in question, the Treasury had requested the Ministry to take steps to secure amending legislation at the earliest convenient opportunity.

With regard to the cost of administering unemployment insurance, it is stated that the actual cost is recoverable from the Unemployment Fund, subject to a maximum limit of one-eighth of the net income of the fund in the year, and the sum so recovered is applied as an appropriation in aid of the Ministry of Labour Vote. An increase in the live register during the year caused the cost of administration to exceed the estimate, while at the same time there was a diminution in the income of the fund. In the result the expenditure actually incurred on administration exceeded the total recoverable from the fund by an amount not yet finally determined, but which is stated to be £243,776. This excess must remain as a final charge on Parliamentary Votes.

BEET SUGAR SUBSIDY

While the out turn for 1927 was affected by large surrenders on five individual Votes, there was only one such surrender in 1928—namely, Class VI., Vote 9, Beet Sugar Subsidy, Great Britain. Here the surrender amounted to £1,395,760, *i.e.*, 32.8 per cent. of the Supply Grant, £4,250,000, and the large saving was explained by the accounting officer as due to the fact that, when the estimate was prepared, it was impossible to foresee the effect on the industry of the unfavourable weather conditions in 1927 and 1928.

The report states that further charges to the Oversea Settlement and Development Vote raised to a total of £988,592 the amount disbursed up to March 31, 1929, under the agreement whereby the Imperial Government made contributions in relation to expenditure on development schemes by the Australian State Governments. The Comptroller, having inquired as to the records maintained by the Oversea Settlement Department of migrants satisfactorily settled, was furnished with records of assisted migrants who had arrived in the States since the inception of the scheme. He gathered that, in view of the practical difficulties of tracing the settlement of individual migrants, the Department assumed the fact of arrival to be a sufficient indication of satisfactory settlement, in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

It might well be the case, he states, that these practical difficulties could not be overcome except at disproportionate labour and cost; and they were not lessened by the fact that the agreement contained no definition of "satisfactory settlement." At the same time, as the agreement placed on the Commonwealth Government the duty of arranging for the training, settlement, after-care, and suitable employment of migrants, and in view of the wastage from re-migration and other causes, the record of arrivals did not appear to afford a really adequate basis for determining current progress or for assessing the final amount of the Imperial Government's contributions.

Reference is made to a loss of £4,635 10s. due to misappropriation of scrip by a stockbroker, to which attention was drawn by the Public Accounts Committee of 1929. It is now stated that this loss, to the extent of £4,583, has been recovered from the estate of the stockbroker. It is added that the Public Trustee has taken into consideration the two suggestions made by the Public Accounts Committee consequent on this loss, namely:—

(1) That in cases where a beneficiary asks that a particular broker should be employed who is not normally employed by the Public Trustee, the beneficiary should be required to guarantee his integrity and give the Public Trustee a complete indemnity in respect of his employment; (2) purchases of securities by the Public Trustee are normally effected through the Bank of England, which is instructed only to make payment in exchange for the actual security. It might be well to adopt an analogous procedure in the converse case where securities are sold on behalf of the Public Trustee by instructing the Bank only to part with securities against cash.

Revised arrangements, it is stated, have now been introduced to meet the second suggestion, so far as the sale of bearer securities is concerned; but, in view of the provisions of Section 11 (2) of the Public Trustee Act, 1906, it is found impracticable to adopt the first.

In August, 1928, it was arranged that 10,000 men, afterwards reduced to 8,000, should be sent to Canada for harvest work. 8,138 men went out under this scheme with assistance; 1,849 men stayed there, 2,080 paid the whole fare home, 1,920 contributed a total of £7,830 between them towards the cost of the return journey, and 2,289 had to be brought home without making any payment. Endeavours to effect recovery of the loans were largely unsuccessful chiefly because many of the men had earned less in Canada than had been anticipated and many remained unemployed on their return. The cost of collection of such amounts as were recovered was disproportionately high. In the circumstances it was decided that to continue recovery would be neither just nor politic, and with Treasury sanction outstanding amounts totalling £104,734 were written off.

PRISONER'S SIX HOURS OF LIBERTY

A daring escape from Greenock Prison was made yesterday morning by John Doherty, aged 31, who was serving a sentence of 18 months for housebreaking and assault. About 7 o'clock, while in the exercise yard, he climbed a water-pipe and scaled a 20ft. wall and got away in the darkness. His prison leggings and cap were found near a farm, and after six hours of liberty Doherty was discovered hiding among some shrubbery and was taken into custody.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON

The Rev. R. D. Meritens, vicar of Arlington, Sussex, has been appointed to the rectory of Nuthurst, near Horsham—patron, the Bishop of London. The Bishop has also appointed the Rev. J. Magnus Laing, rector of Fortrose with Cromarty, Ross-shire, to the vicarage of Arlington.

CIVIL SERVANTS CHARGED

ALLEGED CORRUPT GIFTS

Evidence for the defence was concluded at the trial, before Mr. Justice Avory, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, of Harold James Walter Scott, 48, accountant, and Frank Daryl Marsden, 39, accountant, who are charged with conspiring with Johann Peter Hauser, a Dutch subject, and other persons unknown to defraud his Majesty the King, the Board of Trade, and the Administrator of Ex-Enemy Property, and, being in the employment of his Majesty, with accepting from Hauser certain gifts as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing from doing certain acts in relation to his principals' affairs or business.

Further counts charged the defendants individually with corruptly accepting gifts from Hauser with the same inducement.

Scott and Marsden were in charge of the work of realizing ex-enemy stocks and shares which came into the possession of the Public Trustee at the outbreak of the War. Considerable numbers of securities were, it is alleged, sold below their proper value, with the connivance of the two men and in the interests of Hauser. The corrupt profit was made by Hauser, who, to obtain it, made gifts to Scott and Marsden.

Both the defendants plead "Not Guilty."

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. Percival Clarke, Mr. G. D. Roberts, and Mr. H. Elam appear for the prosecution. Mr. J. F. Eales, K.C., and Mr. Harold Benjamin defend Scott, while Marsden is represented by Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton.

Scott, further cross-examined by Mr. Percival Clarke, agreed that he saw Hauser while he was on holiday in Belgium one year, but he denied that he received any gifts from him there.

MARSDEN'S DENIALS

Marsden, giving evidence, said that when he was invalided out of the Army in 1917 he was employed by the Ministry of Munitions. In 1920 he was transferred to the Clearing Office at a salary of £350 a year, which had become £750 a year when his employment terminated in 1929.

In 1926 he had a staff of 200 persons under him in his section, and that number gradually diminished as the work went on. He had nothing to do with the selection of the securities which were to be sold, but he marked on the rough sales sheet the initials of the brokers who were to deal with the different lots.

In 1926, when the custody of German property was transferred to the Clearing Office, he was informed that Messrs. Kerr, Ware and Co. (a firm of stockbrokers employed by the Clearing Office) always sold the foreign securities sent to them on the Continent "without recourse." [In a sale "without recourse" the purchaser could not claim against the seller in respect of any deficiency in the title of the stock purchased. As a result, stock so sold would fetch less than if sold unconditionally. The Crown's charge that stocks which were perfectly "good delivery" were wrongly marked "without recourse" and sold below their value.]

He never saw any of the securities himself. They were kept at the Bank of England, but he understood that many of them were mutilated, or were otherwise defective. He never negotiated with Hauser regarding the sale of the securities.

Referring to the sale, in November, 1927, of 6,937 Austrian Government, 1914, bonds, for £105 [which the Crown allege to be an improper price], Marsden said that, at that time, he had forgotten a higher offer which had previously been made for Austrian bonds by certain Austrian banks, but, in any case, the bonds in question did not comply with the conditions laid down by the banks. In his opinion, the price obtained for the bonds was, in all the circumstances, excellent.

When two of his staff spoke to him about the low prices fetched by 32,752 Second Preference shares in the National Railways of Mexico, 3,954 First Preference shares in the same railways, 640 Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining shares, and 2,795 Treadwell Yukon shares, he immediately reported the matter to Scott, his superior.

He called Scott's attention to the ridiculous price [£300] realized for the Alaska Treadwell shares. Scott told him to look into the matter, and he telephoned to Messrs. Kerr, Ware, and Co. Hauser then called to see him. The witness drew his attention to the low prices which the shares had fetched. Later, Hauser said that there had been a mistake in converting foreign currency into sterling in the case of the price of the Alaska Treadwell shares, and that it should have appeared as £2,944. He said that the price fetched by the Mexican Railway Second Preference shares [£2,456] was correct, and that the reason for its not being bigger was the largeness of the parcel of shares.

Mr. Frampton.—Did you suggest that reason to him?—It was no suggestion of mine.

Were those shares included in the sale to enable Hauser to make some illicit profit?—Certainly not.

The witness said that he knew of no market in London or Paris for £47,000 (nominal value) Bulgarian Five per Cent. Bonds, which were sold "without recourse" for £6,561. [The prosecution allege that they were worth £11,447.] He therefore saw nothing suspicious in the transaction.

Asked about an inquiry held by the Controller of Ex-Enemy Property into the price of the Mexican Railway and Alaska shares, Marsden said that he suggested that, if the Controller were dissatisfied with the prices, he should get Messrs. Kerr, Ware, and Co. to "undo the bargain." The next morning he saw the Controller and said that, as it appeared to be thought that he had been neglectful or incorrect in his conduct, he would like to be suspended so that the Controller could make any investigations he desired.

In 1926 he got on friendly terms with Hauser, who was frequently at the Clearing Office, and he and his wife and Hauser exchanged visits.

Mr. Frampton.—Has there ever been any arrangement between you and Hauser by which you received from him any gratuity for any services in any shape or form?—Certainly not.

Or presents?—No.

Have you ever extended any favours to Hauser for any consideration?—Most certainly not.

Have you ever omitted to do your duty to your employers in consideration of a favour from him of any kind?—Never.

JOINT SPECULATIONS

Hauser, Scott, and he, however, had joint speculations in certain shares. In respect of the first transaction Hauser paid him £148 odd, mostly in £5 notes. When the transaction was suggested Hauser said that he did not require any money, but that he would either finance the deal himself or would carry the shares over. After the completion of the matter the witness asked for an account, but Hauser did not give him one.

With regard to a further transaction, Hauser gave him about £370 as profit on various dates. He again asked him for an account of both transactions.

Mr. Frampton.—Is that all that you have ever received from Hauser?—Yes.

When an inquiry was made at the Clearing Office in February, 1929, into what money he had received from Hauser, he stated that he had received nothing from him except in repayment of loans, but that was totally untrue. He did that because he thought that the truth might involve Hauser in trouble, because he was himself afraid of the possibility of legal proceedings, and because he realized that he was liable to be discharged by his employers.

Cross-examined, Marsden agreed that the accuracy of his evidence about the payments to him by Hauser could only be tested by reference to Hauser's accounts and books.

Mr. Clarke.—You cannot produce any document in support of your evidence?—I have admitted that I had no account.

He agreed that he had never told the authorities the story which he now told. He had sought the opportunity of doing so, but he had not been granted any interview.

In re-examination, Marsden said that in 1928 orders had been received that ex-enemy property should be realized as fast as possible.

Mr. Eales then addressed the jury on behalf of Scott, and the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

In the report in *The Times* of Thursday, of Wednesday's proceedings, Mr. J. Neal Dralle, a senior examiner at the Clearing Office in the Ex-Enemy Debts Department, was represented as stating that the losses estimated on certain transactions in shares amounted to over £30,000,000. The correct figure was £30,000.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Digby, of George-street, Romford, celebrate their golden wedding to-day.

Obituary

LADY READING

THE VICEROY'S TRIBUTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, JAN. 31

The Viceroy sent the following telegram to Lord Reading to-day:—

I should like, on behalf of Lady Irwin and all your many friends here, to send you a message of deep sympathy in your sorrow. Countless persons in India have cause to hold Lady Reading's name in affectionate and grateful memory, and will feel that they have sustained the loss of one who never failed to give freely and unselfishly of her strength and health for the benefit of those whom it was in her power to help.

The news of Lady Reading's death cast a gloom over society here to-day. Every one who knew her felt as though she were a personal friend. Her labours in behalf of the poorer classes of Indians in Delhi and Simla were unceasing during Lord Reading's Viceroyalty. All knew of her constant poor health in India, but none knew her ever to shrink on that account from the social and other activities which she felt to be incumbent on her as the Viceroy's wife, unless illness completely bore her down.

Sir Thomas Carey Evans writes yesterday:—

I hope I may be allowed to supplement the fine tribute paid to Lady Reading in your issue to-day from the standpoint of one who saw her daily during the Viceroyalty of her eminent husband, and whose duties included the submission to her of files and papers relating to hospital provision and other health work for the women and children of the country.

She was a true friend of India and the Indians. Her great happiness in seeing others enjoy themselves was untinged by any repining that her own delicate state of health laid strict limits on her physical powers. She made no distinction between Europeans and Indians, and all were equally received at her hospitable table. She never saved herself toil in a good cause. Exhausted and feeble as she was at times, she had sufficient will power to overcome or disregard her ailments when the call of India's women and children arose. The part of a mere figurehead would never have appealed to her: she loved to exercise her great organizing abilities. During Viceregal tours she made a point of visiting the hospitals wherever the "Camp" might be. She held it to be essential to encourage the medical workers and nursing staffs, and she never left the town where the visits were made without sending to them some useful memento of this personal contact.

Lady Reading took unwearied interest in the training of health workers. As you have stated, it was her idea entirely to establish National Baby Week. So much had been done by European officials in the past that she felt there should be some organization through which Indians themselves could conduct a great and permanent health campaign. There were gloomy prognostications from various quarters that the plan would never succeed; but the progress of National Baby Week each year has been extraordinary, and, as Lady Reading planned and desired, the essential work in the districts is being carried out by Indians themselves.

Lady Reading was practical as well as intuitive in the discussion of "cases" on the file, and was prompt in arriving at decisions. Nothing escaped her notice. She was quick to discover any remediable defects in the hospitals and to arrange for them to be overcome. Her business acuteness was most valuable in the working of the various committees—such as the Dufferin, the Chelmsford, and the Minto Funds—of which she was president. She was skilled in judging character, and soon found the right persons for the various appointments in the Women's Medical Service and the nursing services all over India. Nothing interested her more in her last long and trying illness than news of the progress of work for the welfare of Indian women and children, and particularly the progress of the Lady Reading Hospital for Women and Children in Simla, which she had the foresight to endow substantially.

PROFESSOR SCOTT

Dr. James Matthews Duncan Scott, M.D.Edin., Ph.D. and D.P.H., Camb., Professor of Physiology in the University of Saskatchewan, died at Saskatoon on January 28. He took his arts degree at St. Andrews, and obtained honours in medicine at Edinburgh. In 1921 he was elected to the John Lucas Walker studentship at Cambridge, founded for the furtherance of original research in pathology, and became a member of King's College, taking the degree of Ph.D. in 1925. He was formerly lecturer and senior demonstrator in physiology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, and research scholar of the British Medical Association, and was a contributor to the *Journal of Physiology* and the *Biochemical Journal*.

THE REV. J. L. EVANS

The Rev. James Lachlan Evans, rector of St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet-street, died yesterday at his residence in Gordon-square, W.C., at the age of 71. The son of the Rev. James Joyce Evans, he took his degree from Trinity College, Cambridge, being placed in the third class of the Classical Tripos, and was ordained in 1884 to the curacy of Kensington. In 1891 he was appointed vicar of Holy Trinity, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and in 1919 was nominated by Simeon's trustees to the rectory of St. Dunstan's in the West.

THE REV. G. A. FORD

The Rev. George Adam Ford died yesterday at Ashill Rectory, Norfolk, at the age of 71. Educated at the Royal Institute School, Liverpool, and Trinity College, Dublin, he was ordained in 1882 in the diocese of Lincoln, where he was at one time diocesan inspector of schools, and vicar of Cherry Willingham. In 1888 he was appointed a chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, and served in Upper Burma, receiving the medal with clasp. He was chaplain at various stations, and in 1899 was appointed senior chaplain of Allahabad Cathedral. Afterwards he was Archdeacon of Lucknow from 1905 to 1908, and wrote a book about Church work in the diocese. Returning home, he was successively vicar of Honingham, vicar of St. Paul's, South Hampstead, and rector of Bebington. In 1918 he was appointed rector of Ashill by a private patron.

THE REV. L. J. SHADWELL

The Rev. Leonard Julius Shadwell, vicar of Woolacombe, late Colonel, The Lancashire Fusiliers, died at Woolacombe on Thursday at the age of 69.

The son of the late Rev. Julius Shadwell, he was born on December 5, 1860, and was educated at Winchester College, where he was at Culver Lea (Mr. C. B. Phillips), and the Académie de Lausanne. He obtained a commission in The East Surrey Regiment in 1882, but soon transferred to the 1st Batt., The Suffolk Regiment, of which he became adjutant in 1885. He served in the Hazara expedition of 1888, passed first into the Staff College in 1891, and served with the Tirah Expeditionary Force in 1897-8. He was the author of "Lockhart's Advance Through Tirah." In 1903 he was appointed second in command of The Lancashire Fusiliers. From 1907 to 1915 he was in South Africa, having been lent to the Union Government by the War Office. From September, 1915, to October, 1919, he was attached to Headquarters, Southern Command, and was made O.B.E. In 1919 he was ordained to the curacy of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, and moved to that of Heavitree in 1922. In 1927 he was appointed to Woolacombe by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral.

DR. J. W. HORROCKS

The Rev. J. L. Beaumont James, rector of Millbrook, Southampton, writes of Dr. J. W. Horrocks, of whom an obituary notice appeared in *The Times* of Thursday:—

Horrocks was Lancashire by birth, by family, by mind and temperament, it might even be hazarded by speech, and he continued to spend his holidays among his own people in the North to the end. Yet most of his work was done in the South. In 1912 he settled at Southampton as lecturer in history at the University College. He could hardly have found a more congenial sphere. He was a born investigator and his Lancashire caution gave him that *flair* for accuracy in detail which should characterize the study of original documents. Southampton offered him scope both in parchment and in tradition. The locality is rich in legends clustered round the sailing of the Mayflower and the birth of Isaac Watts; these legends he approached with kindly scepticism, and it is due to him that we no longer believe in the existence of the timbers of the Mayflower or that Isaac Watts first saw the light in the house traditionally assigned to him in Bugle-street. He combined belief and scepticism in a well-ordered mind. Passionately loyal to friends and causes, he abhorred looseness of argument and undiscriminating credulity. Each winter he would come out with a fresh lecture, which served for the various societies and general audiences where he was ever a welcome speaker. One year his subject would be "Anachronisms," another "Biography"; and his hearers would listen with unfailing amusement while he mercilessly exposed the ludicrous errors of historical novelists, or the absurdity of popular conventions.

His life was curiously incomplete. He made a life study of Machiavelli, yet he abhorred his philosophy and died with the work unpublished. He made profound researches into the *minutiæ* connected with the life of Jane Austen, visited all the places associated with her in Hampshire, inquired into the identity and antecedents of all the persons mentioned in her letters, but left nothing behind to preserve all this learning. By association a Protestant, by temperament he was a Catholic. His Methodism was sincere and devoted, yet his favourite study in religion was the course of the Tractarian movement, not only as the lives of the principal participants. Newman became increasingly a magnet, once he had responded to the attraction, yet Thomas Mozley and Charles Kingsley cast a spell over him and the parsonages of Cholderton and Eversley became places of pilgrimage. There was so much learning. Yet the possessor moved so slowly; he never could resist the temptation to turn into every gateway along the broad highway of history or literature. His work was like his study, a mass of pamphlets rather than an array of bookshelves. The real greatness of the man, alike to his students and acquaintance, lay in himself—the heavy frame, the Napoleonic cast of countenance, the massive brow, the large eyes flashing out under dark lashes, the devotion to scholarship so simple, so absorbing, so whole-hearted, the utter absence of all worldly ambition. He was so humble and so lovable, so childlike, so shy and yet so friendly. Many pass through the world, to bequeath a record of work done. Horrocks leaves the memorial, not of a work done, but of a life lived.

MR. A. S. DUFFIELD

Mr. Arthur Stewart Duffield died on Thursday night at the age of 62. Last Tuesday, after resigning the office of clerk to the Chelmsford Rural District Council, he had a seizure, from which he did not rally. The son of Mr. W. W. Duffield, he was born in 1867, and was educated at Rugby and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He rowed in the winning Trial Eight in 1889, and in 1890 he was captain of the Hall boat (head of the river), and also rowed five in the Cambridge boat. This was Muttlebury's fifth and last year, when Oxford won. Mr. Duffield was admitted a solicitor in 1894, and practised at Chelmsford, where he held many public offices. He was clerk to the justices, registrar of the bankruptcy court, superintendent registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, and clerk to the board of guardians. He was the founder of the Essex Musical Association, and for a long time sang in the Chelmsford Cathedral Choir.

MRS. EBDEN

Mrs. Agnes Murray Ebden, C.B.E., who died yesterday at Baldslow Place, Sussex, was active in work for the welfare of women and children and for hospitals. The daughter of Colonel Murray Mackenzie, Bengal Horse Artillery, she married Mr. Charles John Ebden, D.L., J.P., of Baldslow Place and Elvanfort, Lanark, and had a son and a daughter. She was a deputy president of the British Red Cross Society, and a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and had received the Order of Mercy. She was made C.B.E. in 1918, and was a magistrate for Sussex.

Mr. Harry Paintin, of Regent-street, Oxford, who matriculated as a non-collegiate student at the age of 63, died yesterday at the age of 69. He was an authority on the antiquities and ancient buildings of Oxford, and was formerly an accountant to a firm of Oxford drapers.

BETTER YORKSHIRE COAL RETURN

HIGHEST WAGE AWARD FOR 30 MONTHS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, JAN. 31

The coal trade in Yorkshire continues to show improvement, and this is reflected in the ascertainment announced to-day of the miners' wages for February. Though still below the minimum, the percentage on basic rates has risen to 29.54, which is only 2.46 below the minimum and is .65 above the ascertainment for January. The award is the highest announced for 30 months. To the owners it is highly satisfactory, and the small percentage below the minimum is negligible.

The prospect now presents itself of an award above the minimum, a possibility never anticipated before the operation of the "Five Counties" scheme. The amount paid by the Yorkshire coalowners to make up the wages to the minimum is steadily falling. To-day it was stated that the latest deficiency to be calculated, that for December, was £29,805, the lowest since the deficiency began in June, 1927. The total amount paid by the owners during the past 30 months is now £9,489,570, but even this huge sum is less by half a million than the estimate put forward a year ago of what the position would be at the end of 1929.

It should be made clear that this deficiency does not mean an actual loss on the working of the pits, but represents the amount paid by the owners to make up the miners' wages to the minimum of 32 per cent. On many occasions the deficiency has been considerably over £400,000, and for a long time the average was in the region of £300,000. The highest deficiency was £463,649 in July, 1928. Following on the improvement owing to the severe weather early in 1929, the deficiency rose again in June to £316,560. Since that time, however, there was a gradual drop in the amount paid by the owners until November, when the improvement became more rapid and the deficiency fell suddenly from £102,310 in October to £40,195 in November.

The deficiencies recorded during the last seven months have been:—June, £316,560; July, £287,549; August, £226,430; September, £176,033; October, £102,310; November, £40,195; December (announced to-day), £29,805. The improvement has continued despite the reduced subsidy and the heavy falling off in foreign orders, but during the period under review there were many contracts from abroad still in course of completion.

The existing wages agreement was terminable at the end of December, but neither side has yet given the requisite three months' notice of termination; it is therefore assumed that the agreement and minimum will continue until the controversy surrounding the coal industry is settled.

ATTACK ON CITY CASHIERS

TWO MEN SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Judge Gregory, James Edward Spiers, 37, carpenter, and George Brown, 27, labourer, on bail, were indicted for, while armed with an offensive weapon, assaulting Edward Hutchinson, a cashier in the employment of the Union Lighterage Company, Limited, with intent to rob him. The prisoners pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. G. D. Roberts and Mr. Anthony Hawke prosecuted; Mr. Marston Garsia defended Spiers; and Mr. St. John Hutchinson and Mr. D. Curtis Bennett defended Brown.

The prisoners were alleged to have been concerned with other men in an attempt to rob Mr. Hutchinson and another cashier who had been to the bank to draw money for the week's wages of the company's staff. Each had a bag in which they carried the money, and on their return to the company's offices in Philpot-lane they were going upstairs when they were attacked. Mr. Hutchinson was struck on the head with a life-preserver. Both cashiers succeeded in retaining their hold of the bags containing the money, amounting to £2,900. People chased the fleeing men through various streets in the City, and the prisoners were arrested.

The prisoners went into the witness-box and denied the charge.

The jury found the prisoners *Guilty*.

Detective Inspector Cairns, of the City Police, said that in March, 1914, Spiers was sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment for burglary and stealing money, and in January, 1927, he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for forging and uttering and false pretences, and on that occasion 88 cases were mentioned.

Judge Gregory sentenced Spiers to 10 years' penal servitude and to 15 strokes with the "cat." Brown was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, the Judge remarking that there was no evidence that he took any actual part in the assault, and had committed no serious offence before.

THE WEATHER

UNSETTLED: STORMY

Meteorological Office, Jan. 31

General Inference from Observations at 6 p.m.—An intense complex depression off Western Ireland will move east-south-east and cause very unsettled and stormy weather generally.

Forecasts for To-day

London, England, S.E.—Strong south-easterly winds, reaching gale force at times; some rain or sleet with fairer intervals; moderate temperature.

Week-End Forecast for the British Isles.—Very unsettled; stormy at times; some snow, particularly in the North; changeable temperature.

SEA PASSAGES

English Channel and St. George's Channel (crossing from Fishguard).—Strong south-easterly winds, reaching gale force at times; showers perhaps of wintry type; sea rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

Air Routes (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind southerly, 20-30 m.p.h. at surface, stronger on coasts, 40-50 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Much low cloud and rain in S.E. England and N. France, cloudy elsewhere, improvement later. Visibility 1-3 miles in the West, 6-8 miles in the East.

Sun rises, 7.41 a.m.; sets, 4.47 p.m.
Moon rises, 9.12 a.m.; sets, 7.37 p.m. First quarter, February 6.
Lighting-up time, 5.17 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 3.21 a.m. and 3.54 p.m.

To-morrow

Sun rises, 7.40 a.m.; sets, 4.48 p.m.
Moon rises, 9.24 a.m.; sets, 8.48 p.m.
Lighting-up time, 5.18 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 3.51 a.m. and 4.27 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

Kensington Palace, Jan. 31, 6 p.m.—Bar., 980.6mb. (28.96in.), falling rapidly; temp., 41.0deg.; humidity, 91 per cent.; wind, S.S.E. moderate; weather, overcast, rain.

Thursday, 6 p.m., to Friday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 37deg.; rainfall, trace.

Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 42deg.; rainfall, 0.41mm.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.2 hours.

DEEP EARTH TEMPERATURES

The temperature of the earth 4ft. below the surface at Greenwich at noon yesterday was 45.0deg.

The temperatures at Edinburgh, taken at 9 a.m. yesterday, were:—1ft., 36.4deg.; 4ft., 41.1deg.; 12ft., 48.0deg.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1; Kingsway, ½; Clacton, 2; Lowestoft, 2; St. Andrews, ½; Southport, ½; Torquay, 1; Ventnor, ½.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit):—

Arosa.—Sun and frost; light powder snow on crust.
Chateaux D'Oex.—Sun and frost.
Engelberg.—Sun and frost; powder snow above 4,000 ft., crust below.
Gstaad.—Perfect conditions; sun, frost, and powder snow.
Lenk.—Sun and frost; light powder snow on crust.
Leukerbad.—Sun and frost; 2ft. of snow; light powder on crust.
Maloja.—Cloudy and cold; 4ft. of powder snow.
Morgins.—Sun and frost; 3in. of powder snow.
Mürren.—Sun and frost, light powder snow on crust.
Rigi Scheidegg.—Perfect conditions, sun, and 9in. of powder snow on north slopes.
St. Cergue.—Light powder snow on crust; temperature falling.
Villars.—Sun and frost; 9in. of new powder snow.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)

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Court News

The Duchess of Grafton wishes to thank all most gratefully for the affectionate thoughts and flowers sent to the late Duke of Grafton, and for the kind sympathy given to herself in her great loss.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Abergavenny will leave Eridge Castle on February 3 for Algiers.

The Earl and Countess of Midleton will return on Monday from Peper Harow, Godalming, to 34, Portland-place, where they will remain for a few days.

The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke will leave 26, Belgrave-square to-day, after a brief visit, and will return to Henham Hall.

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby will return to London on March 2 from India.

Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman have taken 48, Eaton-place, S.W.1, from February 3 until Easter. (Telephone, Sloane 4028.)

Owing to a severe hunting accident Lord Ebury is obliged to cancel all his engagements for some time.

Lord and Lady Rayleigh expect to arrive at 69, Cadogan-square on February 10 from Terling Place, Witham.

Lord and Lady Dunsany will leave India on February 22 for England.

Lady Balniel will return to 1, Bryanston-place early next week from Paris.

Lady Suffield has postponed her return from Amroth Castle, Pembrokeshire, and will not arrive at 35, Eaton-square until Tuesday.

Brigadier-General Sir Frederick and Lady Gascoigne and Miss Mary Gascoigne have arrived at 116, Sloane-street, S.W.1, which they have taken for two months. (Telephone, Sloane 8805.)

Major Sir Harmood and Lady Harmood-Banner have arrived at the Empire Hotel, Bath, from Montgomery.

Sir Edwin Lutyens will return to 13, Mansfield-street on February 8 from India.

Mr. Algernon and Lady Gwendolen Cecil have left 43, Bryanston-square for the Riviera, and expect to be absent from England until the end of May.

Mme. Ferit Bey has arrived in London from the Continent.

Colonel and Mrs. Ramsden-Jodrell and the Misses Ramsden-Jodrell will arrive at 26, Portman-square, W., on Monday, February 3, for a month. (Telephone, Welbeck 6034.)

Captain and Mrs. Jervoise Scott have arrived at 71, Pont-street until the middle of March. (Telephone, Sloane 5307.)

Mrs. Edgar Brassey's small dance at 42, Upper Grosvenor-street will take place on Wednesday, February 26, instead of February 27.

Mrs. Rex Cohen, of Condover Hall, has gone abroad for five weeks. No letters will be forwarded.

The Prince of Wales has consented to take the chair at a luncheon to be held on Tuesday, May 20, in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

The Lady Mayoress will open the annual Pound Day and Bazaar of the Royal Northern Hospital on Tuesday, February 18, at 3 o'clock.

RECEPTION

AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB

Mrs. Curtis Brown, president, and Mrs. John Barton Seymour received the guests at a reception to the wives of the American delegates to the London Naval Conference, which was held at the American Women's Club yesterday. Miss Fay Ferguson played the piano, and among those present were:—

Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mrs. Joseph T. Robinson, Mrs. Hugh S. Gibson, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Mrs. William V. Pratt, Mrs. Hilary P. Jones, Mrs. Arthur Wilson Page, Mrs. H. E. Yarnell, Mrs. A. J. Hepburn, Mrs. A. H. Van Keuren, Mrs. William H. Beck, Mrs. Harold C. Train, Mrs. James L. Bates, Mrs. Winter Chapin, Mrs. Montgomery Higgins, Mrs. Ray Atherton, Viscountess Astor, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Miss Mary Newcomb, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. William Lindsay, Mrs. Arthur Richardson, Mrs. John Barton Seymour, Lady Mercer, Mrs. Frank Schwab, and Dame Adelaide Livingstone.

FUNERALS

MR. A. W. MURRAY

The Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince of Sweden and his family, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and Lady Patricia Ramsay were among those who sent wreaths to the funeral at St. Mark's, Peak's Hill, Purley, yesterday, of Mr. Andrew Wilson Murray, for 27 years secretary to the Duke of Connaught. Among those present were:—

Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray (representing the Duke of Connaught), Major Wickham (representing Prince Arthur of Connaught), Colonel Douglas Gordon (representing the household of the Duke of Connaught), Major Sir Eric Bonham, and members of the Duke of Connaught's household.

MR. E. J. M. LASCELLES

The funeral took place at Newton St. Loe, on January 28, of Edwin John Moore Lascelles, of The Grange, Weston, Bath, a well-known amateur gardener, who died after only four days illness. The church was filled with a great number of friends and relations, and exquisite flowers were sent by many friends.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND

FURTHER JUBILEE FESTIVITIES AT WELBECK ABBEY

The festivities at Welbeck Abbey, the Nottinghamshire seat of the Duke and Duchess of Portland, in connexion with the Duke's jubilee of succession, were continued last night, when a household ball was held.

There was again a large attendance in the underground ballroom, guests being present from Nottingham, Sheffield, Mansfield, Worksop, and other places. Members of the Nottinghamshire Province of Freemasons asked the Duke's acceptance of a congratulatory address on vellum, and enclosed in a blue leather cover.

The presentation was made by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Monckton-Arundell, who is first Worshipful Master of the newly consecrated London Nottinghamshire Masonic Lodge. The address stated that during his life the duke had met every just call made upon him with an instant and hearty response. Indeed, his life had been spent in relieving distress and trying to enrich the lives and increase the comfort of those around him.

PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE

Princess Marie Louise sailed from Southampton yesterday for South America, in the Arlanza, on a visit to Argentina.

In conversation with the Mayor of Southampton, Princess Marie Louise remarked that it was her first visit to Buenos Aires, although she had visited other parts of South America. She had crossed the Bay of Biscay 20 times.

Princess Helena Victoria travelled to Southampton to bid her goodbye.

TEMPORARY CLOSING OF KINGSWAY SUBWAY

On the closing, for reconstruction, of the Kingsway tramway tunnel to-morrow night, the London General Omnibus Company will operate daily, beginning Monday, February 3, a three-minute service of omnibuses from Islington, Parkfield-street, to Charing Cross Underground Station, via High-street, Islington, St. John-street, Rosebery-avenue, Theobalds-road, Southampton-row, Kingsway, Aldwych East, Strand, Northumberland-avenue, and Victoria Embankment (returning up Norfolk-street, Strand, Aldwych West, and into Kingsway). This new service will be numbered 175.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. H. ROSE AND MISS M. USHER

The engagement is announced between Hugh, son of Sir H. Arthur and Lady Rose, 23, Amslie-place, Edinburgh, and Marjorie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Leslie Usher, 8, Whitehouse-terrace, Edinburgh, and Hyndhope, Selkirk.

MR. M. G. WILLMOTT AND MISS SHUTER

The engagement is announced between Maurice Gordon Willmott, M.C., late 60th Rifles, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Willmott, of Ealing, and Elizabeth Mary, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Shuter, of Tower House, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

MR. I. G. CAMERON AND MISS S. HANNIGAN

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on March 8, in Kuala Lumpur, between Ian Gordon Cameron, M.B., Ch.B., Edinburgh, and Sybil, daughter of Mr. C. Hannigan, Commissioner of Police, and Mrs. Hannigan, Kuala Lumpur.

MR. T. LUMB AND MISS D. HUDSON

The marriage arranged between Mr. Teddie Lumb and Miss Dodie Hudson, which was postponed in October, owing to the bridegroom's sudden illness, will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Tuesday, February 4, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. R. TINSLEY AND MRS. MACDONALD

The marriage arranged between Mr. Rupert Tinsley and Mrs. Macdonald will take place quietly, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, on February 18, at 2.15. There will be no reception.

MR. K. P. STROHMENGER AND MISS PERKINS

The engagement is announced between Kenneth Percival Strohmenger, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Strohmenger, of Grosvenor House, Park-lane, W.1, and Sunningdale, and Barbara Vivien, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Perkins, of 31, Egerton-gardens, S.W.3.

MR. J. B. MYERS AND MISS MARX

The engagement is announced between Jack, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Myers, 120, Broadhurst-gardens, N.W.6, and Rita, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Marx, 55, Hamilton-terrace, N.W.8.

CHRISTENING

The Duchess of York is a godmother to the infant daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cavan, whose christening took place on January 10. The ceremony was quite private owing to the serious illness of the Countess of Cavan. The Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, vicar of All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower, officiated, and the child was named Joanna. The other godparents were Lord Claud Hamilton and Lady Rachel Byng.

MERCERS' CHAPEL

CIVIC VISIT FOR REOPENING SERVICE

The chapel of the Mercers' Company, Ironmonger-lane, was reopened yesterday after having been closed for repairing the ravages of the death-watch beetle and carrying out other work of renovation. The hall and court rooms of the Company have also been restored, and in the execution of the work care has been taken to maintain the original character of the building.

A special reopening service was held in the chapel and was attended by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in state. The Bishop of London officiated, assisted by Bishop Palmer and the Chaplain of the Company (the Rev. J. H. C. Twisdale). The congregation included the Upper Warden (Squadron Leader R. C. Lane), the House Warden (Mr. R. S. Palmer), the Renter Warden (Dr. V. S. Hodgson), and members of the Company, and the clerk (Colonel F. D. Watney). The Master (Captain G. N. Watney) was absent in consequence of illness.

In the Bidding Prayer, which was said by Bishop Palmer, were the words, "and here are we specially bound to remember his Most Gracious Majesty, King Richard III., by whose Charter the Company of Mercers was incorporated, and her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth, a free sister of the said Company."

The prayer continued:—

Finally, let us pray to God for all those who are departed out of this life in the Faith of Christ, and especially the benefactors of this Company, among whom I would mention Sir Richard Whittington, Dr. John Colet (Dean of St. Paul's), Richard Collier, Alderman Wilford, Dauntsey, Sir John Alleyn, Dame Joan Bradbery, Sir Richard Gresham and Dame Isabel Gresham, Sir Thomas Gresham, Henry Howard (Earl of Northampton), Baptist (Viscount) Dryden, and Elizabeth (Viscountess) Campden, Sir Thomas Bennett, and Richard Fishborne.

The BISHOP OF LONDON, in a short address, dwelt on the power of Christianity in the world, and said they had to settle in their generation the question whether they were going to keep London the Christian place which Christ made it. They had had some revelations lately; they had had some revelations in Russia. They saw how honesty and every other virtue went down when religion on which they were founded was taken away. The honour and splendid integrity of the City depended on Christian principles. The great reason for our trade was that everywhere an Englishman's word was as good as his bond. Therefore, it was a fine thing that the ancient and premier company of the City of London had, in that carefully and beautifully restored chapel, made a demonstration of their belief in the old Christian religion. By the presence of the Lord Mayor the City endorsed that demonstration. But they must go farther, and a test was coming within a few months. An appeal would be made before long for the erection of churches and church halls to meet the needs of the growing population in Greater London, particularly in the north and west. He rejoiced that the test was coming this year. The Lord Mayor would stand by him in the effort which was to be made, and he had little doubt about the answer of the premier company of the City of London. If they were true to their old traditions and their history they would never rest until Greater London became the City of God.

ST. MORITZ

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

JANUARY 28.

At the annual general meeting of the St. Moritz Tobogganing Club (the Cresta), held at the Kulm Hotel on January 27, the Hon. Francis N. Curzon was re-elected president, having been proposed by Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, and seconded by Mr. H. Hawkes, last year's winner of the Curzon Cup Race. Lord Grimthorpe, seconded by Colonel E. Thoma, proposed Colonel Moore-Brabazon as one vice-president, and the Hon. F. N. Curzon, seconded by Colonel Moore-Brabazon, proposed Colonel Thoma as the other.

ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND CORPORATION

The King has appointed Major-General Sir Frederick Spencer Robb, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., to be a member of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation in the room of the late General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.

INSTALLATION OF PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER

In the presence of a large number of Brethren of the Mark Masonic Degree, Lord Stradbroke, Pro Grand Master, yesterday installed Mr. W. Hamilton Underhill as Provincial Grand Mark Master for Hertfordshire. The ceremony took place at the Royal Adelaide Galleries, Charing Cross. Mr. Underhill succeeds the late Mr. Charles Edward Keyser, under whom he served as Deputy Provincial Grand Master for five years. Major James Parsons, Past Grand Deacon, who has been Provincial Grand Secretary since 1923, was appointed and invested as Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and Mr. A. Whitford Anderson, Past Grand Inspector of Works, was appointed to succeed him as Provincial Grand Secretary. There have been two previous Provincial Grand Mark Masters (Sir Frederick Halsey and Mr. C. E. Keyser), five Deputies, and four Secretaries since the Mark Province was constituted in 1886.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Black letters should be used for names and addresses.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

A DRAPER'S ESTATE

Mr. HARRY THOMAS HOLDRON, of Greenleas, Folkestone, who founded the firm of Holdrons, the Peckham drapers, and was afterwards chairman of the Bon Marché, Brixton, who died on November 25, aged 75, has left a fortune of £263,360, with net personalty £129,623. He gives:—

£250 to the Watchousemen's, Clerks', and Drapers' Schools, Purley; £100 each to the National Institution for the Blind, Great Portland-street, the Drapers' Institution, the Roberts Marine Mansions, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, and King's College Hospital.

Mr. FREDERICK VARLEY, F.A.I., of Stroud Green-road, Finsbury Park, N., and of Cavalla, Wood-street, Horsham, senior partner of Fred Varley and Son, of Finsbury Park, auctioneers and surveyors, who died on December 25, left estate of the gross value of £22,767, with net personalty £22,712. He left:—

£500 to the Royal Northern Hospital; £100 to the Cottage Hospital, Horsham; £500 to the Benevolent Fund of Holloway Lodge of Freemasons, No. 2601, for the relief of Freemasons who are, or have been, members of the Lodge and who are in distressed circumstances, "in the hope that other Freemasons will emulate my example by benefiting such Benevolent Fund in their wills without detriment to themselves or their connexions."

£500 to Florence Maria Brett, of Horsham, "in recognition of her devoted services to my invalid wife during very many years"; £100 to Nurse Anne Johnson, "for similar services to my wife during three years"; £200 to Harold Frederick Warr, "in recognition of his faithful services as managing clerk of my firm," if in such employ at his death; and £100 to Arthur Percy Thomas, jun., if in the service of his firm at his death.

COLONEL WILLIAM COOKE, I.S.C., retired, of Colwell, Wivelsfield, Sussex, who died on October 11, left estate of the gross value of £18,608, with net personalty £18,368. He left:—

£100 to his gardener, Walter Batty, if in his service at his death.

Subject to a life interest, £650 to the Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association; £375 to Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripples' Hospital and College, Alton; £375 to the Aberlour Orphanage, Strathspey, Scotland, for the endowment of a bed in memory of his wife, and £375 for the endowment of a "Clan Rose" Bed; £250 to St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers and Officers; and £52 per annum each to his servants, Esther Mallard, Mary Brown, and Violet Louisa Eppen, if in the service of his wife at her death.

Mr. BENJAMIN BRECKNELL TURNER, of High Elms, Burgh Heath-road, Epsom, who died on December 12, aged 81, left estate of the gross value of £24,493, with net personalty £23,059. He left:—

£300 to his servant, Emma Deen; and £50 to his former servant, Rachel Dale.

Miss LETITIA ELIZABETH ISON, of Lyncroft-gardens, Hampstead, N.W., who died on July 25, left estate of the gross value of £13,401, with net personalty £10,729. She left:—

£100 to the Congregational Church, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Mrs. ANNE BILLIALD, of The College, South Cerney, Cirencester, who died on December 13, aged 101, widow of R. Billiald, of The Park, Nottingham, left estate valued at £330.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ADAMS, Mr. Henry Duncan, of Clarendon, Chetwynd-road, Bassett, Hants (net personalty £1,895)	£4,708
ASHFORDBY-TRENCHARD, Mr. John Henry Mohun (61), of South Lodge, Stanton Fitzwarren, Wilts (unsettled) (net personalty £11,193)	13,378
AVISON, Mr. Samuel (56), of Killingthall-road, Undercliffe, Bradford, retired licensee (net personalty £3,290)	4,576
BANKS, Mr. Arthur Richard, of Hall Place, Barnt Green, Worcs., and Arthog, Merioneth, ironmaster, late chairman of the Johnson Iron and Steel Company, Limited (domiciled in England) (net personalty nil)	5,299
BEDINGTON, Mr. Thomas (86), of Church-road, Moseley, Birmingham, retired surveying instrument manufacturer (net personalty £5,247)	5,432
BEDLINGTON, Mr. John, of Glenthorn-road, West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, retired clerk (net personalty £12,902)	12,957
BERSLEY, Mr. John Edmund, of Far Cross Bank, East Kendal, Westmorland, grocer (net personalty £3,099)	5,423
CAIRNS, Mr. Robert (80), of North Trinity House, Trinity-road, Leith, Edinburgh, founder of Robert Cairns and Co., coal exporters and shipbrokers (personal estate)	88,997
CAMPBELL, Colonel James Arthur (79), of Ardnaine, Argyll (personal estate)	10,246
COCKBURN, Mr. Arthur Cecil, F.C.S., M.I.E.E., of Willesden-lane, N.W. (net personalty £30,611)	37,007
GRAHAM, Mr. Cecil Newton (41), of Woodleigh, Sparken, Worksop, principal of Messrs. Hodding and Co., solicitors (net personalty £6,432)	9,380
HOLDSWORTH, Mr. John Arthur, of Garth Rigg, Eastgate, Hornsea, and of Messrs. Holdsworth and Midgley, timber merchants, of Kingston-on-Hull (net personalty £13,301)	31,799
HURT, Mr. Louis Bosworth (70), of Iventbrook, South Darley, Matlock (net personalty £2,991)	9,959
WEAVER, Miss Catherine (or Kate), of Highburgh-drive, Burnside, Rutherglen, Lanarkshire (personal estate in Great Britain £7,641) (total value)	8,063

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CENTRAL CHURCH FINANCE

The secretary of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England received during January the following contributions for the Church Assembly Fund from diocesan boards of finance:—

Canterbury, £1,363; York, £2,269; London, £4,067; Winchester, £1,232; Bath and Wells, £902; Birmingham, £200; Bristol, £500; Blackburn, £685; Bradford, £451; Carlisle, £526; Chelmsford, £1,017; Chester, £661; Chichester, £663; Coventry, £519; Ely, £431; Exeter, £1,133; Guildford, £748; Hereford, £268; Leicester, £610; Lichfield, £1,370; Lincoln, £1,215; Liverpool, £147; Manchester, £1,941; Newcastle, £456; Norwich, £1,498; Oxford, £800; Peterborough, £700; Portsmouth, £434; Ripon, £550; Rochester, £536; St. Albans, £1,498; Salisbury, £862; Sodor and Man, £135; Southwark, £1,025; Southwell, £164; Truro, £1,277; Wakefield, £627; and Worcester, £225.

APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Chelmsford has appointed the Rev. W. G. DOWNIE, vicar of All Saints', Grays Thurrock, to the rectory of Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

The Rev. WALTER W. MARCH, vicar of St. Matthew's, Kemp Town, Brighton, has been appointed rector of Kingston Buci (Kingston-by-Sea), Sussex—patron, Lord Leconfield.

The vacancy in the lay representation of the diocese of Norwich on the Church Assembly caused by the death of Mr. C. T. Coller has been filled by the election of Mr. W. T. F. Jarrold.

THE NEW PRAYER-BOOK

In addition to the various editions of the new Prayer-book already published, the S.P.C.K. will have ready on February 18 the new Prayer-book in bourgeois 32mo size, an altar book, and a book of offices. Four editions of the new Prayer-book bound with Hymns Ancient and Modern, and with the English Hymnal, will also be ready. These books may be had in various bindings and styles, on ordinary paper and on India paper, at prices from 2s. upwards.

NOTES

The business meeting of the Durham Diocesan Conference will be held at Durham on March 1.

Dr. Fyffe, formerly Bishop of Rangoon, preached at the annual diocesan service of dedication and thanksgiving for the work of the Church overseas, held in Truro Cathedral on Wednesday. The gifts of the Church in Cornwall to the Church overseas for 1929 were two priests and three other men, two Sisters of the Epiphany and four other women, and the sum of £6,013.

Eight stained-glass windows were unveiled in St. Saviour's Church, the church of the Institute of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb in Old Oak-road, Acton, yesterday by Archbishop Lord Davidson, in memory of the late Bishop Pereira, of Croydon, who was chairman of the association from 1921 to 1925. A number of deaf and dumb persons were present, and the Archbishop's address was translated in dumb show to them by the Rev. Albert Smith, superintendent chaplain of the association.

FUND FOR WESLEYAN COLLEGES

Towards the special fund of £250,000 which is being raised for the Wesleyan Theological Colleges the amount promised up to date is £76,000. This includes a gift of £20,000 by Mr. Lamplough for the endowment of two chairs at one of the colleges, and gifts of £10,000 each by Mr. T. R. Ferens and Sir Thomas Rowbotham, also for the endowment of chairs. Further gifts include:—

Mr. George Shrubsall, £5,200; Messrs. J. Bibby and Sons, £5,000; Mr. H. W. Payne, £2,000; Mr. Gerald A. France, £1,750; Sir Ernest Bain, £1,000; Mr. C. W. Early, £1,000; Mr. T. E. Morel, £700; Sir Francis Bennett, £700; Mr. F. W. Bennett, £700; Mr. Joseph Bennett, £500; Mr. A. W. Bain, £500; Miss Morgan Harvey, £500; Mr. T. S. Howorth, £350; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Early, £250; and Mr. E. Duffield, £250.

THE PURIFICATION

THE FESTIVAL OF MOTHERHOOD

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Christians may differ in the expression of their reverence for the Mother of the Lord, but all agree in calling her blessed. The prophecy of the Magnificat is fulfilled. In some parts of the Church she receives honour which to others may appear to encroach on that which is due to God alone, but all recognize her supreme office in the world's redemption, and find in her example an inspiration full of grace to the purifying and strengthening of life. Universally she is reverenced as the pattern of motherhood.

The festival of the Purification emphasizes this fact. It marks the end of the forty days which were regarded as the Christmas season, and recalls how the infant Christ was presented in the Temple when his mother made the customary thanksgiving for her safety, and was greeted by the aged Simeon, who then sang his Nunc Dimittis. The day is widely known as Candlemas. One of the ancient collects of that day is addressed to Christ, "the true light, who enlightens every man coming into the world," and amid the blaze of many candles prayers are offered beseeching that the darkness of men's hearts may be illumined by the Holy Spirit, as material darkness is dispelled by light, so that at length they may attain everlasting life. It is fitting that the antiphon concludes with the words of Simeon in their appeal to Christ as "a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel."

The Purification is the festival of motherhood. Theologians have long discussed the significance of the title "Mother of God" applied to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the student is aware of the circumstances in which it became the battle-cry of orthodoxy. It is unnecessary to recall the old controversies, though, indeed, they are still unsettled, but while we may reflect on the supreme vocation of the Lord's mother, we may also consider the dignity of all who share her ministry of motherhood. Christianity has always acclaimed its glory, and in so doing has endowed it with a grace of life which has been, among all the forces of human life, at once the most gentle and the most powerful, the least self-assertive and the most readily acknowledged. No force in the world short of that which belongs to the Divine Mercy has so gracious an incitement to virtue, pure self-sacrifice, and spiritual attainment as that which motherhood has exercised over the hearts of men.

The evangelists record comparatively little of the Mother of the Lord, but St. Luke, to whom we owe most of what we know about her, tells us that in those days, when, having learned of her high destiny, she waited for the birth of her Son, and afterwards, when the infant Christ lay in her arms, conscious of her own mysterious office and of his divinely-appointed mission, she kept and pondered all these things in her heart. Every mother recognizing her ministry in life must have in mind the future of her child. None can share the Virgin's confidence in the perfect fulfilment of the Divine Will by her son, but every devout mother will so order her life that she may offer to her child something of the Blessed Virgin's example of entire devotion to the Will of God and her eager desire that he should live in loyalty to God the Father and in service to his fellow men.

In the Book of Common Prayer, though the festival's older name, the Purification, is retained, another title is prefixed to it, "The Presentation of Christ in the Temple." No doubt the use of this title manifested the Reformers' determination to minimize what they believed to be the excessive devotion paid to the Virgin Mother in the medieval Church, but it has more than its justification. The ancient Jewish rite, of purification was accompanied by the solemn presentation of the child to God. This ceremony recalled the primitive priesthood of the first-born son in every family, for which in later times was substituted the priesthood of one specially appointed tribe. In that presentation, we cannot doubt, the Mother dedicated her Son to the service of Him from whom she had received so precious a gift. True motherhood, making a like presentation, ensures the consecration of family life, and makes every home a sanctuary of God. The Christian mother is encouraged to undertake this high ministry. Baptism is an invitation and an opportunity for the discharge of this office. Then the child is dedicated to the service of God, whether it be in arduous service, patient suffering, fidelity in the commonplace tasks of home, business, or professional life, or to high adventure as a leader of his fellows.

Those who recognize the dignity of motherhood will not lightly delegate its sacred duties to others. Especially will they make it their concern to inculcate in their children that consciousness of God and the realities of the spiritual world which no other person can so persuasively create in the heart of the child. To refuse this ministry deliberately is to degrade the sanctity of motherhood and to rob the child of that spiritual strength by which alone he can meet life's claims with courage and attain that confidence of faith which will carry him through the darkest days with fidelity. Man may sometimes doubt the goodness of God, but those who have known the gracious influence of a true mother's devotion can never be content to abide in the darkness of unfaith. A good mother will recall her children to that Divine Presence in which their first thoughts came to consciousness, and hold them there by the tender bonds of an affection whose regenerating might never die down.

CHURCH PROPERTY

DEFENCE ASSOCIATION AND PENSIONS

The following resolutions have been passed by the council of the Church Property Defence Association:—

1. The Cathedrals Measure.—That they are opposed to the formation of any new central autocratic authority. That they disapprove of the transfer of property to a central ecclesiastical authority in the absence of effective representation of the parochial clergy.

2. Clergy Pensions (Older Incumbents) Measure.—This Measure should be amended so as to provide that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should relieve the benefices of the strain on their resources involved in the provision for pensions for older incumbents.

3. Appropriation of Surplus Endowments Measure.—The Church Property Defence Association reiterate their opposition to the principle underlying the Measure.

4. Queen Anne's Bounty.—The council welcome the appearance of motions on the agenda (of the Church Assembly) calling upon Queen Anne's Bounty to publish their accounts annually in the form of a balance-sheet with the necessary subsidiary accounts.

The council also approve of motions calling for inquiry into the general effect of the Clergy Pensions Measure, 1926-28, and the operation of the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure, 1923-29.

Colonel Mackay John Graham Scobie, C.B., Deputy Lieutenant of Herefordshire, died at Red Roses, North Circular-road, Hendon, Middlesex, on Thursday in his 78th year. A solicitor by profession, he was formerly a commanding officer and later Honorary Colonel of the 1st Battalion, The Herefordshire Regiment, and took a prominent part in the public life of the county. He was Official Receiver in Bankruptcy for 45 years. He also held high rank in Masonry.

GARDEN NOTES

MOSSY LAWNS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A year ago lawns and meadows all over the country presented the sorriest spectacle imaginable, and for the first time for many winters, sheep and other stock nibbled the pastures in vain. On the Downs, in parks and meadows alike, grass looked as if it had been seared by a flame or by some corrosive acid, and it did not even begin to show signs of returning life till the middle of March. Thence onwards the cold winds and the long drought extended the mischief begun by the frost, so that the hay harvest was poor; and though, later on, lawns seemed to recover, the recovery was largely superficial and the arctic weather left its mark on many of them in obvious ways.

In some cases the grass plant itself was injured by the intense cold and though, happily, the wet, mild weather of the winter has done wonders in the direction of recuperation, it is almost as difficult to work on lawns now as it was a year ago, not because they are too hard, but because they are too soft. In theory a well-drained lawn is never waterlogged, but the best of drains may be overtaxed when the subsoil is full to the brim, as it has been in many places during the floods of the last two months. When water squelches up from under the foot on a lawn, the grass is best left alone, and that applies to hundreds of lawns just now. Last winter's frost brought away much of the moss which is the bane of lawns on sour or ill-drained soils, and though the wet of the present winter has encouraged its return, its growth seems far less noticeable now than it was two years ago. For those who will not remake their lawns, the time-honoured remedy for eradicating moss is the rake, and except where the turf is perfect a thorough raking works wonders. The only objection to it is that the rake brings away the grass as well as the moss; but while the roots of the moss are superficial, those of the grass go deeper than the rake; so though the look of a well-raked lawn may belie the statement, nothing but good comes of a drastic raking. But it must be thorough, even, if necessary, to the use of a light harrow drawn by a booted donkey or pony for those who have either.

The work may be begun in the south as soon as the weather mends its ways, and when done, a layer of clean, sifted loam and leafmould, mixed with a reputable proprietary fertilizer, should be spread over the surface of the lawn. On heavy land clean sand may be substituted for the sifted loam, the sand being mixed with the leafmould and the fertilizer.

If a lawn is thin, a sowing of seed will help and if the weather is open, this may be done at about the middle of March, an eye being kept on small birds. Nothing is gained by sowing grass seed in cold weather, nor should it be sown on a wet lawn as the seeds will stick to the blades of grass and be wasted. Soot is an old-time cure for moss, but its use for that purpose has been largely discounted, though its nitrogen content adds depth to colour of the grass; there is far more grit in soot, however, than nitrogen, and, where it is required, a nitrogenous fertilizer is more effective. Lime is very useful as a dressing for mossy lawns, and moss can be killed by the use of suitable chemical preparations, such, for instance, as super-phosphate, potassium carbonate, copper sulphate and ferrous sulphate, which is a specific cure for dandelions; but these are best handled by experts or the grass itself may be damaged. Generally, the more the grass can be encouraged to grow the less room will there be for moss and weeds, but when a lawn is near a meadow or paddock where the grass is allowed to stand for hay, it is almost impossible to prevent weeds showing their heads. Lawn weeds come in curious cycles in different localities, and though no one knows why a particular weed should suddenly appear in a lawn, maintain itself for a few years and disappear as mysteriously as it came, seasonal influences are probably one of the causes.

When leafmould, yard manure, or loam is spread over a lawn, they may bring a crop of new weeds with them, but the risk must be run.

THE VEGETABLE PLOT

PLANTS OF THE ONION FAMILY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

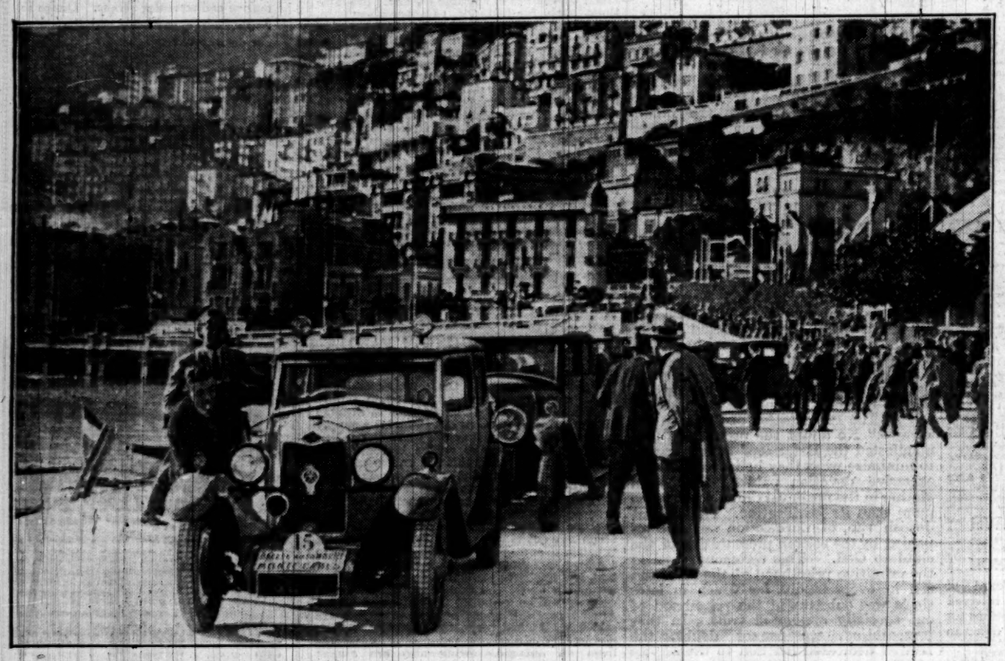
During February, if the weather and soil allow, several members of the onion family may be dealt with. It is not wise to arrange only one sowing of seeds of onions for a supply to last for greater part of the year. A prudent gardener likes to have onions in some form always in supply, and this can only be secured by sowing at various times and by making use of other members of the onion family.

In some districts it is extremely difficult to grow onions from a spring sowing, either because the soil is unsuitable or because the onion maggot is prevalent. In such a case it is better to sow onion seeds early in the year in a warm greenhouse, to prick them off into a box, and finally to plant the seedlings out after hardening about the middle of April. Large onions can be obtained in this way about August or September, and these plants are seldom attacked by the onion maggot. Shallots, potato onions, onion sets, and plants from an autumn sowing also are almost immune from the attacks of this pest. All these vegetables may be planted this month when the soil is dry enough, and so also may chives, which are useful for salad and make a good edging for a narrow border. Chives are usually propagated by division in the autumn, or as early as possible in the spring. Split up the older plants into small pieces, and plant them a foot apart. Tripoli onions should be planted on good soil made up in the same manner as is advised for spring-sown onions, deeply trenched, and liberally manured. Reduce the surface to a fine tilth by repeated rakings, set the line, and plant close against it at 6in. apart. When one row has been completed, rake along beside it, so as to have space for another row, and then move the line a foot. In this way the ground will be left tidy, and there will be no further need for trampling on it. Lift the plants from the seed row with a hand-fork, taking care not to injure the roots unduly. Make a place for each plant by thrusting the blade of the trowel close against the line to its full depth, and then drawing it forward; place the roots in the vacancy thus made; remove the trowel, and press the fine soil close against the stem and roots. Bury the stem of the plant only enough to hold it erect.

Shallots and potato onions should be planted in a fairly good soil reduced to a fine tilth, but raked over so that the top inch or two is a little loose. Press each bulb into the soil so that only its tip will appear above the surface, setting the bulbs about 6in. apart with a foot between the rows.

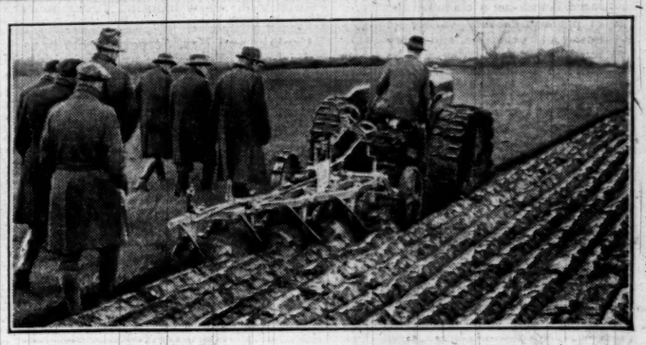
LUMBERING IN THE MIDLANDS

A GIANT OF THE WOODS.—A four-horse team hauling a huge trunk in Burley Park, near Oakham. This scene is typical of the countryside during the winter months, the busiest season of the year for the tree-fellers. In addition to the trees felled for their timber there has been an unusually heavy toll of trees this winter. The sodden state of the ground has made many a stately tree an easy victim of the gales that have swept the country.



MONTE CARLO MOTOR RALLY.—Motorists from all parts of Europe took part in the annual Monte Carlo Rally held this week. A view of some of the cars on the front at Monte Carlo.

SNOW AT WASHINGTON.—A snowball fight in progress outside the Capitol buildings, Washington. There have been many deaths from cold in America recently.

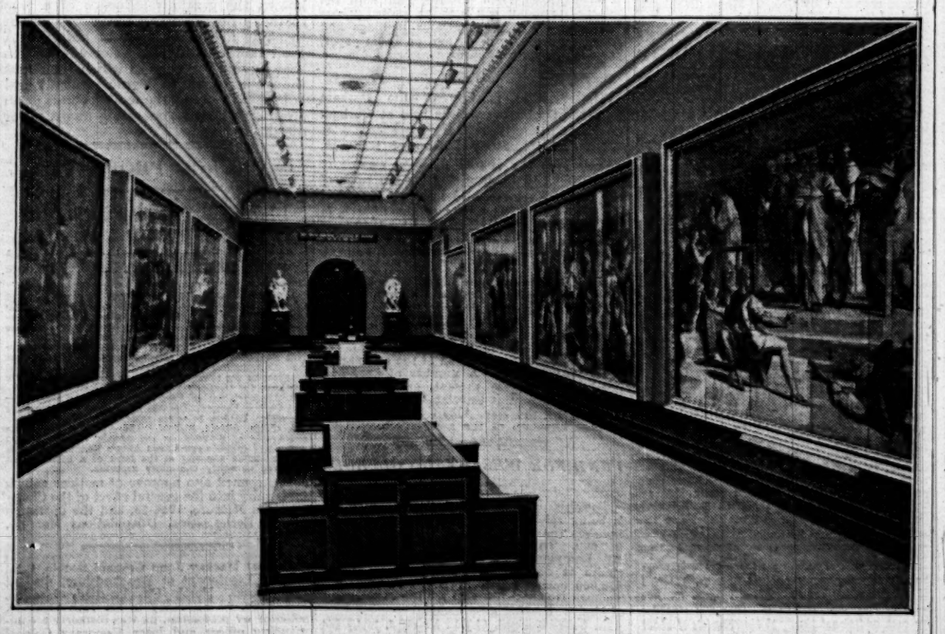


FOUR-FURROW PLOUGH.—Farmers interested in a demonstration of a four-furrow plough at Terrington, near King's Lynn. It is drawn by a tractor specially adapted for rough ground.

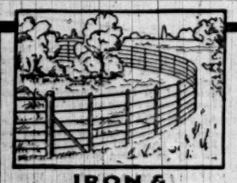
HEROISM AT SEA.—Mr. A. Nevile Lubbock making presentations yesterday to the crew of the R.M.S.P. Arlanza in recognition of their rescue of 32 members of the crew of the Italian ship Casmona, which sank during a heavy gale on December 7.

NEW MILNE PLAY.—Miss Edna Best as Mary and Mr. Herbert Marshall as Michael in Mr. A. A. Milne's play *Mary and Michael*, which is being produced at the St. James's Theatre to-night.

A RAPHAEL CARTOON GALLERY



RAPHAEL CARTOONS.—A general view of the Raphael Cartoon Gallery at the Victoria and Albert Museum which has just been reopened to the public. The gallery has been redecorated, the lighting system improved, and the cartoons arranged to follow the sequence of the Biblical texts on which they are based.



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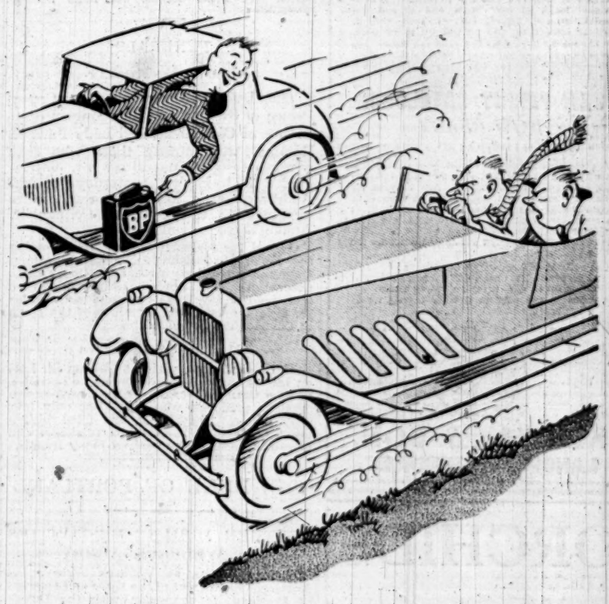

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FEBRUARY REVIEWS

POLITICS OF THE MONTH

The Naval Conference, Coal, and Empire Free Trade are among subjects discussed in this month's reviews.

The *Nineteenth Century* opens with a consideration of the Three Party system by Professor Hearnshaw; a return to the two party system is what the writer desires, preferably of Liberals and Conservatives, but as that is impossible it is the Liberal Party which must go, perishing perhaps because its work is done. Professor J. B. Jones examines the economics of coal production, and finds less fault in the present Bill than many of its critics; the establishment of the marketing machinery provided by the Bill is the first step; how the national and district organizations will work will depend on their policy. "Russia and China" is a detailed examination by the late Director-General of the Chinese Eastern Railway of the Manchurian troubles; a complex of nationalities is involved; the best way out is for China to redeem the railway in accordance with the arrangement of 1924. The growing individuality of Canada is discussed by Mr. G. F. Bell; it is a plea for an honest recognition of differences. The status of the Indians in South Africa is set forth by Mr. W. L. Speight. "Commercial Culture of Vegetables" in England, by Sir William Lobjoit, is an invitation to an urban public to consider the needs of a depressed national industry.

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW

The *Contemporary Review* begins with Sir Herbert Samuel on "Empire Free Trade"—a policy which, he argues, is not practicable, because it is another way of saying protection against all foreign goods; and their exclusion would prevent our trading with old customers and so increase unemployment at home, while there can be no guarantee that protection will not raise prices; what is wanted is not so much protection as rationalization of industries. "Coal" follows, by Sir J. Tudor Walters, M.P., who demands that amalgamation must be real for practical working purposes and must precede, not follow, the scheme in the present Bill; but he plainly regards as fallacious the view that demand for coal is static. Professor Lindsay Rogers, of Columbia University, looks beyond parity to the next question, which is the implementing of the Pact of Paris with a doctrine of peace without which the United States by mere neutrality may be able to confer great benefits on a violator of the Pact; but at present there is no recognition of this truth in America. "Paradoxes and Peace," by Miss A. Ruth Fry, points out that, pacific though the world may be, it is still thinking in terms of war. "The Splendour of the Church of England," by Professor Dearmer, is largely a plea for a careful ordering of the Prayer-book service.

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW

"We politicians are mostly in a chastened mood," says Sir John Marriott, late M.P. for York, for he sees the failure of parties to lessen unemployment, and he asks for a three-party conference on trade and fiscal policy which would have to take the Dominions into consultation, for our problem cannot be solved in isolation. "Augur" continues his "What of England?" The Atlantic, he sees, is now the white man's Mediterranean. Mr. T. Earle Welby examines the nature of Conservatism and pronounces it to be a way of life, and when it is so regarded Mr. Baldwin should prove to be its incomparable leader. A German observer, Mr. Egon Wertheimer, foretells the fall of the present Government through a growing cooperation of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George. "The Gold Question" by Mr. A. J. Liversedge explains our dependence on gold; £20,000,000 knocked off imports and the same added to our exports would remove our difficulties. Mr. Hugh Walpole writes entertainingly of this and the Victorian age; and Mr. B. Ifor Evans suggests that modern journalism is not always as up to date intellectually as it is technically.

NATIONAL REVIEW

The *National Review* begins by expressing its belief in the profound uneasiness in England as to what may be jeopardized at the Naval Conference, and "Custos" in a subsequent article maintains that if the seaborne commerce of this country is ever again attacked by submarines it will be quite impossible to collect a sufficient defence force from a fleet reduced to the Hoover-MacDonald figures. "Nothing but an absolute guarantee that submarines will never again be used against commercial traffic would justify this country in endorsing the Hoover-MacDonald agreement." This article is followed by another, by Mr. F. ". L. Smith, editor of the *Toronto Daily News*, asking candidly the meaning of America's large expenditure on armaments (of which it gives the figures); "What is in the mind of the United States Government that its dreams and its acts seem to be so definitely at loggerheads? The *National Review* now reviews books.

Writing in the *Empire Review* on the Naval Conference Lord Bridgeman, after noting what has already been done by way of reducing the Navy and of agreement with other Powers, declares:—"We cannot go on giving something for nothing"; he is not without anxiety on several points, and he maintains that each country must settle its own standard of naval defence. The United States or France—which is the nearer to us? This question is discussed by Lord Winterton, who is alarmed at the "recent dissemination of ill-will and suspicion" between ourselves and France.

The *English Review* complains of the heavy hand of the doctrinaire and of a lack of truth-telling in international affairs; there is too much formula-finding. "Poseidon," in a "Word to the Naval Conference," repudiates the notion that navies are mere machinery; remembering our resources in men, courage, and brains we can face the exorbitant claims of America without undue pother. Air-Commander S. R. Samson suggests certain measures of defence for mercantile shipping against aeroplanes.

LITERARY

"Just Joss," in *Blackwood's*, by L. Luard, is an admirable story of the damage done by storm to H.M.S. Albemarle in November, 1915, in the Pentland Firth; the writer was a midshipman, who had just joined the ship at the time. "Thomas Gray, Undergraduate," give Mr. Leonard Whibley a congenial subject. Did Edgar Allan Poe visit Dumas, the elder, in Paris, and if so, when? This mystery is discussed by Mr. R. S. Garnett.

(Continued in next column)

What one man can make or can help to make is well illustrated in the *Cornhill* by Mr. W. F. Watson, whose list of occupations will surprise the most versatile. Sportsmen will approve of Mr. Douglas Gordon's study of the old English partridge, and those who remember their Homer will like Mr. Amery's phantasy about Odysseus. Professor Cooper Prichard writes of Oscar Wilde as he remembers him; and Professor O. F. Firkins makes a short play out of the two Dumas.

The *London Mercury* contains a good portrait of Sir Charles Holmes by Mr. Powys Evans, and two vivid woodcuts by Tirzah Garwood; Mr. W. Bliss discusses John Freeman's poetry, and Mr. R. Byron Eli that of Mr. Greco.

In *Chambers's* Mr. T. Johnson explains how scents are made out of flowers; for the sensitive the perfume distillery has its horrors like the abattoir. A trip up the Volga is described by M. V. Nugent, from the Caspian to Nijni Novgorod; Mr. W. Alexander writes of "Sorners and Sorning."

In *Life and Letters* Mr. K. Clark annotates the Italian Exhibition, and Mr. S. C. Roberts contributes prolegomena to the early life of Dr. Watson.

The *St. Martin's Review* also takes us to the Italian Exhibition, with Professor Dearmer, and Sir Oliver Lodge writes on theological evolution.

In the *Poetry Review* Mr. Evan Morgan writes of "Mysticism in Poetry," and Mr. T. E. Caston suggests *terza rima* for translating Virgil; he cites Shelley's fragment.

ILLUSTRATED

Discovery gives an account of Birmingham University by the Vice-Chancellor, with a photograph from the air. "Mr. Secretary Stimson and his Colleagues," and "Hoover—Manager of the United States," are two of the principal articles in the *World To-day*. In the *Landmark* Mr. L. F. Rushbrook Williams explains why he sees no reason for regarding the Indian situation with despondency. In *Great Thoughts* Mr. G. A. Greenwood writes of Sir John Simon.

In the *London* is a pleasant account of English lighthouses by Mr. G. Heseltine. *My Magazine* has some telling illustrations of the spoilt countryside—a "Country Chamber of Horrors." "More about the Hampstead Garden Suburb," by the director, appears in *Good Housekeeping*. The *Sunday at Home* discusses the religious life of Manchester, through its special commissioner; and has a symposium on General Smuts and African Missions. In the *Woman's Magazine* Mrs. Massey Lyon writes of the Princess Marie-José. The *B.O.P.* begins a new story of public school life. Some good "scoop" photographs appear in the *Strand* and are explained by Mr. Clifford Hosken. In the *Sussex Magazine* appear "The Waters of Arun," by the late Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft, and "Smuggling in Sussex 100 Years Ago," by Mr. B. F. Richards. *Pearson's* describes, through Mr. A. B. Cooper, a number of architectural and artistic treasures taken from England to America. The tragic end of the last British square-rigger, the Garthpool, on November 11, 1929, is related by Mr. T. H. B. Oates in the *Blue Peter*.

THE
CONTEMPORARY
REVIEW.
February, 1930 CONTENTS: 3/6 NET
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COAL By the Right Hon. Sir J. Tudor Walters, M.P.
THE UNITED STATES, PARITY & NEUTRALITY By Professor Lindsay Rogers
ITALIAN ART AT BURLINGTON HOUSE By Professor A. M. Hind, O.B.E., F.S.A.
SLAVE TRADING IN CHINA By John H. Harris
FRANCE'S "LITTLE BIT OF IRELAND" By Ferdinand Tuohy
BEAUTY FROM CHINA By Lady Hosie
PARADOXES AND PEACE? By A. Ruth Fry
THE SPLENDOUR OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND By Professor Percy Dearmer, D.D.
THE FOURTEENTH CENTENARY OF MONTECASSINO By Don Luigi Sturzo
THE FUTURE OF THE *MESTIZO* COUNTRIES OF AMERICA By Dr. Rudolf Broda
BIRDS' EYES By E. W. Hendy
JEVAN THE MINSTREL By K. M. Carroll
FOREIGN AFFAIRS By George Glasgow
DIPLOMACY BY CONFERENCE: THE "GAPS" OF THE COVENANT; AN INDEPENDENT IRAK.
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT AND REVIEWS OF BOOKS
Publishing Office:
19, Cursitor Street, London, E.C.4.

Contents.—Among contents this month are: Malta, a Short History I. By Philip Douglas
The "Brunswick" and "Le Vengeur"—II. (concluded) .. .. .. Comr. A. T. Stewart
Glimpses of Galilee .. .. .. Harry Lewis
Partizanski—II. (concluded) .. .. Lieut.-Col. R. L. Kennion
The Blue Peter, 12, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Of all Newsagents.

PROMOTION OF ARMY OFFICERS

EXAMINATION RESULTS

The results are announced of the examination (in written subjects) of officers with a view to promotion in the Regular Army, Royal Marines, Territorial Army, Supplementary Reserve, and Indian Army, which was held at Home stations in October last.

In all 239 candidates were successful, including 145 lieutenants, 85 captains, and nine majors (R.A.M.C., eight; R.A.V.C., one). Special certificates were awarded to Lieutenant M. A. A. Little, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Lieutenant J. A. E. Hirst, R.H.A., and Lieutenant R. H. Dyke, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey).

The successful candidates were as follows:—

Lt. Sale, W. M., Royal Horse G'ds; Lt. Harding, R. P., 5th Inniskilling Dragoon G'ds; Lts. Halswell, W., Phillips Brocklehurst, P. H., and Lopes, M. H. E., The Royal Scots; Capt. Pinsent, Capt. Powell, Lieut.-Comdr. C. L. Cutsworth, Payr. Lieut.-Comdr. A. F. Woodton, Queen's Own Hussars; Capts. Crawshay, W. S. C., and Evans-Lombe, T. B. A., 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars; Lt. Little, M. A., 9th Queen's Royal Lancers; Capt. Combe, J. F. R., and Lt. Small, A. T., 11th Hussars; Lt. Stephens, R. S., 14th/20th Hussars; Capt. Gossage, A. B., M.C., and Lt. Walford, H. C., 17th/21st Lancers; Capts. Gilpin, W. J., M.C., Cooke, J. G., M. B., M.C., Batten, J. F., M.C., Greene, H., M.C., Archer, R. A., M.C., Watson, W. O., O.B.E., M.C., Thomas, W. V. V., Brazier, W. R., M.C., Mallins, W. H., Stansfield, E. J., and Constable, J. H., Royal Artillery; Lts. Higgins, C. E., and Powell, S. G., M.C., Taylor, W. A., Garratt, R., and Bulwer-et, E. J., Royal Artillery; Lt. Hirst, J. A. E., Royal Horse Artillery.

Lts. Rooke, S. T., Lang, J. A., Sprague, L., M.C., Worsfold, A., Bradley, J., Bramwell, N. A., Allport, J. S., Aucott, B. and White, R. C. L., Royal Artillery; Lt. Roddick, M. G., Royal Horse Artillery; Lts. Walker, A. A., and Caruth, R. A., Royal Artillery; Lts. Carr, R. M., and Gray, G. C., Royal Horse Artillery; Lts. Ronald, A. J. D., Poland, R. H., Norbury, H. G., and Burne, J. E., Royal Artillery; Lt. Ward, L. A., Royal Horse Artillery; Lts. Kimmitt, G. E., Herron, R. I., MacCarthy, G. H., Oldfield, E. A. L., Hall, H. L. C., Bromley-Kemp, A. L., Ryan, G. L., Reynolds, W. A. R., James, G. L. S., Robinson, O. S., Fernyhough, L., H., Smith, J. L., Freeth, H. S., Faithfull, W. McC. T., Newell, W. L., Wilson, J. F., Foster, R. H. A., Buck, R. D., Farrell Palliser, H. J., Oldman, T. A. H., Thompson, O. S. M., and Prondlock, J. L., Royal Artillery.

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Lt. Dyke, T. H., The Queen's Royal Regt.; Capts. Somerville, R. T., M.C., and Radcliffe, R. A. C., The King's Own Royal Regt.; Lt. Wright, H. W., The King's Own Royal Regt.; Lts. Yorke, R. H., and Parsons, P. G. A., The Northumberland Fusiliers; Capt. Giles, A. J., and Lt. Rhynwick, W., The Royal Warwickshire Regt.; Capt. French, J. E., M.C., The Royal Fusiliers; Lt. Binny, K. S., The King's Regt.; Capt. Impey, E. H., M.C., and Lts. Boxer, E., and Perry, G. C., The Lancashire Fusiliers Regt.; Capt. Parry, M. H. C., M.C., The Devonshire Regt.; Lt. Barnardiston, N. M., The Suffolk Regt.; Lts. Bruce, J. C. D., and Bradshaw, R. H., The Somerset Light Infantry; Capt. (Brevet Major) Gawthorpe, J. B., The West Yorkshire Regt.; Lt. Edmonds, P., The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regt.; Lt. Macgregor, K. S., The Leicestershire Regt.; Capt. Robinson, A. E., and Lt. Cooke-Collis, E. C., The Green Howards; Capt. Burton, T. K., and Lt. Nason, F. F., The Cameronians; Lt. McConnell, S. S., The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Capt. Ollis, F. W., O.B.E., and Lts. Devlin-Hamilton, F., Murton, H. E. R., Phillips, R. R., Bird, H. L. W., and Bryant, M. M. A., The Gloucestershire Regt.; Lt. Stevens, E. W., The Duke of Wellington's Regt.

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Capt. Chambers, W. F. H., M.C., and O'Brien, G. W., M.C., The Border Regt.; Capt. Watts, A. W., The Hampshire Regt.; Capt. Daniel, J. A., D.S.O., M.C., and Lt. Gordon, J. K. M., The Welch Regt.; Capt. Duncan, A. C., M.C., The Black Watch; Capt. Burt-Smith, R. B., and Lt. Buchanan-Dunlop, A., The Highland Light Infantry; Capt. Newbold, L. A., and Lts. Vaisey-Kiste, E. C., and Mids, C. S., The Essex Regt.; Capt. Edwards, A. S., and Lts. Tufnell, C., and Fairbanks, C. B., The Sherwood Foresters; Capts. Thorne, M., and Hooper, E. G., The Loyal Regt.; Capt. Hinchliffe, W., and Lt. Clark, G. P., The Northamptonshire Regt.; Lt. Hebgs, R. D., and Lt. Davies, R. I., The Royal Berkshire Regt.

Capt. Luxmoore, C.M.G., and Lts. Lansdale, R. S., Knowles, C. H. W., and Lt. Col. Oxinden, A. R. E., The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry; Capt. Giddy, R. M., Cordeaux, J. K., and Woolley, S. C., Royal Marines; Capts. Travers, R. L., and Russell, J., The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.; Lt. Beckett, G. G., The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; Lts. McKimm, D. S. A., D.S.O., M.C., Ely, H., and Cox, W. R., The King's Shropshire Light Infantry; Lt. Dwyer, W. D., The King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lts. Guise, J., and Day, F., The Wiltshire Regt.; Capts. Webb, C. J., and Pembroke, S. K., The Manchester Regt.; Lt. Williamson, T. W., and Lord, L. S., The North Staffordshire Regt.; Lts. Wilson, S. E., Denaro, G. T., and Hooton, D. L., The York and Lancaster Regt.; Lt. Smith, K. J. C., The Seaforth Highlanders; Lt. Macnab, J. F., The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; Lts. Weeks, G. L., and Gurney, R. S., The Royal Ulster Rifles; Capt. O'Donovan, J. J. W., and Lt. Scott, F. P., The Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lt. Robertson, L. B., The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Lts. Festing, R. W., and Finley, D., The Royal Irish Rifles.

Capts. Lawden, G. T., M.C., Corbishley, W. J., Stanley, A. C. W., U., M.C., Groves, H. H. M., M.C., Dunne, J. T., M.C., and Lt. McCaffrey, J. C., Royal Tank Corps; Capts. Gracett, G. W., O.B.E., and Edwards, C. G., and Lts. Cronie, W. H., Courtney, R. W., Leland, F. J., and Ritchie, W. H. D., Royal Army Service Corps; Majors Stevenson, J. C., and Whitby, F. V., Whitehead, N. F., M.C., Jameson, G. D., Tyndall, W. E., M.C., Robb, A. L., Dun, T. L., D.S.O., and Quinlan, H. and Lt. Col. Bonnett, E. J. S., and Simson, A. McD., and Lt. Hall, E. H., Royal Army Medical Corps; Capts. Isaac, D. J., Wren, J., Sharp, J. J., M.C., and Rigby, C. J., and Lieuts. Quinlan, H. and Inglis, A. K., The Army Dental Corps; Capts. Carne, C. H., and Wilson, G., Royal Army Veterinary Corps; Majors Stevenson, J. C., and Whitby, F. V., Whitehead, N. F., M.C., Jameson, G. D., Tyndall, W. E., M.C., Robb, A. L., Dun, T. L., D.S.O., and Quinlan, H. and Lt. Col. Bonnett, E. J. S., and Simson, A. McD., and Lt. Hall, E. H., Royal Army Medical Corps; Capts. Isaac, D. J., Wren, J., Sharp, J. J., M.C., and Rigby, C. J., and Lieuts. Quinlan, H. and Inglis, A. K., The Army Dental Corps; Capts. Carne, C. H., and Wilson, G., Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE
Lt. Anderson, W. T., Royal Army Service Corps.

TERRITORIAL ARMY
Lt. Noll, M. G., Royal Corps of Signals.

INDIAN ARMY
Capt. Thomson, W. R., M.C., 4/4th Bombay Grenadiers; Capt. Wilson, J. S., 2/5th Mahratta Light Infantry; Capt. Hilditch-Smith, J. N., M.C., 4/7th Rajput Regiment; Capt. Williams, J. W., 2/9th Jat Regiment; Lt. Capt. Bryceson, D. J., 1/11th Sikh Regiment; Capt. Bryceson, D. J., 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment; Capts. Gardner, J. M. S., and Curtis, A. G. C., Indian Army Service Corps.

CRUISE OF THE EMDEN

Continuing her world voyage, the German cruiser EMDEN is announced to visit Kingston, Jamaica, from March 15 to April 1. The EMDEN is the first of the post-War German cruisers and was completed in 1925. Two others, the KARLSRUHE and KÖNIGSBERG, are finished, and two more, the KÖLN and LEIPZIG, are building, the KÖLN being due for completion in 1930. All are of 6,000 tons, and with 5.9-in. guns, in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles. But the horse-power has increased from 46,500 in the EMDEN to 72,000 in the LEIPZIG, weight being saved by the welding process.

LONDON GAZETTE
FRIDAY, JAN. 31

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 27

R.N.

Comdr. H. B. Robinson, D.S.O., R.N., placed on Retd. List with rank of Capt. (Dec. 29, 1929) (in substitution for previous notice); Lieut.-Comdr. M. B. F. Orville, D.S.O., placed on Retd. List at own request with rank of Comdr. (Jan. 19); Surg. Lieut.-Comdr. J. E. Clark, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Surg. Comdr. (Jan. 29).

R.N.R.

Sub-Lieut. S. A. Jones to be Lieut. with senty. of Dec. 23, 1929.

R.N.V.R.

Probv. Payr. Sub-Lieut. (C) E. W. E. Chapman to be Payr. Sub-Lieut. (C) with original senty. of Dec. 18, 1928; Sub-Lieut. R. Scott-Miller to be Lieut. (Jan. 5).

JANUARY 28

R.N.

Surg.-Cmdr. H. F. Stephen, M.B., Ch.B., placed on Retd. List (Jan. 21).

R.N.V.R.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle to be Hon. Chaplain (Jan. 24).

JANUARY 29

R.N.R.

The King has approved of the award of the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration to the following Officers:—Lieut.-Comdr. J. S. Hooper, Lieut.-Comdr. C. L. Cutsworth, Payr. Lieut.-Comdr. A. F. Woodton, Payr. Lieut.-Comdr. S. D. Newton, Payr. Lieut.-Comdr. A. F. Bone, Payr. Lieut.-Comdr. R. Humby.

R.N.V.R.

The King has approved of the award of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Officers' Decoration to the following Officers:—Lieut.-Comdr. A. O. Bradford, Lieut.-Comdr. B. P. Bayliss.

R.N.R.

Sub-Lieut. A. E. Willmott to be Lieut. (Jan. 10); Sub-Lieut. K. O. Hosmer to be Lieut. with senty. of Dec. 31, 1929 (Act. Sub-Lieut. C. B. Holmes to be Sub-Lieut. with senty. of Jan. 18); Act. Sub-Lieut. R. S. Miller to be Sub-Lieut. with senty. of Sept. 8, 1929.

JANUARY 30

R.M.

Commd. Sergt.-Major G. W. Chant is placed on the Retd. List on account of age (Jan. 30).

JANUARY 31

R.N.R.

Cd. Engr. G. Mitchell placed on Retd. List with rank of Engr. Lieut. (Jan. 31).

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 31

REGULAR ARMY

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—Capt. H. A. B. Bruce, D.S.O., Gen. Staff, Aldt. (Cl. FF), Bombay (Jan. 21); Capt. B. G

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4703

CITY NOTES

BRIGHTON CORPORATION LOAN

LLOYDS BANK MEETING

The first home corporation to appear in the market as a borrower this year is the Brighton Corporation, which next week will offer for subscription £1,100,000 of Five per Cent. Redeemable stock at the price of 99½ per cent. Underwriting arrangements were made yesterday, and the subscription list will be opened early next week. Five per cent. of the amount will be payable on application, 14½ per cent. on February 14, 40 per cent. on March 17, and the remaining 40 per cent. on May 8. Three months' interest, amounting to £1 5s. per cent., will be paid on July 1 next. Principal will be repaid at par on July 1, 1960, but the corporation have the option of redeeming the loan in whole or in part on or after July 1, 1930, at three months' notice. The stock, of course, is a trustee investment. Among the purposes for which the loan is required are housing, waterworks, and electricity. The previous Brighton loan was issued in November, 1927, through Hatry's Corporation and General Securities, Limited, £1,096,800 of Four-and-three-quarter per Cent. stock being issued at 97½. The present loan is being issued through Messrs. R. Nivison and Co., and we venture to congratulate Brighton on returning to a firm which has had a lifelong experience, and has earned a deservedly high reputation in placing corporation and other trustee stocks. It is disappointing, however, to find that the price of issue has been fixed too high, having regard to the present condition of the investment market. A very poor response was made this week to the Central Electricity Board's issue of Five per Cent. stock, though that was issued at a price more than 2 points below that asked for the Brighton loan. The fact that the latter is a trustee stock, while the former is not, hardly warrants such a wide difference in price of issue having regard to the security behind the electricity stock.

Lower Treasury Bill Rate

This is the sixth week in succession to show a decline in the Treasury Bill rate, and since December 20 there has been a fall of nearly 1 per cent. in the average rate. Applications for the £30,000,000 of Treasury Bills offered for sale by tender yesterday amounted to £38,220,000 (as compared with £50,635,000 last week), but only £27,000,000 was allotted. The average rate of discount worked out to £3 17s. 2.95d. per cent. per annum, against £3 19s. 0.18d. Tenders at £99 1s. 4d. for bills to be paid for on Tuesday next secured allotment in full, and those at £99 1s. 1d. for bills to be paid for on any other day next week will receive about 73 per cent. of the amounts applied for. A further £30,000,000 of Treasury Bills will be offered for sale by tender next Friday.

Mr. Beaumont Pease on Banking

Mr. Beaumont Pease, the chairman of Lloyds Bank, delivered a very interesting address yesterday at the annual meeting of that institution. He revealed the fact that it has been the practice of the bank for some years past to have an independent audit of the share register. The auditors, after examination of all transfers and old certificates lodged with the bank, give the board week by week a certificate that all new share certificates laid before it for sealing are correct. This is a commendable system, and it is to be hoped that it will be generally adopted. Lloyds Bank can rightly claim to have given a lead in making its balance-sheets as informative as possible, for it was the first bank to adopt the Cunliffe style of balance-sheet. Yesterday Mr. Pease gave detailed information in regard to a matter which has recently attracted some attention—namely, the relation of time deposits to current account deposits. He gave figures showing that in 1902 the yearly average of current account credit balances amounted to 58.2 of the total deposits, but that in 1928 the figure had fallen to 46.4. This decline appears to be a common experience among banks. It means that the general tendency is for banks to have to pay more for the money deposited with them. Mr. Pease announced that as from the beginning of the year Lloyds Bank would follow the recommendation of the Balfour Committee and publish the total value of the cheques drawn on customers accounts, as it was thought that this would give more guidance than the Clearing House figures.

The Hatry Frauds

In alluding to the Hatry frauds, Mr. Pease denied the rumours of exceptional losses that had been freely circulated. He said that but for the fact that many of the municipal and other securities lodged against advances had been fraudulently issued the bank would have suffered little loss. Until important and difficult questions of law had been decided, it would be impossible, he added, to determine exactly what the bank's loss might be, but the board had provided out of the year's profits the sum of £500,000, being satisfied that in no case was there any reasonable possibility of that amount being exceeded.

Banks and Post Office Robberies

The chairman of Lloyds Bank referred to two other subjects of particular general interest. One was the heavy losses suffered by the banks and the public generally in consequence of numerous robberies of currency whilst in charge of the Post Office. Some communications, he said, had taken place over a number of years between bankers and the Post Office authorities on this subject, and he seemed to think that nothing had materialized, making the risk of entrusting money to the care of the Post Office as great as ever. We understand, however, that the discussions between representatives of the bankers and the Post Office authorities have now resulted in an agreement which is regarded as satisfactory by most of the banks. Mr. Pease rightly repudiated the notion that it was a function of the banks to reorganize industry. Their duty was to provide finance for industry only in so far as it was consistent with their duty to their customers—namely, to invest bank deposits in a form which could be easily realized.

Staff Training

The interesting announcement was made by Mr. Pease that with the rearrangement of the general management a comprehensive scheme of staff training was being organized. It was hoped, he said, that under it a more efficient system for the recognition of exceptional talent and consequent promotion would gradually be evolved. This news will be welcomed by all concerned. A responsible banker's duties require ability and character of a high order. A bank cannot be successfully administered by elaborate rules and regulations, useful and necessary though they may be. Ability to judge character is not among the least of the qualities required in a banker, for a borrower who is prepared to offer even the highest class of securities may not necessarily be the right person to lend money to, even if the ostensible purpose of the loan is commendable.

London Power Company's Expansion

The London Power Company, which supplies power in bulk to 10 London electric supply companies, has issued accounts for 1929 showing further important expansion in its operations. Expenditure on capital account during the year, less amounts written off, amounted to £1,586,419, bringing the total expenditure up to £12,003,616, against receipts on capital account amounting to £13,798,400. Receipts of sales of current for the past year were increased from £1,641,162 to £1,890,950, and the revenue account shows a credit balance of £866,373, compared with £683,490 for 1928. Interest charges for the year were on a much larger scale, for it may be recalled that in February, 1929, the company made an issue of £3,000,000 of Five per Cent. Debenture stock, debenture interest chargeable to revenue being £629,590, compared with £463,795. The dividend on the Ordinary capital of £50,000 is again 6 per cent. The company is well supplied with liquid funds, cash amounting to £1,343,157, £354,700 being due to the company by sundry debtors, and £225,000 of short loans have been made to the constituent companies. During 1929 the output of the company's stations increased from 593,915,537 to 733,238,288 units, or 23.46 per cent., and the kilowatt demand expanded by 11.45 per cent. At the end of the year the effective plant capacity was 355,000 kilowatts, while the demand for 1929 amounted to 270,500 kilowatts. The plant for the first section of the Battersea station is stated to be well in hand.

Vendors' Shares Petition

The petition which has been drawn up by members of the Stock Exchange seeking the reinstatement in a new form of the old rule prohibiting dealings in vendors' shares for a certain period was received yesterday by the sub-committee of the Committee for General Purposes, which has been appointed to inquire into the present rules and regulations governing the grant of permission to deal in securities. Leading supporters of the petition were invited to explain in some detail their ideas on the subject, and various points were discussed. No decision was, of course, reached, for the question of vendors' shares will be merged in the wider inquiry which the sub-committee is now making.

Two Dividend Statements

Larger profits are reported by Bovril, Limited, for the year 1929, the total being £390,718, against £366,898. For the fourth year holders of the Deferred shares are to receive a dividend of 13 per cent. for the year. The appropriation to reserve is again £60,000, while the balance carried forward is raised from £71,135 to £75,955. Interest on the £400,000 of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Notes issued in 1928 required a larger amount last year, for they ranked for a full year's dividend. Less favourable results are indicated by the dividend announcement of Maple and Co. for 1929. The final dividend on the Ordinary shares is 10 per cent., making 12½ per cent. for the year, a reduction of 2½ per cent. The sum carried forward is £33,675, against £48,935. These figures apparently indicate that net earnings declined by about £45,000.

G.R.A. Trust Accounts

The report of the Greyhound Racing Association Trust for 1929 is a more satisfactory document than that issued a year ago, for in addition to more detailed accounts of its own finances it includes a balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the operating company—the Greyhound Racing Association. The latter company reports a trading profit for the nine months ended December 31, 1929, of £166,806, and after allowing for income-tax (£18,000) and interest and for allocations on account of amortization, depreciation, and other charges, it shows a net balance of £73,703. On its issued capital of 88,400 1s. shares (of which the Trust hold 86,984 shares), the Association is paying a total dividend amounting, before allowing for tax, to £70,720—equal to 16s. per share, while it is increasing the balance carried forward from £2,076 to £19,203. The profit and loss account of the Trust shows its share of this dividend at £69,587. The Trust also receives £17,924 representing interest on a loan to the Association, and shows an excess of revenue over expenditure of £87,519. The whole of this is being distributed to the Trust's shareholders, an additional dividend of nearly 1 per cent. being paid to holders of the Eight per Cent. Participating Preference shares and a first dividend of 10 per cent. being paid on the 1s. Ordinary shares. As was the case a year ago, the Trust is taking credit for a dividend from the Association which it has not yet actually received, the amount on this occasion being 6s. 6d. per Association share, payable on February 19. The Trust's balance-sheet shows preliminary expenses and underwriting commission at £57,112. Attendances for the 1929 season on the four tracks operated by the Association amounted to 4,351,141—an increase of approximately 500,000.

LONDON POWER REPORT

LARGER REVENUE

The accounts of the London Power Company for 1929 show that its revenue, excluding interest receipts, amounted to £1,899,919, compared with £1,646,968 for 1928. Expenditure charged to revenue account rose from £963,478 in 1928 to £1,033,546, the profit balance being £866,373 (against £683,490). In addition, interest receipts, net, amounted to £53,529 (against £4,896). The company, which supplies 10 constituent companies in London with electric energy, has a Debenture debt outstanding of £13,798,400, but a share capital of only £50,000. Interest and sinking fund charges in respect of 1929 total £887,799, and a dividend of 6 per cent. is again proposed on the share capital, absorbing £3,000. The balance of the revenue available is applied in writing £17,053 off discount on Debenture stock and £12,052 off Debenture stock issue expenses.

The output of the stations during the year increased from 593,915,537 to 733,238,288 units, equivalent to an increase of 23.46 per cent., and the kilowatt demand increased from 242,700 to 270,500, or by 11.45 per cent. At the end of the year the effective plant capacity totalled 355,000 kilowatts.

Work on the Battersea site has been continued, and it is stated that the plant for the first section (130,000kw.) is on order and well in hand.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
London	5	3⅛-3 1/16	3½-4
New York	4½	4-3⅞	4½
Paris	3†	3	2½
Berlin	6½	6	7⅛-9½
Swiss Bank places	3½	3	—
Milan	7	7½	—
Amsterdam	4	2 11/16	2¼
Brussels	3½	3½	2½

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGE

STEADIER TONE

SHIPPING SHARES DULL

Business in the Stock Exchange yesterday was again on a very reduced scale. The general tone, however, was rather steadier. British Funds were fractionally firmer in some cases, Treasury Bonds again attracting support, while there was no further fall in India stocks. In the Industrial market Cables and Wireless stocks failed to make any recovery, the "B" closing unchanged and the "A" with a further fall, and shipping shares were dull, particularly Cunard. Leading Swedish shares, on the other hand, were supported. Activity, largely professional in character, was renewed in Rhodesian shares, and there were sharp rises in Congo Border and Minerals Separation.

Rises of 1-16 occurred in the Five per Cent. War Loan, which closed at 100⅛, and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan (75 7-16), and while Victory Bonds were fractionally firmer the rest of the market was steady. There was again support for Treasury Bonds, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 1932-34, hardening to 99¼, and Treasury Five per Cents. to 101⅛. India stocks were steady. A little more support was forthcoming for Australian stocks, the tone of which, however, remained heavy. HOME RAILWAY stocks were less firm in the afternoon than in the morning, and closed with fractional falls in some cases. Underground issues also were easier.

The FOREIGN market was idle. The French railway group showed slight falls, P.L.M. being 103½, while French Rentes, Hungarian Seven-and-a-Half per Cents., and Roumanian Consolidated Four per Cents. were lower. Turkish Unified were better at 19½. Siamese Four-and-a-Half per Cents. hardened to 92½, on which basis the average redemption yield on these bonds is about £5 12s. per cent. In the FOREIGN RAILWAY market Cordoba Central stocks were dull, the Ordinary falling to 20½, and the Second and First Preference stocks to 34 and 62 respectively. United of Havana stock was better at 24.

OIL shares were firmer, particularly Anglo-Persian and Burmah, which advanced over ½ to 4 bid and 3 15-16 respectively. Shell and Royal Dutch were others to show small rises, and there was support for the low-priced shares. Attack reacted to 1 7-16.

RUBBER shares were quiet but firm, the commodity being 7 11-16d. per lb. Only a small rise in the combined London and Liverpool stocks is believed to have taken place this week owing to increased consumption. TEA shares were steadier, with inquiry for some of the better class Ceylon shares.

SWEDISH SHARES FIRMER

In the INDUSTRIAL market the tone was irregular, but, although prices showed a fair amount of movement, business was again very limited. Cables and Wireless "A" stock fell still farther to 68 (a decline of 2), but the "B" was steadier, and closed unchanged at 31, having been 30 or less. Shipping shares were dull, a feature being the weakness of Cunard, which declined 1s. 6d. to 20s. British-American Tobacco hardened to 5⅛, but Carreras were dull, the "B" shares being 23s. 9d. Courtaulds were 1-16 lower at 2 11-16. Iron and steel shares had a dull appearance, Cammell Laird, Pease and Partners, and others showing small falls. There was support for N. C. Metals, which advanced from 2½ to 6. Leyland Motors were firmer at 58s. 6d. Swedish shares advanced, Kreuger and Toll "B" rising to 28½ (a gain of ½), and Swedish Match "B" ½ to 17. Imperial Chemical shares were barely maintained, and the cotton textile group was heavy, Bradford Dyers falling to 29s. 6d. The American group opened easier on the overnight New York closings, and closed in most cases with small falls, International Nickel being $38½, and Brazilian Traction $40½. Inveresk Paper were better at 11s. 9d. Manbré and Garton shares were better, the Ordinary being 38s. Australian bank shares were dull, English, Scottish, and Australian falling to 6. In the insurance group North British and Mercantile fell to 24½. The new Central Electricity Five per Cent. Debenture stock was quoted at 1½ discount.

Professional activity in Rhodesian shares was renewed, and Rhodesian Congo Border, after opening at about 12 and falling to 11½, advanced subsequently to 12½; after hours the shares were quoted at 12½, at which they showed a rise of 1½. Most of the other Rhodesian shares were an unsteady market, and closed with little change on the day, but Chartered, at 42s. 3d., showed a gain of 1s., and Bwana M'Kubwa were 9d. higher at 23s. 9d. Minerals Separation advanced sharply to 7. Loangwa rose to 6s. 9d. Market weakness and a subsequent recovery in Brakpan was the feature of the South African market; these shares fell at one time to 2½, and after rallying to 3 3-16, closed at 3 1-16, or still slightly lower on the day. Generally the market had a firmer appearance, Johannesburg Consolidated recovering to 44s. 9d., Central Mining bearer to 18½, and New Modderfontein to 4½. Government Areas, Vereeniging, De Beers, and New Jaggersfontein were others to close higher. Tin shares showed small and irregular movements. Trepca were better at 8s. 6d.

GAS LIGHT AND COKE

HIGHER DIVIDEND

The accounts of the Gas Light and Coke Company for 1929 show that the total revenue amounted to £11,847,905, as against £11,554,842 for 1928. Expenditure totalled £10,002,188 (against £9,701,322), leaving a profit of £1,845,717 (against £1,853,520). After meeting interest charges, placing £50,000 (the same) to special purposes fund and £20,000 (the same) to redemption fund, and deducting the dividends paid for the first half of the year, there remains an available balance of £815,546, which includes £158,658 brought forward. The directors now propose to pay, in addition to the dividends on the Four per Cent. Preference stock and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Maximum stock, a final dividend of £2 16s. per cent. on the Ordinary stock, making £5 12s. per cent. for the year (against £5 11s. per cent.), and to contribute a further £20,000 (the same) to the redemption fund. A balance of £145,290 will remain to be carried forward.

The sale of gas increased by 4¼ per cent. compared with 1928. There was an addition of 23,320 to the number of consumers and an increase of 89,473 in the number of gas stoves sold and let out on hire. The undertakings of the Grays and Tilbury Gas Company and the Pinner Gas Company were transferred to the company, the transfer taking effect on January 1, 1930.

The company has come to an arrangement with H.M. Postmaster-General for the settlement of the claims arising out of the Holborn explosion. Meeting, Feb. 7.

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT

The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board, with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars):—

—	Jan. 29	Inc. or Dec.
RESOURCES		
Total gold reserves	2,985,210	+ 9,990
Reserves other than gold	203,140	+ 8,840
Total bills discounted	406,940	– 26,280
Bills bought in open market	258,470	– 39,920
Total bills on hand	665,410	– 66,200
Total U.S. Govt. securities	476,540	– 120
Total bills and securities	1,154,380	– 68,420
Total resources	5,062,530	– 139,630
LIABILITIES		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,701,900	– 27,340
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,307,950	– 51,850
Government deposits	35,080	+ 9,010
Total deposits	2,369,010	– 45,970
Total liabilities	5,062,530	– 139,630
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined	78·3	+ 2·0%

FOX FILM FINANCE

The Fox Film Company, of London, has, we are informed, been officially advised that the United States Courts have sanctioned the unanimous agreement of all interested parties to the Fox financing plan, which permits bankers friendly to Mr. William Fox a fortnight to prepare and underwrite the new permanent financing arrangements. There are no changes of executives or administrators contemplated.

Mr. Untermyer, on behalf of Fox Film Corporation, has made a public statement in which he said definitely that there was no doubt whatsoever of Fox Film Corporation's paying its debts in full.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM TONE

MORE GOLD FROM JAPAN

NEW YORK, JAN. 31.—Further indications of broadening interest imparted firmness to the Stock Exchange during most of the session to-day, the upward trend being helped by bear covering. Sales were returned at 3,733,000 shares.

Opening movements were irregular, though firmness predominated. Realizing chiefly centred in Steel Common, while there was better support for General Motors, Radio Corporation, and International Telephone and Telegraph, the market for this last-mentioned stock expressing relief at the fact that the new financing does not contain any conversion privileges. A favourable view was taken of the weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Bank and the relatively small increase in brokers' loans. Strength subsequently spread throughout the list, largely as a result of easy money conditions reflected in a decline in open market acceptance rates and the renewal of call money at 4 per cent., which is the lowest renewal rate witnessed since January 27, 1928. This stimulated increased outside participation in standard issues and encouraged fresh support for public utility stocks. Westinghouse Electric, among industrials, and New York Central, in the railroad group, were prominent in the advance.

The volume of business diminished somewhat in the early afternoon owing to the rise in the call loan rate to 4½ per cent., which was attributed to end-of-the-month withdrawals and some calling in of loans by the banks, but the tone remained firm, and activity revived later when stocks advanced on the resumption of drives against the short interest. Most metal stocks displayed firmness as a result of the improving price situation. The close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Jan. 31	Jan. 30
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.91¼	4.91⅝
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86 5/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86½	4.86 11/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82 5/16	4.82 5/16
Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.86 1/16	4.86¼
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 1/16	4.85¼
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.92¼	3.92⅜	3.92⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23½	5.23⅝
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.08	40.10¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.72	26.72
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.65	26.65
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.75
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.89¼	23.90
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.92⅜	13.93
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.30	19.30¼
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	13.15	13.25
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.06	14.08
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.49¼	17.49¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.50	1.76½	1.76½
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.50	1.50	1.50
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	39.88	39.72
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.45	11.40

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Jan. 31	Jan. 30
Atchison	231*	235½
Atl. Coast	169	168
B. & O.	116¾	115½
Do., Pref.	79	79
Brooklyn M. Trst	69	70⅛
Can. Pac.	199	198
Cent. N.J.	300	300
Ches. & O.	214	214½
Ch. G.W.	14¼	14½
Do., Pref.	38⅜	38
Ch. N.W.	85	—
Ch.Mil.St.P.	24⅛	24⅝
Ch.Rock Is.	117½	117½
Del.&Hud.	171	171¼
Del., Lack.	138½	137½
Erie	57⅝	57
Do. 1st Pf.	61⅝	61⅝
G.N. Pref.	96¼	96½
Ill. Cent.	128⅛	129½
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30½	31

—	Closing Prices Jan. 31	Jan. 30
Int. C. Amer	29	29
Kansas C.S.	77	76¾
Louisville	131	131
Min. & P.	29	29
Miss. Pac.	89	88
Do., Pref.	135	133
N. Mex. & Pac.	3	3
Do., 2 Pf.	11⅜	11⅜
N.Y. Cent.	180½	180
N.Y. & W.	240	238½
N. Pacific	85½	85⅝
Pennsyl'a	78⅝	78⅞
Reading	130	130
St. L. & S.F.	108¼	108¾
St.L.&S.W.	63	63
S. Pacific	121	120
Southern	134½	134½
Do., Pref.	98	98
U. Pacific	219½	222
Do., Pref.	82	82
Wabash	57	57
Do., Pf. A	85	85

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	122	120	Int. Match	76	75½
Allied Chem	277	274	Int. Nickel	37⅜	37¾
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	29½	29	Int. Paper	26¼	27
Am. & F. Pwr.	96	91⅝	Int. Tele.	66	63⅞
Am. Can.	129¼	128¼	Kennecott	59¼	59⅝
Am. Loco.	100	100⅛	Kresge S.S.	33⅜	33½
Am. Rolling Mills	91	89½	K'ger 5%	28⅛	27⅞
Am. Smelt.	73¼	72¾	Liggett&M.	103	103
Am. Sug. R.	64½	64¾	Loose-Wile	63¼	60¾
Am. Tel.	223½	222½	Mark Tekn.	78¼	77
Am. Tob.	224	219	Montg'y W.	48⅛	47¾
Am. Wool'n	10	10⅛	Nash M'trs	53¼	53
Anaconda	75⅜	74½	Nat. Biscl.	212	204¾
Armour, D.	7⅞	8	Nat. Cash R.	71½	72
As. Dry Gds.	54¾	53	Nat. Dairy	46¼	46⅜
All'ic Ref.	38½	37⅞	N. Amer.	102⅜	98
Baldwin	32	32¼	Packard	16⅜	16¼
Barnsdall A	23¼	22⅜	Para. Pub. Ser. N.J.	52½	52
Beth. Steel	101¼	100½	Pullman	90	87¾
B'm'g'n Rd.	61¼	61¼	Radio Corp.	84	84¾
Chile Copp.	57	57	Ryl. Dutch	38¼	35¾
Chrysler	37⅜	36⅞	Sears R'b'k	52⅝	52⅜
Col. Fuel	45	45½	Shell Trans	99½	99
Colum. Gas	84⅜	81	Shell Un.	45½	45¼
Col. Graph.	28⅛	26¼	Sloss S. St.	22⅞	22⅝
Cons. Gas	111	107⅜	Std. Brands	40	44½
Cont. Can.	55⅝	56	Std. Gas	26¾	26½
Cont. Oil	22¾	22⅛	Std. Oil of Cal.	116	113½
Corn Prod.	94¼	92½	Do., N.J.	60½	59½
Crucible	89½	89½	Do., N.Y.	65⅛	63¼
DavisonCh.	33	32½	Studebaker	33¼	32½
Drug, Inc.	79	78½	Texas Corp.	44⅛	43⅝
Du Pont	124⅜	120½	Tex.G. Sul.	54½	54¼
EastmanK.	193	191	Tidewater	61¼	61⅜
Elec.P.&L.	60⅜	58¾	Un.Carbide	12⅝	11⅞
Electric Storage	75	73¼	Un. Fruit	90	89
Fox Film	30⅜	30½	United Gas	103	102
Gen. Elec.	72⅜	72⅝	U.S. L'ther	37⅜	36¼
Gen. Foods	50⅞	50⅛	U.S. Rbr.	8⅜	8⅞
Gen. Motors	42¾	41¾	U.S. Steel	26	26½
Gillette	103¼	103¼	Do. Pref.	184¼	181¾
Goodrich	45¾	45⅜	W. Un. Tel.	141¼	142½
Goodyear	74	74⅞	Whse. Mfg.	204	201¼
Hon. Oil T'y	58	56½	Woolworth	163½	157½
Hud. M'tr	58⅛	58	Worth'n Pump	68½	67
Ind. Rayon	114½	109⅞	Youngst'n Sheet	82	77½
Int. Comb.	7½	7⅜		121	123
Int. Harv'r	89½	89⅞			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am. Oil	16⅛	17⅜	Mid. West Utilities	28⅜	27½
Assoc. Gas	45½	45½	Pennroad	13⅛	13⅜
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27⅜	27⅜	Silica Gel.	23¼	23
Colanese	29¼	30⅛	Stand. Oil of Indiana	53½	53⅜
Elec. Bond	93¼	88⅛	Swift Int.	32¾	33
Gulf Oil	141¼	136	VacuumOil	95¼	95
Int. Pet.	20¼	20⅝			

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	99[31/32]	99[31/32]	Finl., 6%		
Do., 4¼%	100[22]	100[22]	1945	93	93
Do. (4th), 4¼%	101	100[30/32]	Fren., 7½% 1941	120⅛	120⅝
U.K. 5½% 1937	103⅝	103½	Do., 7.49	114⅝	114¼
Do., 4% 1960-90	84¼	84¼	Ger., 7.49	107	106¾
Arg., 6% 1959	96½	96⅜	Greek, 7% 1964	98½	98½
Aust., 5% 1957	89½	89½	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	94½	94½
A'tria, 7% 1943	103⅜	103¼	Hungary, 7½ .44	100½	100½
Belg., 6% 1955	102¾	102⅞	Ital., 7% 1951	98½	98¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103⅝	103⅝	Jap., 6½% 1954	103	102⅞
Brazil, 7½ 1952	101	101	Nord Rly., 6½% '50	104	104¼
Bulg., 7.'67	77	77	Norway 6% 1952	102¼	102¼
Canada, 5% 1931	100	100¼	P.L.M., 6% 1958	104¼	103⅝
Chile, 7.'42	101	101	Do., 7% 1958	106	106
Do., 6.'60	88¼	89	Poland 7% 1947	83½	83½
Czech., 8% 1951	110½	110½	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	96	95
Deam'k 6% 1942	104¼	104¼	San P., 8% 1950	92½	93
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102	102	Seine, 7% 1942	107¼	107¼
Do., 5½% 1953	102⅝	102⅝	Swed., 5½% 1954	104	104¼
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105	105	TokyoCity, 5½% '61	89	89

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Jan. 31	Jan. 30
Atchison, Pref.	103¼	103⅜
Lehigh Valley	72	72½
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	53½	53½
New York, Ontario and Western	14¼	14
Reading, 1st Pref.	48	49⅜
Texas and Pacific	117½	117¼
National Lead	168	166¼

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § New Stock.

Call money after ruling at 4 per cent., which was the lowest of the day, advanced to 4½ per cent., and the last loan was arranged at the higher figure. Time loans were quoted 4½ to 4¾ per cent., according to maturity. Commercial paper ranged from 4½ to 5 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted 4 per cent. to 3¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 4¼ per cent. to 4 per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was weaker, cable transfers falling 3-16c. to 4.86⅛.

Silver fell ⅛c. to 43⅛c. for foreign bullion.

It is reported that Japan is shipping 4,400,000 yen in gold to New York on Saturday.

The Studebaker Corporation has declared the regular quarterly cash distribution of $1.25, but has omitted the usual 1 per cent. quarterly stock dividend.

A syndicate headed by Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co. sold to-day at 96½ $50,000,000 Twenty-Five Year Five per Cent. Debentures of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, the purpose of the issue being to finance improvements.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed steady, ⅛c. to 2c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 133⅛c.; No. 2 amber durum, 122⅛c.; No. 2 hard winter, 123⅛c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 137c. MAIZE steady at ⅛c. advance. No. 2 mixed, 94⅛c., f.o.b. New York. OATS firm and ⅛c. higher. White clipped, 53⅛c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady and ⅛c. dearer. No. 2 Western, 94⅛c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY steady and unaltered for No. 2 malting at 70c., f.o.b.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands).

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	540	925	2,725	337,482	400,265
Do., Atlantic	161	204	630	61,595	89,490
*Exports, ditto	207	497	1,379	51,715	69,733
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	1,125	1,324	5,841	148,803	182,275
Do., Atlantic	13	115	61	2,946	15,837
*Exports, ditto	—	120	—	9	10,104
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Wstrn.	82	94	413	15,570	16,617
Receipts, Atlantic	78	72	390	12,489	13,994
*Exports, ditto	8	9	114	2,296	3,189
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	205	368	1,214	94,639	90,645
Do., Atlantic	7	25	56	4,242	8,645
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	101	3,570

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD closed barely steady, with prime Western steam 10c. down at $10.80. Middle West, spot, 15c. lower at $10.65.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed firm, 20 to 30 points up. Sales were estimated at 35,000 bags. March, 8.68c.; May, 8.20c.; July, 8.00c.; Sept., 7.85c.; Dec., 7.70c.; Jan., 7.70c. Sales, 35,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed firm, 18 to 13 points up. Sales, 31,000 bags. March, 13.23c.; May, 12.37c.; July, 11.81c.; Sept., 11.50c.; Dec., 11.29c. Sales, 31,000 bags. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 10½c. to 10¾c. Santos No. 4, 14½c. to 15½c.

COCOA futures closed easy and 4 to 8 points lower. Sales, 11,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 9.50; May, 9.89; July, 10.15; Sept., 10.38; Dec., 10.10.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed barely steady at 2 to 3 points loss. Sales, 17,000 tons. Closing prices:—March, 1.82; May, 1.92; July, 2.01; Sept., 2.08; Dec., 2.14; Jan., 2.15.

COTTON on the spot closed 10 points higher at 16.35c. The futures market at the opening advanced 8 to 15 points on active covering and trade support, but afterwards reacted owing to renewed liquidation and discouraging dry goods trade conditions. The market rallied again later on profit taking by shorts, but closed barely steady, though values showed net gains ranging from 12 to 6 points. New Orleans spot middling rose 13 points to 15.89c., and the futures market closed 10 to 15 points higher on the day.

NEW YORK	Closing Range	
Futures	To-day	Prev. day
February	16.13 16.13	16.04 16.04
March	16.25 16.22	16.14 16.13
April	16.34 16.34	16.26 16.26
May	16.48 16.46	16.41 16.39
June	16.58 16.58	16.50 16.50
July	16.72 16.70	16.64 16.62
August	16.80 16.80	16.68 16.68
September	16.85 16.85

COMPANY MEETINGS

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

LIQUID AND OTHER ASSETS

LARGER NET PROFITS

PROVISION FOR HATRY LOSSES

INCREASE IN ADVANCES

ANALYSIS OF OVERDRAFTS

BANKERS AND INDUSTRY

MR. J. BEAUMONT PEASE'S ADDRESS

The SEVENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Lloyds Bank Limited was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London.

Mr. J. BEAUMONT PEASE (chairman of the bank) presided.

The auditors' report having been read by SIR GILBERT GARNSEY, K.B.E.,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the directors' report, said:—During the past year death has robbed us of two of our colleagues, Mr. W. S. de Winton, who was a director of the bank for nearly 20 years, and Viscount Younger of Leckie, who joined the board when the National Bank of Scotland became affiliated with us in 1918, and we have elected in their places Mr. Robert K. Blair, who is chairman of the National Bank of Scotland, and Sir Alexander R. Murray, C.B.E., who has had a distinguished business career in India and elsewhere.

Our director, Mr. R. H. Brand, has been appointed as a member of the important and influential Committee which has recently been formed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to inquire into banking, finance, and credit. We welcome the formation of this Committee, as it should not fail to produce much valuable evidence and throw light on the general banking system of the country, and I hope it will dispel many of the misconceptions which are held in different sections of the community as to the functions and usefulness of the banks and the services which they render to the public.

Another interesting item has been the appointment of our former colleague, Lord Bledisloe, to the high office of Governor-General of New Zealand.

A face which we miss to-day is that of Mr. W. H. Cooper, who, as secretary of the bank, has for the past nine years been a familiar figure at our annual general meetings. He retired in June last, after 42 years' service. Mr. G. H. Chattaway has been appointed secretary of the bank in his place.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

The balance-sheet and profit and loss account having been circulated with the annual report to all shareholders, I assume it is your wish that we should take them as read. You will have noticed that the alterations in our balance-sheet necessitated by the new Companies Act are quite trifling. We have always given full particulars of our shareholdings in our two subsidiary banks, the National Bank of Scotland Limited and the Bank of London and South America Limited. We now have to show our balances in account with our subsidiaries; we have to state how their profits have been disposed of; and the fees received by our directors have also to be quoted.

Taking the liabilities side of our balance-sheet first of all, our capital and reserve remain unaltered.

We have at the present time about 65,000 shareholders on our books, and it may interest you to know that for some years past we have had an independent audit of our share registers made by our auditors, who, after examining all transfers and old certificates lodged with the bank, give us week by week a certificate to the effect that all new share certificates laid before the board for sealing are correct. (Hear, hear.)

The two great factors in the earning power of our bank are its total resources of capital, reserve, and deposits, and the prevailing value of money. With the latter I shall have to deal when I come to discuss the profit and loss account. As regards the former, it is satisfactory to be able to report that throughout the year our current, deposit, and other accounts, as you will have seen from our monthly published figures, have been consistently at a higher level than in 1928. The average for the year is £4,000,000 higher than for the preceding 12 months, but payments on behalf of our customers for the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan cause our balance-sheet figure of £351,644,000 to be half a million less than a year ago.

TIME DEPOSITS AND CALL MONEY

Some interest has recently been awakened in the varying ratio of time deposits to call money. We agree with the view that the fullest publicity should be given to any reliable data which may reflect the general trend and activity of trade, and we have, as you know, taken a lead in making our balance-sheet as informative as possible. We therefore have pleasure in giving the figures for this bank in the hope that they may throw light upon the periodic fluctuations of credit and employment. While it is undoubtedly the fact that as trade slackens a tendency sets in to transfer call money on to time deposit, and that with the revival of activity the reverse process takes place, it would be a mistake to regard this as a cause rather than a symptom of the condition of trade.

At the same time there are other influences continually operating which it is not easy to eliminate. For instance, the fall in bank deposits due to the ingathering of taxes in the early part of the year has a much more pronounced effect upon current account balances than upon deposits. The general level of money rates also appears to have a bearing upon the subject. However, for what they may be worth, we give our figures for the past quarter of a century. I will not weary you by reading them. The salient points are that the proportion of current account money falls from 1902 to 1907, and then remains fairly steady till 1914. There is a steep rise through the War period, followed by a quick fall in 1920 and 1921, since when, except for a slight recovery in 1923-24, the curve has fallen steadily away and is now at its lowest point. These variations have a considerable effect upon the bank's profits.

YEARLY AVERAGES OF CREDIT BALANCES, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

1902	58·2	1916	55·9
1903	56·6	1917	58·1
1904	56·1	1918	60·6
1905	56·0	1919	60·7
1906	53·6	1920	56·7
1907	51·5	1921	50·7
1908	52·0	1922	49·7
1909	51·8	1923	51·5
1910	51·3	1924	51·0
1911	51·0	1925	49·6
1912	51·1	1926	48·6
1913	51·6	1927	47·4
1914	49·9	1928	46·4
1915	52·5		

BALFOUR COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

While we are on the subject of statistics, I might remind you that among the many excellent recommendations of the Balfour Committee on Industry and Trade was one to the effect that the joint stock banks should publish their annual turnover, *i.e.*, the total value of the cheques drawn on customers' accounts, as it was thought that this would give more guidance than the Clearing House figures. You will be interested to know that arrangements have been made to give effect to this recommendation as from January 1.

Our acceptances, which, under the influence of a steady 4½ per cent. Bank rate, showed a marked upward tendency throughout 1928, fell away during the first half of last year, and have not since recovered. A period of cheaper money should bring renewed expansion in this class of business.

Our endorsements, guarantees, and other obligations, in which are included our forward exchange contracts, show a reduction of £3,000,000. Practically all nations have now returned to a gold standard in one form or another, and we welcome the recent decision of Japan in this connexion. Spain, it is true, has not yet overcome all her difficulties, and the recent defection of the Argentine Government is a retrograde step. Foreign exchanges have become much more stable than they were a few years ago, and some fall in our forward exchange business might have been anticipated. In fact, however, we find that our customers continue to make full use of the facilities which we are able to offer them to protect their trading commitments with foreign countries.

LIQUID ASSETS

On the assets side, our cash in hand and with the Bank of England, together with the balances with, and cheques in course of collection on, other banks in the British Isles (the latter, of course, becoming cash in a day or two), stand at £57,000,000, which is 16.1 per cent. of our total deposits.

Our money at call and short notice, £26,500,000, of which about one-fifth is lent upon fortnightly loans to the Stock Exchange, is 7.5 per cent. of our deposits.

Taking these three items together we have £83,500,000, equal to 23.6 per cent. of our deposits, in a most liquid form.

Our balances at call and short notice with banks abroad, which a year ago stood at a little over £2,000,000, are at the moment £2,500,000 higher.

Our next most liquid asset is our bills. We have continued our policy of taking all approved bills offered to us for discount by our own customers, and filled up our portfolio with Treasury Bills. Thus we had on December 31 Treasury Bills amounting to £27,000,000 and commercial bills £12,000,000, of which £4,000,000 were Colonial and foreign bills.

Our investments are all valued at market price or under, and out of a total of £37,000,000, £17,000,000 is in Treasury Bonds and other short-term British securities, and £16,500,000 in other British Government securities.

The value of our holding in the National Bank of Scotland Limited has been increased approximately by the sum of £50,000, which that bank transferred to its reserve fund out of the profits of their last financial year. It will be observed that nothing is included for goodwill. The Bank of London and South America Limited shares are still valued at £8 10s. per share.

ADVANCES

Our loans and advances stand at £191,750,000, which is £4,500,000 more than a year ago. Throughout the year we have experienced a keen demand for accommodation, and on two occasions during the year the total advances for the 10 London Clearing Banks have for the first time exceeded £1,000,000,000. Unfortunately, as was recently pointed out in *The Times*, this is no indication of the tendency of trade, but it is largely the result of the continued depression in some industries, which has prevented them reducing their loans, and the comments made in the same paper as to the sympathetic treatment by the banks are amply borne out by our own knowledge and experience.

Our annual analysis of overdrafts classified according to trades shows little of outstanding interest this year. Out of 31 groups, 18 show increases and 13 decreases, the variations upwards or downwards being quite small.

Agriculture retains its place at the head of the list as regards the amount lent, though a slight decrease is noticeable spread over a large number of branches. This is probably attributable to advances which our customers have received from the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation.

Foodstuffs and tobacco, building trades, theatres and hotels, are groups in which continued activity is indicated. An increase in advances on imported corn is due to heavy shipments of wheat. Local authorities are borrowing less. Cotton advances reflect the general depression in the cotton industry. Shipping is also down, although we are happy to know that many of our shipyards are now more fully engaged than they have been for some time past.

Advances to stockbrokers are £200,000 up. Having regard to the prominence which has been given to the immense amount of bank credit used in America for Stock Exchange speculation, the very moderate amount of our advances to stockbrokers is a proof of the safe principles on which banking in connexion with Stock Exchange business in this country is conducted. (Hear, hear.)

OTHER ASSETS

As regards the remaining items on the assets side of the balance-sheet, £54,501 relates to a small subsidiary of ours in India, which owns some of our banking premises there; items in transit consist mainly of articles in course of post, which on the day following the date of the balance-sheet will become debits to customers' accounts, and will consequently go either to diminish current, deposit, and other accounts or to increase loans and advances. Other assets and accounts include certain freehold and leasehold properties not at present used for banking business but purchased to provide for further extensions, together with securities in course of realization, written down to a very safe value, and impersonal accounts, such as our stock of stamped cheques.

Bank premises at £6,957,000 show an increase of £180,000 on the year. During the past 12 months we have opened eight new branches in London and 43 in the country.

THE NEW HEAD OFFICE

Our new head office premises are approaching completion, and I think we may all be proud of the stately and beautiful building which faces Lombard-street and Cornhill, into which I hope we may enter about midsummer. These new premises have been very carefully designed so as to afford the utmost convenience and economy of internal arrangement under the most comfortable modern working conditions, and it will be a relief to us, after these many years of inconvenience and wasteful discomfort, to have our head office and city office centralized in one home, which will, I hope, provide for the steady and almost automatic growth of the bank for many years to come. Shareholders will recollect that we made provision a few years ago for the estimated cost of this new building, in setting aside from realized profits on investments a sum which we hope may not be materially exceeded.

PROFIT AND LOSS

Let us now turn to our profit and loss account. It has been necessary to provide a larger amount than usual for bad and doubtful debts. A disquieting feature of the year has been noticeable throughout the greater part of the world. In Germany, Italy, France, America, and in other countries a number of failures have taken place among banking and financial houses, as also in commercial concerns, due not so much to ordinary business difficulties, but to irregularities committed by individuals at the head of the respective businesses, whether in collusion with others or not, but without the knowledge of the general body of their colleagues. We in this country have not been immune from this phenomenon, though I am happy to think that, generally speaking, the high integrity of British character in business dealings is recognized as being pre-eminent in the world. (Hear, hear.)

THE HATRY CASE

You will expect me to refer at some length to what has been termed the Hatry case, and I should wish to do so, in view of the grotesque reports as to the extent and the manner in which we are supposed to have been involved.

Fantastical figures of imaginary losses incurred by us have been freely bandied around, extending from £1,000,000 to some very much larger figures. Let me relieve your anxiety at once and at the same time put an end, I hope, to these wild stories. We have not a single penny invested in any company connected with the Hatry group, nor in any of their corporation securities—(hear, hear)—but we acted as bankers to some of the companies and, in common with other banks, we made advances to them almost entirely against what we believed to be trustee securities, or good Stock Exchange securities outside the group, or against guarantees. These advances were made either to help municipal finance or in the belief that we were assisting the rationalization of industry, and in no case for the furtherance of Stock Exchange operations. Any securities of the group in our possession were lodged by way of margin only, and we should suffer little loss but for the fact that many of the municipal and other securities are now challenged as having been fraudulently issued or dealt with. Some very important and difficult questions of law as between innocent parties have arisen in consequence, which will have to be settled by the Courts, and until that has been done it is impossible to say exactly what our loss may be. We have, however, taken the prudent course of providing in the usual way out of the profits of the past year a sum of £500,000. We are quite satisfied that in no case is there any reasonable possibility of that amount being exceeded. On the contrary, we believe that it will be substantially reduced. (Hear, hear.)

THE BANCA ITALO-BRITANNICA REORGANIZATION

I must specifically mention another matter which has come to light during the past year. Early in 1929 it came to the knowledge of the British Italian Banking Corporation Limited, in which company we and other banks were shareholders, that its subsidiary, the Banca Italo-Britannica, had incurred serious losses through grave irregularities which had taken place in Italy. After full discussion of the position by the banks and other institutions interested the conclusion was unanimously reached that, although we were under no legal liability, it was the duty of the shareholders, and particularly of the shareholding banks, in the interests of British banking throughout the world, to come to the assistance of the Banca Italo-Britannica and to provide that those depositors and others who had entrusted funds to them should not suffer any loss, and an announcement to that effect was made in the Press on February 22, 1929.

A scheme was then formulated under which full provision was made for the losses incurred by the Banca Italo-Britannica through the irregularities above mentioned, and the balance-sheet of that bank was put in order.

Reorganization of a comprehensive nature has in the meantime been effected, and as a result the chairman of the bank in Italy was enabled, at the annual general meeting held in Milan, to announce that the task of the British group had been completely fulfilled.

It is yet too early to estimate what may be our share of such total loss as will fall to be divided among the banks interested, but out of our own ample contingency fund we have thought well to provide an amount which will, even in the worst possible circumstances, be fully sufficient to meet any demands made upon us. Apart from this everything has been covered by the ordinary profits of the current year.

I have been more than usually informative with you on this subject of bad debts, partly because I believe in frankness for frankness' sake, and partly, as I have already pointed out, to remove various false conceptions. (Hear, hear.)

YEAR'S PROFIT AND ALLOCATIONS

Apart from these matters, banking conditions throughout the year have been very difficult and at the same time very interesting. Considered solely with a view to gross profits, 1929 has been a good banking year. It may not be out of place, however, to point out that a high Bank rate does not necessarily mean increased profits to bankers. In Scotland, for instance, where rates are agreed between the banks, the margin of profit between the lending rates and the borrowing rates was 8s. 3d. per cent. less in 1929 than in the preceding year. I am glad to be able to say that, in spite of the larger provisions to which I have referred, we are in the happy position of being able to bring in a net profit of £2,542,083, which is £13,941 more than a year ago. The usual interim dividends were paid for the half-year ended June 30 last; we have placed £250,000 to the bank premises account and £300,000 to staff superannuation fund, these allocations being the same as last year; and, if you agree to the final dividends which we recommend, we shall have a balance of £508,234 to carry forward in our profit and loss account—an increase of £18,198.

ORGANIZATION

With the rearrangement of our general management, under which Mr. F. A. Beane and Mr. G. F. Abell were appointed chief general managers and Mr. R. A. Wilson, Mr. S. Parkes, and Mr. S. P. Cherrington promoted to the position of joint general managers of the bank, a comprehensive scheme of staff training is being organized, and it is hoped that under it a more efficient system for the recognition of exceptional talent and consequent promotion will gradually evolve. This should provide additional encouragement in the future to those who enter the service of the bank, but it will naturally be some time before all the advantages and benefits of such a change will be apparent. We always desire service in our bank to be an attractive profession. It offers great prizes which are open to all, and we realize that one of the secrets of success in an institution like ours lies in a contented staff, in good team work, and also in individual effort. (Hear, hear.)

It will be interesting, while I am dealing with this subject, to inform shareholders that members of our staff obtained first and second places in all England in the final examination of the Institute of Bankers, and also won the Beckett Memorial Prize, the Whitehead Prize for Practice and Law of Banking, the Gwyther Prize for French, and the George Rae Prize. (Cheers.)

It is the policy of this bank steadily to proceed with the mechanization of such part of the bookkeeping work of the bank as can profitably be dealt with by the remarkably efficient ledger-posting and other calculating machines which are now available. This change is being made with all due caution, for, based on experience which is being acquired, it is anticipated that the special machines will be subject to continued improvement.

INDIA

Our Indian branches continue to make steady progress. Their business is self-contained, and makes little or no call on our resources on this side.

GOLD MOVEMENTS

Perhaps the most interesting, but in some ways a disturbing, feature of the past year has been the movement of gold, and a recent return shows us how exceptional and large this has been. We saw in the early part of the year large shipments to the United States of America, which were used to finance the stock markets there, where very high rates of interest were obtainable, and which necessitated the first rise in our Bank rate to 5½ per cent. on February 7. For a short time this rise checked the outflow, but it commenced again towards the beginning of June, not only in the same direction, but also in the direction of Germany, and during that month £4,000,000 in gold was taken by the United States of America and £2,500,000 by Germany. This in itself was serious, but in July commenced what proved to be the largest and most persistent demand that we have had to meet—namely, from France. This continued intermittently until the end of the year, and very nearly £35,000,000 is the total amount of our gold shipments in that direction. The rise in our Bank rate to 6½ per cent. on September 26 seemed to exercise the desired check on the German and American exchanges, but did not affect the French demand, which seems to arise from causes other than those of pure exchange or the value of money. It was only at the end of October, when the inflated stock markets in America began to show signs of crumbling, that the relief came, enabling the Bank of England to reduce its rate to 6 per cent. on October 31, to 5½ per cent. on November 21, and again to 5 per cent. on December 12. Since then a moderate flow of gold to this country has occurred, and what is equally important is that the Continental demand has been largely satisfied from sources outside London, and the net efflux for the year had been reduced at the end of December to some £8,000,000.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BANK RATE

Once again the effectiveness of the Bank of England rate as a regulator of the international money situation has been clearly demonstrated, and one cannot help feeling that the recent measures of control by that institution must commend themselves to all unprejudiced observers; but it is none the less disturbing to realize how seriously the position over here can be affected by a widespread gamble in other parts of the world, a contingency to which I suppose we may always be subjected, although the recent lesson may have salutary results for some time to come. It must, however, always be borne in mind, as is well pointed out by our colleague, Mr. W. W. Paine, in his excellent little book on banking, that, although a high Bank rate may in a measure hamper trade, a much greater and more pressing evil would result from allowing our stock of gold to be depleted beyond the danger point—namely, the risk of bringing down our whole credit structure, depreciating our currency, and intensifying adverse foreign exchange, which would do infinitely greater and more immediate damage to our trade and commerce than is done by a temporarily high Bank rate.

BANKERS AND INDUSTRY

We hear to-day a great deal about rationalization, and in some quarters there seems to be a certain amount of blame levelled at the banks that they are not using their influence and power to enforce amalgamations and reconstructions, and generally to assume functions which at present they only exercise to a limited extent. No doubt there is a great deal to be done by some industries in this direction, and, if I may say so, a great deal of spade work is at present in progress. We can ask ourselves how far can the banks assist; how far do their functions extend; and what is the form of influence they can usefully exert where any steps should appear to them to be desirable? How far can they legitimately press their customers in this direction; is their judgment likely to be better than that of those who have been brought up in the businesses concerned; and would not the ultimate responsibility for lack of success of any such schemes suggested by the banks react upon them?

My own answer to these somewhat difficult questions is definitely that it is not the function of individual banks, or even of banks as a whole, if that were a practical possibility, to initiate the reorganization of industry, or to try to dictate the steps which should be taken in this direction. In the case of a particular company a banker may have very definite knowledge that all is not well with its affairs, and there have been many cases in recent years where distinguished bankers have served on reorganization committees and have assisted in evolving schemes for the improvement of the business in question, and banks have followed this up by financial help in the reconstitution. But I do not think bankers have the necessary detailed knowledge of the condition of an industry as a whole, or are sufficiently acquainted with its technicalities, to be in a position to say what particular reforms are advisable; what flaws there may be in its technical procedure; or what units are redundant. These points should be left to the industry itself or to technical experts, called in for the purpose, to determine. No doubt banks have an important and useful role to play in providing the necessary temporary finance for the reconstituted industry, if they are satisfied that the position has been sufficiently investigated and that the reforms instituted have reasonable hopes of success. I have no doubt at all that banks will be willing in such an event to do their part.

A company such as that recently formed under the auspices of the Bank of England should prove a most useful intermediary in this way between industry and the banks. As to the nature of the financial help which a bank should give there is no clear-cut division between liquid capital, such as seasonal advances, which all are agreed it is within the function of banks to supply, and fixed capital, which in the ordinary course is subscribed by the investing public. There is an intermediate class of capital for which it is not always easy to state the proper source. I do not think, however, that anyone who realizes the nature of English banking and the fiduciary position of bankers to the public for the repayment of money left in their hands would lightly advocate the investment of bank deposits in anything which was of doubtful liquidity. (Hear, hear.)

POST OFFICE ROBBERIES

A disquieting feature of recent times has been the numerous robberies of currency while in charge of the Post Office, and these seem to be becoming more frequent as time goes on. The Post Office assumes no responsibility in this respect, and banks and the public generally have suffered heavy losses from this cause. Some communications have taken place over a number of years between bankers and the Post Office authorities on this subject, and no doubt serious consideration has been given to the best methods of removing this blot on the administration of a public service, but nothing so far seems to have materialized and the risk of entrusting money to the care of the Post Office is as great as ever. At the least it surely ought not to be beyond the powers of the authorities to institute a system of insurance which, for a much smaller premium than that charged by an outside institution which has no control over the transport of the money, would at any rate protect the public from the risk of total loss. (Hear, hear.)

GENERAL TENDENCIES

In regard to trade and prospects generally, I am not going to indulge in the easy but dangerous luxury of prophesying. I do not, however, see any reason for being pessimistic. The desire of us all is to see our industries more active and our people more fully employed. As leaders of all parties have expressed their belief that the question of unemployment ought not to be regarded as a political or party one, perhaps it may be permissible for me to point out the sharp contrast which seems to exist between our methods and those of other countries in this very difficult and complex question. In America, whither we are so often bidden to turn for guidance in these matters, we find a strict adherence to the principle that prosperity is closely allied to a high level of purchasing power. In conformity with this belief, leaders of major industries in the United States, when confronted with a probable fall in the general capacity for consumption in consequence of the recent Stock Exchange crisis, have agreed together to avoid any fall in the level of wages; indeed in some cases there has been an actual increase, while the Government with the same object in view has announced a large remission of income-tax. A similar reduction of taxation has taken place in Germany. In this country, on the other hand, we are faced not only with large additional expenditure on the part of the Government, involving us in a probable greater burden of taxation, but also with a higher cost of coal, the raw material of all industries. It is not for me to say whether these things can be avoided, but undoubtedly they will delay the recovery of trade and the improvement in the number of unemployed.

THE RESOLUTION

I now beg to move: "That the report just taken as read be received and adopted, and that, in accordance with the recommendation of the directors therein, a dividend be declared for the half-year ended December 31 last on the paid-up capital of the company at the rate of 16½ per cent. per annum on the 'A' shares, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the 'B' shares, payable, less income-tax, on and after February 1, 1930." (Cheers.)

The resolution was seconded by SIR AUSTIN E. HARRIS, K.B.E., the deputy-chairman, and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors were re-elected and Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. were re-appointed auditors for the year 1930.

Votes of thanks to the directors for their services during the past year, to the general managers and staff for their excellent work, and to the Chairman for presiding were carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Jan. 1*
Bombay, Baroda and C. India	Rs. 25,25,000	−11,000	−14,89,000 (April 1)
Shire Highlands (Dec.)	£6,800	+177	2,800 (for yr.)
TRAMWAYS, &c.			
Anglo-Argentine Tr. (Jan. 28)	£78,867	−4,345	−12,943
Chatham and Dist. Tractn.	£1,077	+63	+150
Egyptian Mkts.	£1,859	−867†	−2,037

* Unless otherwise shown.
† Due to heavy rains.

Official returns of 40 of the principal municipal tramway and omnibus undertakings in the United Kingdom, as compiled by the *Tramway and Railway World*, for the week ended January 11 give total receipts of £414,843, or £33,064 more than in the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate receipts for 41 weeks amounted to £17,078,533, an increase of £743,611.

The report of the Railway Commissioners for New South Wales on the working of the railways and tramways for the quarter ended September 30, 1929, states that the railway revenue amounted to £4,778,414 (against £4,828,866 for the corresponding quarter of 1928) and expenditure to £3,850,329 (against £3,648,073). Revenue from tramways amounted to £1,007,728 (against £1,126,880) and expenditure to £925,929 (against £950,844).

THE DEBENTURE CORPORATION

FEATURES OF THE PAST YEAR

HIGH TAXATION AND SPECULATION

THE HOTEL CECIL SALE

SIR GEORGE TOUCHE'S SPEECH

The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Debenture Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR GEORGE A. TOUCHE, Bt. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. G. T. Witthaus, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—We submit the accounts for the year to December 31, 1929. It will be a year of unhappy memories in the annals of financial activity. It saw the end of a long period of rising values, and of a world-wide stock-market activity, but not even the beginning of the fulfilment of the prophecies of trade revival in this country. It brought an increase of unemployment, of trade disputes, and of the adverse trade balance; and a fear of heavier taxation. Hazards in Egypt, troubles in Palestine, and the shadow on Indian credit followed in its train.

It revealed to the world the sensational development of speculation as a family habit in the United States, arising from, and accelerating for a time, the unprecedented bull movement in New York, which culminated in September. It suffered the drain of gold to America and the Continent; the Hatry smash in London, and the October crash of quotations in Wall-street. In spite of the disasters of the year there has not been much to cause sadness for those who bought soberly and carefully for investment purposes only.

WHERE THE PUBLIC LOST

The people who suffered from the fever of speculation were not investors, but hunters of capital profits on purchase and resale. It was a natural consequence of the preposterously high taxation on savings. It encouraged that form of finance which seeks to make easy money by conjuring with paper and market values, rather than by patient commercial development and thrift. Many small people lost their savings, for men and women alike will dabble in speculative things, such as shares of low denomination at a high premium, expecting them to go higher, although there never was a time when better and fuller information about investments was given by the responsible Press.

No procedure in new Acts of Parliament will keep people from taking foolish risks. In many cases the only effect is to hamper legitimate business. The losers may find what comfort they can in the theory, lucidly expressed in the *Midland Bank Monthly Review*, that monetary losses incurred by individual investors represent no deduction from the nation's resources. This banking philosophy should enable us to look with toleration on the exactions of bag-snatchers and cat-burglars, and is possibly also present in the mind of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But it was not only in connexion with shilling and five shilling share counters that all sense of values was often lost. The ready way in which new issues were subscribed for, during recent years, had been taken as a measure of those who measured financial strength and commercial importance by size rather than by quality.

The gospel of rationalization, good and true in itself, became responsible for a rather blind faith in big business merely because it was big. Big business needs exceptional management and perfection of control. Lacking these safeguards, expansion may result only in a lower standard of efficiency and profit. This is one of the lessons to be derived from the experiences of a year whose passing few will regret.

THE EFFECT ON VALUES

In this corporation we are not concerned in the gyrations of speculative favourites. Yet even from the investor's point of view a downward movement in security values has been a feature of the year. The spectacular changes, of course, have been in quotations for variable dividend securities, and these do not affect us much. Over four-fifths of our holdings are in fixed-interest-bearing investments, and the market situation never caused us the slightest anxiety.

A preponderance of holdings in preferential securities operates in two ways. In the brave and buoyant years of expanding values our opportunities of profitable realization were more limited than in the case of most trust companies, whose holdings in different ratings were more widely apportioned. Bonds and Preference stocks participated only to a small extent in the upward movement. The opportunities of strengthening reserves by capital profits on the change of investment were thus largely denied to us. On the other hand, the margin of probable depreciation, in years of depression, is restricted also.

HOW THE FALL WAS DISTRIBUTED

Although nearly all classes of security values have fallen, the fall in fixed-interest-bearing securities has been almost invariably moderate, while in some Ordinary or Common stocks it has been heavy. This is exactly what was foreshadowed at our meeting a year ago. Even in the case of Ordinary stocks it is easy to over-estimate the effect of the fall. In the representative securities of the *Bankers' Magazine* the aggregate fall in variable dividend securities was a good deal more than in fixed interest securities. But there were striking exceptions. A marked feature of the year was a rise of over 12 per cent. in British Railway Ordinary stocks which had been out of favour ever since the grouping scheme. In Electric Light and Power Ordinaries the increase was more than twice as great—26 per cent.

Among the bad features, apart from uncertain things like Mines, were falls of 14 per cent. in Commercial and Industrial shares, 14 per cent. in Oil, 15 per cent. in Shipping, and 13 per cent. in Iron, Coal and Steel. Many of the falls represented only a loss of recent rises. Similar features were discernible in the American slump. Even after the great shake-out, many good stocks are still higher now than they were a year ago. Probably some of them are still too high.

THE COMPANY'S VALUATION

When it is remembered that British Government Conversion Loans (both the 3½ per cent. and the 4½ per cent.) fell over five points in the year, it would not have been surprising to find that the small margin of appreciation on our valuation had been replaced by a moderate balance on the other side. But it has not done so. We can still say that the book value of £3,875,522 is supported by the valuation. That means that, in the aggregate, this is no depreciation. The book value is represented. We do not put it any higher than that. I should not feel justified in using a term which might suggest a generous margin. It just about buttons over. In other words, our Debenture and share capital totalling £3,250,000, and our reserves of £610,000, are intact.

There is nothing disturbing in the slight shrinkage of values comparing this year with last. The change in monetary conditions alone was quite enough to account for it. The all-over difference, as compared with a year ago, is not more than it would have been if all our capital had been invested in British Government Conversion Loans. Considering the depressed times this is not a discouraging situation.

HOLDINGS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

It is more satisfactory still in view of a feature of our position to which reference has been made frequently. I refer to the legacies of large blocks of holdings which came down to us from the corporation's finance company days. These are again brought prominently into notice by the new form of accounts required by the Companies Act, 1929.

As you are aware, it has been our policy to liquidate these holdings, and substantial progress has been made in recent years. But some of them, although in chief measure well secured, have been rather lacking in the element of marketability. In cases where our holdings are sufficient to give a controlling vote, the wisdom of the Mother of Parliaments requires us to treat them as holdings in subsidiary companies. It is also required that certain facts concerning them, not always easy of incorporation in the accounts of another company, are to be stated.

I think Parliament, very properly, wished to provide against certain abuses, and prescribed safeguards without a clear understanding of what they involved, or how they were to be given effect to. It will require the aid of the Courts to determine how they are to be interpreted. In the meantime counsel, learned in the law, appear far removed from agreement among themselves. In our case the investments which come into this category of so-called subsidiary companies represent, at book cost, £878,827, and, in our opinion, they are worth that amount. They do not, however, represent all our heavy holdings.

THE HOTEL CECIL, LIMITED

A meeting of this company is hardly a suitable occasion for discoursing about the affairs of other companies, but I think it is common knowledge that, although hotel keeping is not a recognized or subsidiary department of our business, one of the companies in which we have a controlling interest, as the result of certain financial arrangements of long ago, is the Hotel Cecil, Limited. The Hotel Cecil is a magnificent freehold property and occupies a unique site. To those of us who remember its erection it seems a very modern building; but changes in the hotel world are so rapid that no hotel is modern for long. It was recognized, when the property was returned by the Government, that important developments would be needed if the hotel was to keep abreast of the latest requirements. Plans for remodelling by sections were worked out by the hotel board, and considerable progress had been made, but it was obvious that a great deal more would have to be done. These later developments would have involved large additions to the capital expenditure, and a heavy sacrifice of revenue during the transition period.

In this dilemma Mr. Douglas Broad, the chairman of the hotel company, to whose affairs he has given an enormous amount of time, showed a mind akin to that of Solomon when he said in his Proverbs that there is a scattering which increases and a withholding which tends to poverty, or words to that effect. He and his colleagues strongly favoured a bold policy of expenditure on development as the only beneficial alternative to a sale. As shareholders we did not like the loss of revenue or the additional capital expenditure involved, but we too became convinced that, in the long run, it should prove the best way of protecting our already large investment. To assist in the new development the hotel board appointed a new manager, Mr. Gilardi, one of the ablest and most experienced and enterprising hotel managers in Europe. Mr. Douglas Broad threw himself into the work of reconstruction, with the valued cooperation of his colleagues, notably of Major Hornsby, who is an expert in hotel administration.

SALE OF THE HOTEL CECIL

It was while these changes were in progress, after a considerable sum had been spent, but with large expenditure still to come, that an opportunity of selling the property arose. To bring the negotiation to a conclusion it was necessary to make a definite agreement, and, in the exercise of their powers, the hotel board entered into a contract to sell to Shell-Mex, Limited. We think the board acted wisely and in the best interests of all the shareholders. We could ask for no more responsible buyer. I do not say the final price of £1,522,000 was all we had ever hoped for. I am revealing no secret in mentioning the figure, as it has appeared already in the Press. It will not repay the Ordinary capital in full, but it will more than repay the market value, before the sale, or the price at which we deemed it prudent to carry the investment in our books. It saves the need for further capital expenditure and liquidates what might have remained for many years a rather frozen and possibly an inadequately productive, asset.

Undoubtedly the purchasers have secured an exceptional freehold site, with important frontages to the Strand and the Victoria Embankment, at what we think is a favourable price. While this is admitted, it must be remembered that buyers of properties of this magnitude, like the properties themselves, are few and far between. It is more than 15 years since a negotiation for sale approached completion, and then fell through on account of the War. Having observed the whole course of events I would like to add that the shareholders are indebted to Mr. Broad for his services in the negotiation, in cooperation with Sir Howard Frank. (Cheers.)

EFFECT ON REVENUE

We can hardly expect the transaction to benefit the revenue account of the current year. There will, of course, again be no dividend on our large holding of Ordinary shares in the Hotel Cecil. No return of capital can be expected until the second half of the year. When it is reinvested it may well happen that the revenue from it, although accrued, will not actually be received until after the turn of the year. And I need not remind you that it is our aim to keep the revenue account strictly on a cash basis as regards receipts.

OUTLOOK AND DIVIDEND POLICY

There is still a good deal of uncertainty about the outlook for 1930. We may expect to see a rally, or a succession of rallies, in security values which have been unduly depressed by forced sales. Indeed, we have seen it already. America will probably show great powers of rapid recuperation, but at present there is a marked slowing down of general trade.

At home the industrial outlook is clouded by the ever-growing burden of Government expenditure, which adds to the costs of production when the only hope of an expansion of foreign trade depends on success in lowering these costs. I fear the economics of all political parties have been far from satisfactory. Political considerations are preferred to economic needs. It is an encouraging sign that Mr. Thomas had the courage to declare at Manchester that the country can be righted only by "a forward march free from politics and class prejudice." If these words are the heralds of deeds, conceived in the same spirit, we may hope to see the forward march begin.

In financial circles a great deal of liquidation and adjustment has yet to be completed, and will affect the course of events for months to come. It is hardly a time for an increase of dividends, and we think you will be content with the knowledge that the proposed dividend of 10 per cent. for the year has been earned, with an ample margin, which goes to increase still further the strength of the company's financial position. That position is now one of great stability. Its stability is due, in the main, to the policy of keeping dividends well within the amount of the divisible income.

In the accounts now submitted to you the transfer to reserve and the increase in the balance carried forward represent a revenue margin of £28,000, which is equal to another 3½ per cent. on the Ordinary capital, less income-tax. But a policy of dividing up to the hilt has never found favour in your sight—or in ours. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by Mr. H. J. GARDINER, and carried unanimously.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL BANK FOR CARDIFF

The Corporation of Cardiff, who are promoting an Omnibus Bill during the present session of Parliament, have inserted a clause in the Bill empowering them to establish and maintain a municipal bank and to "guarantee the payment of interest and the repayment of deposit." The bank is to be carried on in accordance with such regulations as the Treasury may prescribe. In connexion with the bank the Corporation take power to establish a housing department and to make advances upon the security of freehold and leasehold property within the city, provided that the period of repayment of the advance with interest shall not exceed 30 years.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Jan. 31.—The market opened easy, 1½ to 2¼ lower, further receded during the day, and closed weak at a decline of 2½ to 2¾. Quotations, Reichsmarks, per 50 kilos:—March, 39½ (previous 42); May, 38¾ (40¾); Sept., 37⅝ (39½); Dec., 37 (39¼). Yesterday's sales totalled 2,000 bags.

MONEY MARKET

DECLINE IN NEW YORK EXCHANGE

SILVER AT FRESH LOW RECORD

Money was in better demand in Lombard-street yesterday owing to demands in connexion with end-of-the-month payments. For fresh accommodation for the night 3¾ per cent. became quite a general rate, and occasionally borrowers resorted to the clearing banks and paid 4 per cent. The renewal rate for loans carried at variable rates was also advanced. To-day, heavy cash displacements will take place, the final payment being due on the new Conversion

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Jan. 31.—WHEAT.—A dull tone governed the cargo position, and in view of the closing weakness in Chicago and Winnipeg and some pressure to sell Manitoba and American winter quotations for these were 6d. to 9d. per qr. lower. La Plata, however, was steady at the decline of 3d. following lighter shipments from Argentina than expected. A cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Pacific) afloat, was offered at 46s. (41/2d. and 45s. 4 1/2d. respectively; No. 2 hard winter (Atlantic), afloat, at 43s. 4 1/2d., and a part cargo of Pacific white, Feb. and March, 44s. For Rosafe (new), 63lb., afloat, 43s. 6d. was asked; 43s. for 63lb.; 42s. 3d. for Barusso, 63lb., Feb., and 42s. 9d. for Baril, 63lb., on passage. Australian, on the way and shipping-shipped, was obtainable at 45s. 6d. Parcels were in poor demand and closed 6d. to 9d. per qr. lower for American, and 3d. to 6d. easier for La Plata. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Vancouver, per Atlantic City, afloat, sold at 46s., net; and No. 2 Manitoba (Atlantic), per Ayranis, sailing Feb. 8, at 41s. Liverpool paid 42s. for No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), per Cobalt, afloat; and 42s. 3d. was also paid to Liverpool and Manchester, on the way.

The wheat futures market closed weak and 1s. 9d. down as compared with yesterday.

Basis No. 3 Northern Manitoba

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	44 9	44 6	—	—	43 9	45 6
Mar. ..	43 9	43 6	43 6	42 9	43 6	44 6

MAIZE.—Cargoes attracted no attention from buyers, and, with fairly heavy clearances from Argentina, prices were 9d. to 1s. per quarter down. La Plata, on passage, Jan. and Feb., was offered at 28s., and March, at 28s. 6d. Parcels were in moderate request at the lower prices. La Plata, per Dominque de Larringa, at 24s. 4 1/2d., and 24s. 3d.; Feb., at 24s. 3d. and 24s. 7 1/2d.; and May-June, at 25s. 6d. (less 1s. 2d. per cent.) and at 25s. 7 1/2d. to 25s. 9d. Liverpool paid 26s. 1 1/2d. for Feb.

BARLEY was inactive and lower. Azoff/Black Sea, Feb./March was offered at 28s. 6d.; March, at 29s. 6d., and Algerian/Tunisian, Jan., at 24s., while for Persian, Feb./March, 30s. was asked.

OATS were quiet and again offered at lower prices. For La Plata, afloat, 34s. 3d. was reported to have been paid, while for Feb. and March, 14s. 9d. was asked. Russian, Jan. at 12s. 9d. to 15s. 6d.

At MARK-LANE there was a moderate amount of business, mostly at lower prices. English wheat, 40s. 3d. per 504lb.; Foreign wheat was obtainable at 1s. to 1s. 6d. decline. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), 51s.; Vancouver, 49s. 6d.; No. 2, 48s. 6d. (Atlantic), 50s.; No. 3, Atlantic, 49s. 7d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 48s. 6d.; Atlantic, 47s. 3d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 46s. 6d.; Atlantic, mixed durum, 42s. 3d.; No. 2 hard winter, 45s.; Rosafe, 64lb., 45s. 3d.; and Australian, 48s. 6d.; all ex ship, per 496lb. Flour was quiet unchanged, London steam quoted 38s., and country straight run 32s. to 33s. per 280lb. Wheat was occasionally 3d. easier. La Plata, landed, 27s.; ex ship, 25s. 9d.; and No. 4 yellow flat Atrican, 27s. 3d. per 480lb. Barley was quiet at about late rates. English malting, landed, 36s. to 42s.; new, ex ship, 36s. 6d. to 46s. 3d.; Smyrna, landed, 40s. to 40s. 6d.; per 448lb. No. 2 Federal, landed, 24s.; Danubian, 24s.; Persian, ex ship, 31s. 6d.; and Russian, 25s. per 504lb. Oats were offered at occasionally lower prices. English, 20s. to 22s.; and Scotch landed, 20s. to 21s. per 5cwt. La Plata, landed, 17s. 3d.; ex ship, 16s.; Black La Plata, landed, 16s. 9d.; mixed feed, ex ship, 14s. 9d.; German, 18s.; South Russian, 14s. per 320lb. Wheat Feed was quiet. Middlings, white, 23s. per 224lb. Oatmeal was quietly steady. Fine Midlothian, 19s.; Aberdeen, 18s.; American, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; and rolled oats, 16s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL.—Jan. 31.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were again quiet at further declines of 3d. to 9d. per qr. No. 1 N. Manitoba, early Feb., sold at 46s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, early Feb., at 44s. 9d.; No. 5, 41s.; No. 2, 46s. 6d.; No. 1 hard white, just sailed, 42s. 6d.; 63lb., Feb./March, 42s. 3d.; Rosafe, 63 1/2lb., 45s. 6d.; and Australian, 48s. 6d.; all ex ship, per 496lb. Flour, however, was steady at the decline of 3d. following lighter shipments from Argentina than expected. A cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Pacific) afloat, was offered at 46s. (41/2d. and 45s. 4 1/2d. respectively; No. 2 hard winter (Atlantic), afloat, at 43s. 4 1/2d., and a part cargo of Pacific white, Feb. and March, 44s. For Rosafe (new), 63lb., afloat, 43s. 6d. was asked; 43s. for 63lb.; 42s. 3d. for Barusso, 63lb., Feb., and 42s. 9d. for Baril, 63lb., on passage. Australian, on the way and shipping-shipped, was obtainable at 45s. 6d. Parcels were in poor demand and closed 6d. to 9d. per qr. lower for American, and 3d. to 6d. easier for La Plata. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), per Atlantic City, afloat, sold at 46s., net; and No. 2 Manitoba (Atlantic), per Ayranis, sailing Feb. 8, at 41s. Liverpool paid 42s. for No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), per Cobalt, afloat; and 42s. 3d. was also paid to Liverpool and Manchester, on the way.

The wheat futures market closed weak and 1s. 9d. down as compared with yesterday.

Basis No. 3 Northern Manitoba

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	44 9	44 6	—	—	43 9	45 6
Mar. ..	43 9	43 6	43 6	42 9	43 6	44 6

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were in moderate demand at easier prices, with sellers of afloat and Jan./Feb. at 25s.; Feb./March, 25s. 3d.; March/April, 25s. 6d.; Jan./Feb./Pool, March, 26s. 9d.; May-June, 25s. 6d.; March-April, 27s. 9d.; No. 3 ditto, March-April, 27s. 6d., and No. 4 flat Argentine, March-April, 27s. 6d., afloat, sold at 25s. to 25s. 1 1/2d. March-April, 27s. 3d.; Feb., at 25s. 1 1/2d., and Feb.-March, at 25s. 1/2d. to 25s. 1d. Odessa/Black Sea shipment parcels were dull. Chilean tawny, March-April, 27s.; La Plata, f.a.c., Feb.-March, 26s. 9d., cellers. German, on sample, was quoted at 5s. to 5s. 9d. per cwt.

BARLEY was slow.

FLOUR remained quiet at previous quotations. BRANS were dull. FEED had a slow sale. OATMEAL sold slowly at unchanged prices. WHEATPEEN was in moderate demand with local maker favouring buyers.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The market was depressed with wheat at 8d. to 8d. to 8s. 11d.; barley, 6s. 6d. to 7s., and beans, 8s. 5d. to 8s. 10d., all per cwt., free on rails.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Jan. 31.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in brisk demand at the recently revised rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 22s. 3d.; Tate's London No. 1, 22s. 6d.; Home-grown granulated, Feb.-March, ex Kirkcaldy and Ipswich, quoted 21s. 3d. (5d. less ex London); ex Anglo-Scottish, 22s. 3d. (5d. less ex London); ex refinery, 22s. 1 1/2d.; West Indian crystallized quoted 21s. 3d.; white Mauritius, spot, quoted 19s. 9d. Walls Java, Feb.-March, quoted 11s. 1 1/2d., c.i.f. Feb.-March, 10s. 7 1/2d., c.i.f.; Sourabaya, 10s. 7 1/2d., c.i.f.; Cuban, prompt, quoted 5s. 9d.; f. and f., India, Czech granulated, Feb.-March, quoted 5s. 9d.; April-Aug., 10s., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, 5s. 9d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were quiet. Centrifugal, 96 per cent., Feb.-March, quoted 11s. 3d.; March, 11s. 4 1/2d.; May, 11s. 6d.; and July, 11s. 7 1/2d.; value; Peruvian and Brazil, 88 per cent., Feb., sold at 5s.; March, at 5s. 0 1/2d.; and May, 5s. 1d.; Cuban, offering at 9s. 4 1/2d., c.i.f.; basis 96 per cent., March-April, 9s. 6d., c.i.f. Refined was firmer; March delivery sold at 11s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. Afr., 4s. 10s. 9d. Calls (96 per cent. basis):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	6 6	6 7
March ..	6 6	6 3	6 6	6 3	6 6	6 4 1/2
May ..	6 3	6 1	6 3	6 1	6 3	6 4
Aug. ..	7 3	7 1	7 3	7 1	7 3	7 4
Oct. ..	8 1	7 11	8 1	7 11	8 1	8 2
Dec. ..	8 6	8 4	8 6	8 4	8 6	8 7

STERLY.—Lyle's half punchoons, quoted 27s. 6d.; 21b. tins, 30s.; Tate's cwt. drums, 25s. 6d.; 5cwt. casks, 22s. 6d.; 2cwt. to 5cwt. casks, 20s. 6d.

GLUCOSE.—Guaranteed waterwhite, Feb.-June delivery, quoted 22s. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

COCOA.—Acera was quiet; fair fermented, Feb.-April, quoted 46s. 6d. per cwt., sellers; March-May, 41s. 3d., sellers, f.o.b. Futures were easier; Sept. delivery sold at 46s. Sales, 50 tons. Calls (Acera cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.50 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Feb. ..	44 0	43 6	43 10½	43 0	44 0	43 0
March ..	44 0	43 7½	43 10½	43 0	44 0	43 3
May ..	44 10½	44 6	44 6	44 4½	44 6	44 4½
July ..	45 9	45 3	45 4½	45 1	45 3	45 0
Sept. ..	46 3	45 10½	46 0	45 9	46 1½	45 6
Dec. ..	46 0	45 7½	46 0	45 6	46 1½	45 6

TEA.—Next week's auctions will comprise 55,387 packages of Indian and 27,832 packages of Ceylon tea.

RICE was quiet. Burma, No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 14s. per cwt.; Feb.-March, in singles, 14s. 6d.; Continent and U.K., 14s. 9d. No. 3, doubles to Levant, Feb.-March, 14s. 6d.; and S.Q., Feb./March, double, quoted 15s. 6d. to 1s.; March-May, from 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.; and sellers; Oct.-Dec. from 15s. 4 1/2d. to 1s. 4 1/2d.; March-May from 1s. 4 1/2d.; Tellicherry, Feb.-April, quoted 116s. per cwt.; Alleppy, 115s., sellers, c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves quiet; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 95s. 6d.; Jan.-March, 88s. 6d. value, c.i.f.; Picinto quiet; spot quoted 95s. 6d.; Feb.-March, 83s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades opened rather quitter, but closed with little change on balance, business being only moderate. Smoked sheet, spot and Feb., sold from 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb., and value; March from 7½d. to 7¾d., and value; April-June from 7 7/16d. to 7½d., and sellers. July-Sept. from 8d. to 8 1/16d., and sellers; Oct.-Dec. from 8 1/16d. to 8 3/16d., and sellers; crêpe, spot, from 7½d. to 7¾d., and sellers. No. 2 white flat Arican, smoked sheet, March-April, sold at 7 5/8d., ex ship, New York. Para grades steady; hard fine, spot, quoted 8 3/16d., sellers. It is estimated that the London stock will show an increase of about 600 tons on Monday next.

GAMBIER was quiet. Good marks, Feb.-March, quoted 25s. 6d., per cwt., value, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet; T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 150s. per cwt.; A C, 180s.; fine orance, barely steady; T N, March delivery, quoted 141s.; sellers; Max delivery, 143s., sellers; Aug. delivery, 146s., sellers. Shipment market quiet; T N, in bags, Feb.-March, quoted 137s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Jan. 31 gives —— value.

HEMP.—Manilla grades were rather easier in tendency under freer offers and poor support. Grade J, Feb.-April, quoted £31 per ton, value; K sold at £31 5s., and sellers; M, No. 1, quoted £29 10s., sellers; No. 2, £26 10s., sellers; No. 3, £25, sellers; Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, Feb.-April, quoted £34 10s.; f.a.q., £34, value, c.i.f. Mexican sisal unchanged.

JUTE displayed further strength on higher Calcutta advices, reserve of sellers and good inquiry; values appreciating about 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton on the day. First marks, Jan.-Feb., sold at £27 5s., and buyers; March-March/April from £27 10s. to £27 12s. 6d.; and buyers; March-April sold from £27 12s. 6d. to £27 17s. 6d.; stocks and buyers; March-April, quoted £28, buyers; lightnings, Feb./March, quoted £26, value; hearts, Feb./March, £23 10s., sellers; Daisee, 2 and 3, Feb.-March, quoted £24 10s., value; Cuttacs, 2 and 3, Feb.-March, £26 12s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Jan. 31 gives ——Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.56; lightnings, Rs.51 8a., sellers.

HESSIANS and TWILLS were quiet.—10oz., spot, quoted 24s.; Feb./March, 25s. 9d., sellers; 9oz., spot, quoted 24s.; Feb./March, 19s. 9d., sellers, per 100 yards. Lower grades steady.

COTTON was easier. Singapore, f.m.s., Feb.-March, quoted £22 10s. per ton, sellers, net terms, c.i.f.; Rotterdam, Cey. ton, f.m.s., Feb.-March, quoted £24, value, net terms, c.i.f., usual ports; Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s., Feb.-March, quoted £22 10s., sellers, c.i.f., usual ports. Bimlipatam, f.m.s., Feb.-March, quoted at £21 10s., South Sea, kiln dried, quoted £21 7s. 6d., value, c.i.f., Marseilles.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—A further decline in prices failed to stimulate demand for spot cotton, and although a fair business was done in outside growths the total turnover was below expectations. Only a limited trade was done in American, with quotations further reduced 22 points; middling, 8.85d. Brazilian declined 27 points; Pernam fair, 8.50d. Peruvian were 27 to 50 points lower; g.f. smooth, 9.50d., and g.f. Tanguis, 9.60d. Egyptian declined 10 points; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 14.25d., and f.g.f. Upper, 10.54d. African fell 22 to 27 points; middling, West, 8.85d., and—f.f. East, 9.40d. East Indian were 15 points lower; fine m.g. broach, 6.75d.; and fine No. 1 Oomra, 6.35d.

American futures opened slightly above parity at 7 to 10 points decline, the further fall in America yesterday being partially offset by Continental and Bombay buying, trade support, and local covering. At midday values showed a fall of 9 to 11 points. The market fluctuated in the afternoon with covering and trade calling offset by hedge and straddle selling and rather poor late cables advices from New York. The close was barely steady as a loss of 15 to 16 points. Tenders amounted to 2,300, all on May 15.70; July, 8.78; Oct., 8.84. New—11 a.m. prices:—March, 16.12; May, 16.36; July, 18.59; Oct., 16.79.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 8 points lower, and further declined on a renewal of general liquidation and the poorness of support, closing barely steady at a fall of 10 to 18 points. Closing prices:—Feb., 13.51; March and April, 13.61; May, 13.79; June, 13.83; July, 13.98; Aug. and Sept., 14.03; Oct., 14.10; Nov., 14.06; Dec., 14.15; Jan. and Feb., 14.19.

Upper contracts closed barely steady at a decline of 7 to 11 points. Tenders 13 new dockets. Closing values:—Feb., 9.99; March, 10.14; April, 10.24; May, 10.32; June, 10.45; July to Sept., 10.51; Oct., 10.64; Nov., 10.69; Dec., 10.74; Jan. and Feb., 10.83.

Empire futures finished irregular at losses ranging from 8 to 18 points. Closing prices:—Feb., 8.49; March, 8.50; April, 8.49; May and June, 8.54; July, 8.62; Aug., 8.59; Sept., 8.56; Oct., 8.75; Nov., 8.70; Dec., 8.72; Jan., 8.72; Feb., 8.72.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American ..	1,000	15,850	50	450	8,666	38,971
Brazilian, &c. ..	2,150	2,800	100	200	50	176
Peruvian, &c. ..	200	3,450	—	50	22	738
African, &c. ..	1,000	1,900	—	—	—	743
Egyptian, &c. ..	250	1,350	50	100	—	8,072
E. Indian, &c. ..	400	850	—	—	6,803	8,189
This week	4,000	26,000	200	800	15,341	56,889
Last week	5,000	29,000	100	1,000	18,927	108,330
Amer. Futures	To-day				Previous day	

Delivery	Highst.	L'west	Closing	Highst.	L'west	Closing
February ..	8.56	8.56	8.52	8.78	8.68	8.68
March ..	8.67	8.59	8.59	8.83	8.71	8.74
April ..	8.66	8.66	8.62	8.85	8.85	8.77
May ..	8.77	8.70	8.70	8.94	8.81	8.85
June ..	8.77	8.77	8.72	—	—	8.87
July ..	8.86	8.86	8.82	9.01	8.89	8.93
August ..	8.85	8.85	8.80	—	—	8.95
September ..	—	—	8.80	—	—	8.97
October ..	8.92	8.84	8.84	9.07	8.95	9.00
November ..	—	—	8.85	—	—	9.01
December ..	8.95	8.91	8.90	9.11	9.02	9.05
January ..	8.95	8.89	8.90	9.13	9.04	9.06
February ..	—	—	8.92	—	—	9.07

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	Close	Previous Close
Ashmouni, ..	February ..	19.04	19.02	19.06
..	April ..	19.52	19.51	19.58
Sakellaridis,	March ..	27.55	27.59	27.63
..	May ..	28.15	28.04	28.22
..	July ..	28.37	28.29	28.35

Receipts to-day, 3,370 bales, against 3114 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 31.—The fall in American cotton prices has upset the market and has made cloth business extremely difficult to arrange. Confidence in values, never strong, has been shattered. The situation was comparatively little fresh inquiry, and any orders booked were for trifling quantities. A few small lines of light goods, prints and fancies were sold for India. There were transactions in finishing cloths for South America and the Near East, and odd lines of miscellaneous fabrics were booked for the Colonial markets. Buying for the home trade was not general. Spinners of American yarns reduced quotations to the full extent of the fall in cotton without attracting much business. There were wide variations in Egyptian yarn quotations, and sales were much below production.

WOOL

LONDON, Jan. 31.—At the Colonial wool auctions to-day smaller offerings were covered to 6,350 bales were submitted to buyers which met another ready clearance under active competition from the home trade and Continental sections. The general run of prices compared with those established at the opening are now quoted as showing an improvement of about 5 per cent. both for merino and crossbred descriptions. The major portion of the Australian merino selection came from New South Wales which included a good supply of the finer grades of greasy, the chief clip. "G R G in diamond," from the New England district representing about 300 bales, selling up to 26d. for the best combing, the top price of the series for this class of wool; a few lots were withdrawn owing to firm limits. The Victorian wool contained several small lines of fine greasy merino, the best of these, marked "S in diamond," realizing 19½d.; a fair quantity of scoured merino lambs from the same source. "C J in diamond," made 22½d. The New Zealand crossbred selection, mainly consisting of greasy, was practically all cleared, the best, marked the mark "H in diamond," sold at 14½d. Tar the best parcels of fine crossbred combing. The total offerings comprised 3,168 bales from New South Wales; 626, Queensland; 541, Victorian; 889, South; and 999, West Australian; and 733 bales from New Zealand.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Jan. 31.—LINSEED was slow at 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton decline. Calcutta, April-May (new), £19 10s., sellers; Bold Bombay, Feb.-March, (new), £9 15s., sellers; La Plata, afloat to Hull, £17 2s. 6d., taken; Feb.-March, £17 5s.; March-April, £17 7s. 6d.; April-May, £17 6s. 9d., sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. £15 10s., sellers. COTTONSEED was inactive. Bombay, Feb.-March to Hull, £7 5s., sellers; Egyptian black, Feb., £7 11s. 3d., sellers; March, £7 13s. 9d.; April, £7 16s. 3d., £7 10s.; April, £7 12s. 6d., sellers. CASTORSEED was steady. Bombay, Feb.-March and March-April, to Hull, (inachined), Feb.-March to Rotterdam-Hamburg, £16 15s.; March-April, £16 17s. 6d.; April-May, £17, sellers. COPRA was in fair request at 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton decline. KERNELS were dull. To Hamburg, Feb.-March, £16 7s. 6d.; March-April, £16 11s. 3d.; April-May, £16 15s. 9d., sellers. LINSEED OIL was in fair request at 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton decline. Spot, ex mill, £44 10s.; Feb., £39 17s. 6d.; March-April, £38 15s.; May-June, £38 7s. 6d., naked. HAPE OIL was inactive. Crude extracted, £39; technical, refined, £40 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was slow and occasionally 10s. lower. Egyptian crude, £28 10s.; refined common edible, £34; deodorized, £36, naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was inactive and unchanged. American, spot, 42s. 9d.; Feb.-April, 43s. 3d. per cwt. HULL, Jan. 31.—LINSEED OIL, spot, £43 5s.; Feb., £41 5s.; March-April, £39 7s. 6d.; May-Aug., £39, naked, spot. COTTON OIL, crude, naked, 5½ per cent., refined, spot, £31; technical, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £32. PALM KERNEL OIL, crude, naked, spot, £31 10s. GROUNDNUT OIL, crushed/extracted, spot, £33 10s.; deodorized, spot, £37 10s. SOYA OIL, extracted and crushed, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £34. RAPE OIL, crushed/extracted, spot, £38 10s.; refined, spot, £40 10s. per ton, net cash terms, ex mill.

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The North American Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS

No. 104 on Common Stock of 2½% in Common Stock (at the rate of 1/40th of one share for each share held); and

No. 35 on Preferred Stock of 1¼% in cash (at the rate of 75 cents per share)

Will be paid on April 1, 1930 to respective stockholders of record at the close of business on March 5, 1930.

Robert Sealy, Treasurer

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Jan. 31.—COPPER.—Idle conditions prevailed on the standard market in the early part of the session. Near the close, however, sellers were less reserved, and a small business was done. On balance cash was 1s. 3d. lower and three months 2s. 6d. lower. Sales, 200 tons; cash at £71 17s. 6d., and three months at £68 15s. Settlement price, £72. In the afternoon trading was confined to Feb. at £71 to £70 15s. The only change in the market for refined copper was a rise of 10s. in best selected.

TIN.—The market in the Straits remained crushed. The market here was easier, and cash closed 27s. 6d. at £177 5s. to £177; Feb., £177 10s. to £177 5s. and three months 30s. lower, at £178 to £177 5s. 6d.; March, £179; April, £180 5s.; and three months, £180 5s. to £179 10s. Settlement price, £176 15s. In the late trade cash was £176 12s. 6d.; Feb., £177; April, £179; and three months at £179 5s. to £177 5s. 6d. Options at £180 on £180 was paid for "call." English common tin was quiet at £177 5s. to £177 10s.

LEAD was quiet, with near dates 1s. 3d. higher and forward 1s. 3d. lower. Sales, 200 tons; March at £21 12s. 6d.; April, £21 11s. 3d.; and May, £21 12s. 6d. Settlement price, £21 15s. The afternoon market was idle. English remained steady and unchanged at £22.

SPELTER.—Near dates closed 2s. 6d. lower and forward unchanged. £19 17s. 6d. to £19 18s. 9d.; March, £20 5s.; April, £20 7s.; June, £20 12s. 6d. Settlement price, £20. At the second session Feb. sold at £20 and £19 19s. 6d., and April at £20 5s. 9d. to £20 7s. 6d. to £20 8s. 9d.

TINPLATES were steady at 18s. 9d., basis I.C., f.o.b. to South Wales. ZINC SHEETS.—English remained at £30 to £31 per ton, ex warehouse. ANTIMONY was dull and bars for home delivery, £95 per ton. ANTIMONY SPOT, £31 5s. to £31 10s. QUICKSILVER, £23 5s. per flask.

	Cash	Three months
Copper—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Std. cash ..	71 17 6 to 72 2 6	72 0 0 to 72 2 6
Three mths.	68 12 6 — 68 15 0	68 15 0 — 68 17 6
Electrolytic	83 10 0 — 84 5 0	83 10 0 — 84 5 0
Wire bars ..	84 5 0 —	84 5 0 —
Best selected	77 0 0 — 78 5 0	76 10 0 — 77 15 0
Strong sheets	110 0 0 —	110 0 0 —
TIN—		
Std. cash ..	176 12 6 — 176 15 0	178 0 0 — 178 5 0
Three mths.	179 12 6 — 179 15 0	181 2 6 — 181 7 6
*LEAD—		
Cold, spot, pig, net ..	21 15 0 — 21 11 3	21 18 9 — 21 12 0
*SPELTER ..	19 18 9 — 20 10 0	20 1 3 — 20 10 1

* For shipment during the current and third following month.

Unofficial closing quotations:—COPPER, cash, £72; three months, £68 13s. 9d. TIN, cash, £176 12s. 6d.; three months, £179 7s. 6d. LEAD, near, £21 15s.; forward, £21 11s. 9d. SPELTER, near, £19 18s. 9d.; forward, £20 8s. 9d.

MIDDLESBROUGH, Jan. 31.—There was a slightly better demand for pig iron to-day, but only small lots were obtained. Prices were unchanged with No. 4 Cleveland at 75s. and No. 3 at 72s. 6d., while No. 4 foundry and No. 4 forge were held for 71s. 6d., and 70s. respectively. East Coast hematite, mixed numbers were offered at 78s., and No. 1 quality at 79s. 6d. Furnace coke was easier at 22s., but Rubio Ore remained steady at 22s. 6d. The steel market was unchanged.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Jan. 31.—SMITHFIELD MEAT.—Supplies amounted to 970 tons, made up of 401 tons of British and Irish produce and 569 tons of imported. Imports formed 58.7 per cent.

BEEF (per 8lb.).—Scotch, short sides, 6s. to 6s. 8d.; long sides, 6s. to 6s. 4d.; English, long sides, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Argentine hindqrs., chilled, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d.; Brazilian hindqrs., chilled, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d.; Australian hindqrs., frozen, 4s. 6d.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; tegs, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.; English, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; tegs, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.; ewes, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; New Zealand wethers, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; ewes, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; Australian wethers, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; ewes, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; Argentine wethers, 4s. 8d. to 5s.

LAMB (per 8lb.).—English, under 10st., 9s. 6d. to 10s. 8s. to 8s. 8d.; Irish (crate), 8s. 4d. to 9s. 8d.; New Zealand, 7s. to 7s. 4d.; States, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 2d.; sowthers, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.

PORK (per lb.).—Scotch Hill, 7d. to 8d.; New Zealand, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 10d.; Australian, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 8d.; Argentine, 5s. 4d. to 6s.

VEAL (per 8lb.).—English, flat, 7s. 4d. to 9s. 4d.; specials, 9s. 4d. to 10s. 4d.; bobbies, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.

POULTRY, Game, &c.—Surrey chicken (per lb.), 1s. 7d. to 2s.; country, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; Irish, fatted, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; lean, 11d. to 1s.; Belgian, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; French, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; Dutch, yellow, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; English hens, old, 9d. to 11d.; country duckling, 1s. 3d.; English geese, 10d. to 1s. 1d.; rabbits, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; turkeys, Italian, 10d. to 11d.; Hungarian, 10d. to 11d.; Irish, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; pheasants, best, each, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; Scotch hares, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; English leverets, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.

EGGS (per 120).—English, packed to National Mark, specials, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d.; standards, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; pullet, standards, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; ordinary packing, grade 1, 2s. 6d. to 2 1s.; Belgian, 15½lb., 12s. 9d. to 14s.; Danish, 18lb., 17s. to 17s. 3d., 15½lb., 15s. 9d. to 15s. 6d.; Dutch, 18lb., all brown, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; 16lb.-16½lb., all brown, 15s. 3d. to 15s. 9d.; 16lb., mixed, 13s. 6d. to 14s.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Consignments totalled 986 tons. Demand was keen for prime selections at generally firmer prices. Quotations:—Soles, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.; slips, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d.; mullet, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; lobsters, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 9d.; grabs, 3d. to 1s.; prawns, 1s. to 4s. per lb.; dory and joker, 6s. to 7s.; turbot, 5s. to 6s. per lb.; dory and lemon soles and haks, 10s. to 14s.; halibut, 10s. to 18s.; witches, 3s. to 8s.; live cod, 3s. to 5s.; plaice, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; dressed cod, 3s. to 4s.; haddock, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; live cod, 3s. to 4s.; skate, 5s. to 8s.; conger eels, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; fresh English and Scotch herrings, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per stone; live eels, 16s. to 30s. per cwt.; dressed eels, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; kippers, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per box; Brittany, 16s. to 20s.; Dutch, 10s. to 30s.; Portuguese, 24s. to 30s.; bluepoint, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; and pink, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per gallon.

GRIMSBY, Jan. 31.—FISH.—A good supply was landed from 27 North Sea, etc., Iceland, and two Faroe Islands trawlers. Demand was fair. Plaice, 7s. 4d.; lemon soles, 5s. 4d.; English brown and Dutch shrimps, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; and pink, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per gallon.

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HOPS

LONDON, Jan. 31.—There is still a steady demand for medium English hops, and more business has been done in some of the lowest grade qualities, some of which have been refused, holders preferring to wait future developments as prices cannot well be lower. Continental and American markets remain generally quiet, but very firm for best qualities.

According to the American Petroleum Institute the daily average production of crude oil in the past week amounted to 2,615,600 barrels, against 2,661,700 barrels in the previous week and 2,663,100 barrels in the corresponding week last year.

COMMODITY PRICES AND INDEX NUMBER

FALL IN TEXTILES

Our index number of wholesale prices at the close of January shows a fall in the average level of 2.3 per cent. compared with a month ago and a fall of 8.1 per cent. compared with 12 months ago, the index figure for the past month being 125.8, for last December 128.8, and for January, 1929, 136.9. The index figure for food prices was 1.7 per cent. and for industrial materials 2.7 per cent. lower that a month ago. In the last three months the general index figure has fallen rather more than 5 per cent.

The chief movements during January were in cereals the index of which is 6.2 per cent. lower than in December, in wool, which is reflected in a fall of 10.6 per cent. in the index for other textiles, and in cotton. These movements are shown in the following comparison of the group index figures for January with those of December last and those of January last year:—

Group	Jan. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1929	Jan. 31, 1930	Inc. or Dec. per cent. on Dec., 1929	Inc. or Dec. per cent. on Jan., 1929
Cereals ..	143·9	131·0	122·9	− 6·2	− 14·6
Meat and fish ..	132·1	152·3	152·7	+ 0·3	+ 15·6
Other food ..	143·7	122·3	122·4	+ 0·1	− 14·8
Total food ..	140·1	134·6	132·2	− 1·7	− 5·6
Iron and steel .

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Feb. 4	Feb. 18	Mar. 4
Pay-day ..	Feb. 6	Feb. 20	Mar. 6

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
58½ 52	Consols, 2½%	53½	54
88⅛ 81⅝	Do. 4%	82¾	83
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5%	100⅛	100⅛
101¼ 97⅛	Do. 4%	101¼	101⅛
101⅞ 82⅛	Fdg. Loan, 4%	86¾	86¾
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4%	93⅛	93⅛
100 94⅛	Do., 5% Funding	96¾	96¾
99⅛ 94⅛	Conversion, 3½%	95⅝	95⅝
100⅛ 99⅛	Do. 4%	95⅝	95⅝
101⅜ 97¼	Treas., 5% '30	100¼	100⅛
101⅜ 97¼	Do., 5% '33-35	101⅛	101⅜
100 96⅛	Do., 4½% '30-32	99¼	100
98⅛ 94⅛	Do., 4% '32-34	99⅛	99⅛
98⅛ 94⅛	Do., 4% '31-33	97⅝	98
67¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	56	57
66 60¼	Do., 3%	61⅛	62½
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3%	61¼	62
84¼ 80	T'vaal, 3% '23-53	82	84
266 251	Bank of England	248	251
82⅛ 77¼	Egyptian, 3%	80	82
71¼ 60	India, 3½%	58	60
61¼ 50	Do., 3%	49½	51
51⅜ 44	Do., 2½%	41½	43½
99⅛ 88	Do., 5%	98¼	99⅜
103⅛ 98	Do., 4% '30-55	80½	82½
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5%	105¾	106¼
66 60	Ldn. Cty., 3%	61⅛	62½
76¼ 70	Do., 5%	71¼	72¾
107¼ 100	Do., 5% '40-60	100⅝	101⅞
104⅛ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 3%	100⅛	101⅛
69 64	Met. Water, "B"	63½	64½
67 58¾	Do., "A"	62½	63½
85⅜ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	82½	83½
73⅜ 67	Hadfields	68½	69½
64 58	Pr. of Lond., 5%	59	60
	Do., "A"	59	60
85¼ 76½	Do., 4% "B"	78	79
100¾ 93	Do., 4½%	94	95

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	98	99		
101⅛ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	84½	85½		
91⅜ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	88	88½		
85¼ 78½	Do., 3½% '30-50	81¼	82¼		
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% '16-36	94½	95		
85¼ 81	Do., 3½% '29-49	83½	84		
82⅛ 78¼	Do., 3% '53-73	79½	80¼		
113⅜ 108½	G.Col., 6% '45-70	108¾	109¼		
104⅛ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-68	99¾	100¼		
85⅜ 81⅜	Natal, 3½% '34-44	82¼	82⅝		
79⅜ 74⅜	N.S.W., 5% '45-65	74⅞	75⅜		
88 85¼	N.S.W., 3% '55	81½	82½		
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	65	66		
94¼ 90½	Do., 4% 1933	89½	90		
99⅛ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	84	85		
102 96⅛	Do., 5% '45-75	87	88		
104⅝ 98¼	N.Zeal., 5% '46	100½	101		
67⅞ 91⅛	Do., 4½% '45	94	94½		
87⅜ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	82½	83		
88⅜ 84⅛	Do., 3½% '40	86¼	86¾		
79⅜ 74⅜	Do., 3% '45	78½	79½		
104¼ 98¼	Nig., 5% '47-57	100⅛	101		
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	85	86		
84 73¼	Do., 4% '40-50	69½	70½		
104¼ 98⅛	S.Af., 5% '45-75	99¼	100¼		
90 81½	Do., 4% '40-60	84½	85		
99⅜ 93⅜	S.Aust., 5% '45-75	84	85		
103⅜ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	99¼	100¼		
85⅜ 79½	Tas'a., 3½% '40	77	78		
94⅛ 89⅛	Vict., 5% '45-75	84	85		
77¼ 70	Do., 3½% '29-49	66	67		
94⅜ 91	W.Aus., 5% '45-75	85½	84½		
90⅜ 86	Do., 3½% '20-35	84½	85½		
81¾ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	67	68		

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making up Prices Jan. 29	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
83¼	Arg., 4% Rescision	83¼	84¼
80¾	Do., 4% 1900	80½	81½
92⅛	Do., Port Cap. 5%	91¼	92¼
105	Austria, 6%	102	105
109½	Belgium, 7%	109	110
101¼	Berlin (City of), 6%	90	91
49¾	Brazil, 4% 1889	50	51
52½	Do., 4% Rescision	52⅝	53¾
61¼	Do., 5% 1913	63	64
75	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	76	77
96¾	Do., 6½ 1927	96¼	96¾
53¾	Buenos Aires, 3½%	56	57
77	Bulgaria, 7%	79	81
97½	Chile, 5% 1926	95½	96½
86	Do., 5% 1911	85	87
103½	Do., 5% 1922	104	105
99	Chinese, 5% 1896	98½	99½
78½	Do., 4½% 1898	80½	81¼
46¾	Do., 5% 1912	47	48
60½	Do., 5% 1913	61	62
60	Do., Shanghai-N. 5%	59	61
22	Do., Tientsin-P. 5%	21	26
27	Do., Hukuang 5%	26	30
111	Czechoslovakia, 8%	110½	111½
78¼	Egyptian Unified	78	80
21¼	French, 5%	20¾	21¼
19⅞	Do., 4%	19¼	20¼
104⅞	Mtg. 6%	105	106
105	Nord, 6%	105	106
104½	Orleans, 6%	105	106
103	P.L.M. 6%	103	104
106¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	106	107
104½	German, 7%	104½	105¼
57	Greek Monopoly, 4%	56	59
74½	Do., 5% 1914	74	76
101¼	Do., 7% Refugee	101	102
89½	Do., 6% Stabilisation	89	90
105¼	Hungarian, 7½%	102½	103¼
17¾	Italian, 5%	17½	18¼
100½	Do. (Ctf. Consort. "B"	101½	102½
73	Japan, 4% 1899	72½	73½
90½	Do., 5% 1907	89½	90½
99½	Do., 5% 1924	99	100
90¾	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	90¾	91⅝
22	Mexican, 5%	20	22
28	Peru, 6% 1928	80	82
88½	Polish, 8%	90	91
42	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42	43
46¼	Roumania, 4% Cons.	46¼	47¼
3½	Russian, 4% 1889	3	4
4	Do., 5% 1906	4	5
102	Santander, 6% 1924	100½	102
18¾	Turkish, 4% Unified	18¾	19¼
66	Uruguay, 3½%	65½	66½
11⅜	Peruvian Corp.	11	11⅜
58¾	Do., Pref.	57½	58¾
104½	German Potash, 7%	104¼	105¼
81½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	81¾	82¾

BRITISH RAILWAYS

92¼	Great Western	91¾	92⅜
—	Do., 4% Deb.	78	79
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	95¼	96¼
—	Do., 5% Pref.	91¼	92¼
55⅝	L. Mid. and Scottish	54¼	55
—	Do., 4% Deb.	76¼	77¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	75¾	76⅜
—	Do., 4% Pref.	70½	71½
12¾	L. and N. East., Def.	12	12⅜
37¼	Do., Pref.	35¾	36½
—	Do., 5% Deb.	56¾	57½
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	73¾	74½
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	66¾	67¾
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	59¾	60¾
66	Metropolitan	64	65
74	Met., Dist.	74	75
30¼	Southern, Deld.	29¾	30
75¾	Do., Pref.	72¾	73¾
—	Do., 4% Deb.	76¼	77¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	95¼	96¼
—	Do., 5% Pref.	89	90
23⅞	Underground, £1	22⅞	23⅜
109	Do., Income	107	109

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85	Antofagasta Cons.	80¼	82½
—	Argentine Gt. Western	80¾	82½
—	Argentine N. Eastern	28	29
99½	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	99½	100⅝
87½	B.A. and Pacific ..	86¼	87¼
82¾	B.A. Western ..	80¾	81¾
204	Canadian Pacific ..	205	206
87	Central Argentine ..	86½	87½
77½	Central Uruguay ..	75½	77½
23½	Cordoba Central ..	19½	21¼
40	Do. 2nd Pref. ..	33¼	37
29	Costa Rica ..	28	29
84½	Entre Rios ..	84	85
—	Int. Cent. America ..	29	33
51¼	Leopoldina ..	51	52
8	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	8½	9½
4½	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4	4⅝
188	San Paulo ..	184	188
23	United of Havana ..	23	25

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7½	..	Lloyds, A...	62/6	−3d
Alexanders	5⅛	..	Martins	7⅛	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅜	..	Merc. Ind. C	13	..
Bk. of Aust.	10⅜	−¼	Midland, £1	78/0	..
B. Lt. & S.A.	8½	..	Do., £12 (25% pd.)	91⅜	..
Bk. of Mtl.	65	..	National	21⅝	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	37	..	Nat. Dist. B.	91¼	..
Bk. of N.Z.	56/0	−6d	Nat. Egypt	33½	..
Barclays, A.	8⅜	..	Nat. India	43	..
Do., B	54 3/4	+1½d	Nat. Prov. £4	13	..
Brit. of Can.	64	..	Nat. of Can.	64	..
Can. Com.	55½	..	Stand. S.A.	149⅛	−1⅛
Char. India	16⅝	−¼	Un. of Aust.	10¼	−¼
District	3¼	..	Un. Discount	9	−1⅛
Eng. & A.	6	−⅛	Westminster	76/0	..
Hambros	9	..	Do., £1	50/0	..
Hongkong	113	..	Wms. Dens.	42/0	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19⅝	−⅛	Ntln. Assur.	16⅝	..
Atlas Assur.	15¼	..	Phœnix, f.p.	14⅛	..
Britannic	15	..	Prudential	21 11/16	+1/16
Com. Union	24⅜	−⅛	Do., "B"	38/9	−3d
Eagle Star	12	..	Royal,	8	−1/16
Employers' Lfb	75/0	..	R. Exchange	6¼	..
Gen. Accdt.	14⅛	..	Scottish, "A"	16½	−⅛
Guardian	10½	..	Sea	75/0	..
Ldn. and L.	27⅝	..	Sun Insur.	58	..
Ldn. Assur.	10	..	Sun Life	53¼	..
N. Brit. & M.	34⅜	−⅛	Y'ksh'e(50/-)	6⅜	−1/16

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/9	..	Engl. Cotton	25/2	−1/2
Bleachers'	20/3	−3d	Finc'spinners	26/6	..
Borax, Def.	19/2	..	Hoyle, J.	14	..
Brad. Dyers	29/6	−6d	Imp. Chem.	27 11/2	−1½d
Brit. Celanese	3/3	..	Do., Deld.	9/0	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	12/0	+6d	Jute Ind., Pf.	3 4½	..
B. Oil, Dyers	5/9	..	Linen Thread	17½	..
Brit. Rubs.	15/2	−1/2	Lister	16/0	−3d
Calico Print.	14/9	−3d	Patons & B.	22/6	..
Can. Celanese	2¾	..	Rylands	22/6	..
C'ts'n Amer.	6¼	..	Salt Union	1 3/32	..
Costs	65/0	..	Salts (St'n'e)	5/0	..
Crook, Son.	10/0	..	Snia Viscosa	13/6	+6d
Courtaulds	21 11/16	−1/8	Wardle & Dav	2	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Au. Elec. In.	26/0	−3d	Hydro Elec.	43⅛	−¼
Atlas	27/0	..	Johnson & Ph.	35/6	..
Bennetto, Th.	35/6	..	Metro. Elec.	38/9	+3d
B'mouth & Pt.	62/5	..	Mex. El. Com.	82	+6
Brazil Tract.	40¼	−½	Do., 1st Pf.	73	+1
Brit. Insul'd	37⅛	..	Mid. Counties	27/9	..
Brush Elec.	127	..	New'le Elec.	24/0	..
Callender's	23½	..	Perak, Silver	11/6	..
City of Lond.	52/5	..	Siemens	25/0	..
County Lond.	46/0	..	Teleg. Const.	29¾	..
English Elec.	5/0	..	Vic. Falls	5	..
Eng. Elec.	45/9	+3d	Whitehall Pf.	24/0	..
Henley's Tel.	6⅛	..	Yorkshire	52/6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	16/0	..	Imp. Smelt.	19/0	..
Am. Dentl. Dr	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	4 15/16	..
Apollinaris	9/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	41/0	..
Assd. Cement	26/0	..	Int. Nickel	38¼	−⅛
Austin, B. Pf.	14/9	+3d	Kreuger & T.	28⅛	+¼
Bovril, Def.	38/9	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/6	+1½d
Brit. Alum.	44/6	..	Leyland, M.	58/6	9d
Brit. Am. Tb.	5¼	..	London Brick	56/9	−3d
Brit. Match	26/3	..	Manbre & G. Dt.	15/3	+9d
Brit. Oil Cake	32/6	..	Marconi Mar.	2⅛	..
Brit. Port. Cm.	2⅛	..	Do., Can.	2	..
Brit. Ropes	3/6	..	Marg. Union	3 1/32	..
Cab. & W. "B"	31	..	Mather & P.	2/6	..
Do., 7% "A"	68	−2	Nairn, M. & G.	21s	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	98	..	Napier	2/6	..
Carreras, "A"	99/6	−1/2	P. & O. Def.	49/6	−6d
Col. Graph.	2⅜	..	Phillips (G.)	1¼	..
Critall	1⅜	..	Pinchin J'son	2 3/32	..
C. & B., 1 pf	13/0	−1d	Prim. H'dge.	30/6	..
Cunard Stm.	20/0	−1/6	Rolls-Royce	2⅜	..
Dennis Bros.	2	..	Rover (8-)	8 10/16	−1½d
Dunlop Rbr.	13 7/16	−1½d	Royal Mail	5 2/16	−1½
E. Ready (A.)	17/1½	..	Singer	1 3/32	−1½d
Finlay, Jas.	4⅜	..	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	10/0	..
Furness, W.	35/3	−3d	Sth. Met. Gas	101	..
Gas Lt. & C.	18/10½	..	Spillers	24/6	..
Gaumont Br.	15/1½	..	S.T.D. Pref.	12/3	..
Globe Tel.	2⅜	..	Swed. Match. B	17	−¼
Gramophone	4¼	..	Turner & N.	4 3/32	..
Guy Motors	17/3	−3d	Utd. "Dairies	51/3	−3d
Harrisons & C.	6⅛	..	Un. Molasses	5 11/16	−1/16
Imp. Airways	20/9	−3d	Vickers	45/6	..
Imp. Con. Gas	370	−5	Wall Paper D.	44/5	+3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'thite	6/3	−1½d	Howard & B.	3 7/32	..
Armstrong	0/8	..	Lambert ..	58/0	..
Babcock & W.	59/6	..	Pease & Prns	3/9	−3d
Baldwins ..	3/11	−1½d	Platt Bros.	8/3	−1½d
Bengal ..	8/9	−3d	Powell, Duff.	11/6	−3d
B.S.A. ..	10/6	..	Richds. West.	6/6	..
Bolsover ..	17/0	..	Ruston & H.	7/6	..
Brown (John)	3 4½	..	S. Speakman	11/6	..
Cammell Ld.	2/6	..	Staveley ..	21/6	..
Consett ..	9/9	−3d	Stew & Ld. Def.	26/9	..
Cory (Wm.)	58/6	..	S. Durham ..	22/6	..
Dorman Long	6 4½	−1½d	Swan, Hunter	22/0	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/6	..	Tata Deb. ..	97½	..
Guest, Keen	35/6	−3d	Thomas, R.	2 7/32	..
Hadfields ..	9/9	..	Vickers ..	8 7/32	..
Hard & W.P.	10/9	..	Weardale, Df.	20/0	..
Hopkinson	36/3	..	Yk. Am. A & D	7/6	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	22/6	..	nd. Coope.	50/0	..
Bass, Ratcl.	65/9	..	Meux's	56/6	..
Benskin's ..	32/6	..	Mitch's & B.	54/0	..
C. of Lon. Def.	9/0	..	S. Africa	56/0	6d
Courage ..	63/3	..	Taylor Wlkr.	31/3	..
Distillers ..	67/6*	..	Threlfalls ..	55/0*	..
Guinness ..	103/9	..	Walker, P. & C.	17/9	..
Hoare ..	64/0*	..	Watney, Def.	55/0	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/6	..	Lewis, Pfg. Pf.	48/0	..
Army & N.	38/6	−6d	Lipton ..	4/3	..
Barker ..	54/3	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4/3	..
Boot's Pure D.	6⅜	−1/16	Maple ..	37/6	−1/6
Carlton ..	37/6	−9d	Map. & Webb	31/6	..
Debenhams	9/3	−3d	Maypole, Def.	5/6	+1½d
Gordon Hts.	14/6	..	Savoy Hotel	37/0	−3d
Harrods ..	70/6	..	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	..
Harris (B.A.)	19/3	−3d	Spiers & P.	10/0	..
Home & C.	4/0	−1½d	Waring & G.	24/6	..
Internat. Tea	21/0	..	Whiteley ..	3	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	39/0	−6d	Dalgety ..	11¼	−¼
Arg. Sthn. Ld.	22/6	−6d	Forestal ..	17/3	..
Aust. Est. M.	50	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	29/0	..
Aust. Mrc'f. p.	7	..	Hudson's B.	43/6	..
Brit. N. Born.	7/6	..	Kassala Cot.	7/6	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18 3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	109	..
Cordova ..	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	3 5/16	−1/16

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	14 3	..	L. Asiatic ..	4 4½	..
An.-Dutch ..	32 3*	−3d	Lumut ..	1 15/16	..
An.-Java ..	2 1/0	..	Malacca ..	1 15/32	+1/32
An.-Malay ..	3/4	..	Malayalam ..	23/3	+3d
Bah Lias ..	1/8	..	Mendaris ..	1 5/16	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1 1/16	..	Merlimau ..	2 4½	..
Batu Tiga ..	1/4	..	Pataling ..	15/16	..
Bertam Cons.	4/0	..	Perak ..	3 1/16	..
Bukit Mert'm	2 1/0	..	Rembau Jelei	23/9	..
Castlefield ..	4/3	..	Rubber Tst.	35/6	−3d
Cons. Malay	4/6	..	Sarawak ..	1 1/0	..
Duff Devt. ..	9/32	..	Selangor Un.	1 1/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	2 1/32	..	Sennah ..	1/8	..
Grand Cent.	13/16	..	Sialang ..	1/16	..
Gula Kalumpa	1 1/16	..	Straits Rbr.	1/16	..
Highlands ..	1/16	−1/16	Sum. Para ..	3/0	..
Java United	1/8	..	Tandjong ..	1/8	..
Java United	1/8	..	Tanjong Mal.	1/8	..
Jugra & Carey	14/6	..	Telogoredjo	1 11/32	..
Kajar Para	1/16	..	U. Serdang ..	3 1/0	..
Kuala Lump.	1/16	..	U. Sua B't'g	2 15/16	..
Labu ..	1/16	..	U. Sumatra ..	1 1/0	..
Lanadron ..	15/0	..	U. Temiang	2/3	..
Linggi ..	1/8	..	Vallambrosa	12/0	..

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	19	..	East Prod. ..	4 3/32	..
Am.-Ceylon ..	15/32	..	Empire ..	34/0	..
Assam Co. ..	30/0*	..	Galaha ..	27/32	..
Assam Front.	19/0	..	Imperial Tea	33/3	+3d
Bogaw'tawa ..	3 3/32	..	Jhanzie ..	2	..
Brahmap'tra	27 1/2	..	Jokai ..	2/8	..
Brit. Indian	2 1/2	..	Jorehaut ..	2¾	−1/16
Budla Beta	3 5/32	..	Lanka Plant.	1/16	..
Carolina ..	3¼	..	Lebong ..	3/8	..
Ceylon Plant.	4 2/32	..	Lungla ..	12/9	−3d
Chargola ..	10/6	..	Makum ..	1/8	..
Chulwa ..	3 1/2	..	Nedeem ..	1/8	..
Cons. T. & L.	21¼	..	New Dimbula	5/8	..
Darjeeling ..	2/3	..	Nuwara Eliya	5/8	..
Darj. Cons. ..	2 1/16	+1/32	Pabbojan ..	4/3	..
Deundi ..	16/9	..	Scot. Tea & L.	3	..
Dooars ..	42/0	..	Singlo ..	2 1/16	..
Doom Dooma	3¼	..	Travancore ..	2	..
East Assam ..	3/8	..	Upper Assam ..	2/3	−1/32

OIL

A.-American ..	3⅜	..	Lobitos ..	1 31/32	..
A.-Ecuador ..	1⅜	..	Mex. Eagle ..	13 7/32	+1½d
A.-Egypt, B ..	2 7/32	..	Do. 7% Pf.	8/3	..
A.-Persian ..	4 1/16	+1/16	Phœnix, 41 sh	12/9	−3d
Apex Trin. ..	17/6	−3d	R. Dutch ..	25	+⅛
Attock ..	17/6	..	Shell ..	4 25/32	..
Brit. Burmah	6/9	..	Spies (2/-) ..	6d.	..
Brit. Cont. Pf.	6/8	−3d	Steaua Rom.	9/0	+1½d
Burmah, ..	7 3/16	..	Trinidad ..	2/6	..
Canad. Eagle	12/9	+1½d	Trinidad L.	5 7/32	+1/32
Do., 7% Pf.	12/3	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6/4½	..
Creole ..	1¼	..	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Kern River	6/0	..	V.O.C., Ord.	3 1/16	−1/32

NITRATE

..	Liverpool ..	10/0	..		
..	New Tamgl.	19/0	..		
..	Pan d'Azucar	7/8	..		
..	Rosario ..	4/0	..		
..	Tarapaca ..	7/0	..		

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af. & Europ'n	17/0	..	Modder, Deep	1⅝	..
Anglo-Amer.	1⅛	..	Modder, East	1 1/32	..
An.-French	1⅛	..	Mozambique	11/3	−3d
Brakpan ..	3 5/16	−⅛	New Jagers.	2 1/16	−1/16
C. Mining, Br.	18⅜	+¼	New Modder.	4⅛	+1/16
City Deep ..	7/6	..	New State A.	1 3/32	..
Cons. Deeds	11 4½	..	Nourse ..	8/9	..
Cons. G. Fields	2 3/32	..	Randf'n E.	5/9	..
Cons. M. R.	16/3	+3d	Rand Mines	3 5/16	..
Cons. M. Sel.	18/0	..	Rand Select.	14 1/2	−1½d
Crown ..	3 5/16	..	Rob. Deep, B	7/9	..
Daggafontein	1 5/16	−1/32	S.A. Gold Tst.	1 5/16	..
De Beers, D.	10 5/8	+⅛	S.A. Town ..	9/9	..
Durban Deep	10/0	..	S.W. Africa	14/6	..
East Geduld	1⅞	..	Springs ..	3 7/16	..
East Rand ..	11/6	..	Sub Nigel ..	1 3/32	..
Geduld ..	3/9	..	T. Cons. Ld.	1 1/8	..
Gen. Mining	7/32	..	Union Corp.	5⅝	..
Govt. Areas	1 2/32	−1/32	V. Ryn Deep	1¾	..
J'b'g Cons'dtd.	44/9	+6d	Vereen'g Est.	2	+1/32
Langlaagte	22/0	..	Village Deep	7/3	..
Meyer & C.	1 5/32	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/3	+1½d
Modder, B. ..	16/6	..	West Springs	16/9	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'k'b	23/9	+9d	Rho. Cong. B.	1 2/32	+1/16
Cam & Motor	1 1/16	..	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	2 1/16	−1/16
Chartered ..	42/3	+1/0	Roan Antel.	1 5/16	..
Gd. F. Rhod.	10 11/32	..	Sciukwe ..	4/0	..
Loangwa ..	6/9	+3d	Shamva ..	2/0	..
Lonely Reef	2 3/32	..	Tang'ikaCon.	2 1/16	..
N'Changa ..	2 5/8	..	Wankie Coll.	1 9/32	..
Rhod. Ang. A	1¾	..	Zambesia Ex.	2 1/16	+1/32
Rhod. B.H.	3/0	..			

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	10/9	..	Fanti Cons.	13/6*	..
Ashanti ..	27/9	..	Mongu ..	6/0	..
Assoc. Nigeria	6/3	..	Naraguta ..	1⅛	..
Bisichi ..	8/0	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	13/9	..	Pahang ..	10/0	+3d
Bangrin ..	1 1/16	..	Petaling ..	12/5	..
Gopeng ..	2 5/16	..	Renong ..	1 3/16	..
Hongkong ..	19/6	−3d	Siamese ..	12/6	..
Idris ..	10/0	..	Sthn. Mala'n	16/0	..
Ipoh ..	1 3/32	..	Sthn. Perak	2 1/16	+1/32
Kampar Mal.	17 1/2	−1½d	Sungei Bed	12/0	−3d
Kamunting	9/3	..	Tekka Taip.	21/0	..
London Tin	1 23/32	+1/32	Tavoy ..	7/0	−3d
Malayan ..	25/3	+3d	Tronoh ..	20/0	+6d

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal. Mining	22/0	..	Mt. Lyell ..	1 11/16	..
Aramayo ..	1⅜	..	Myscoe ..	12/6	+6d
Balaghat ..	4/0	..	Nat. Mining	1/9	..
Base Met. Min.	13/0	..	Nundydroog	16/0	..
Bkn. H. Prop.	21/6	..	Ooregum ..	5/9	..
Do., North	4 3/16	..	Patino ..	6¼	..
Do., South	2¾	..	Rio Tinto ..	46½	−⅛
Burma Corp.	14/10½	..	Rus. A. Cons.	6s9d.	−3d
Cent. P. Manz.	3	..	S'ta G'trudis	8/6	−3d
Champion R.	9/0	..	St. J. Del Rey	18/0	..
East Pool. Pf.	2/0	−3d	San Francisco	24/6	..
Edin. Devt.	1 3/32	−1/32	S. Amer. Gpr.	1/9	..
Elec. Zinc. P.	3 1/32	..	Sulphide ..	5s*	..
L. Vw. & Star	12/9	..	Tharsis ..	5 3/32	..
Min. Sepn. ..	7	+1¼	Vipond ..	2/9	..
Mining Corp.	11/9	..	Wiluna ..	17/6	..
Mining Trust	12

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 21

Foshan Plantns. Syndi., 60/2 -/10½
Fraser Land and Mort., 4% Deb., 70½ A††
Trust and Agency of Australasia, 5% Pref., 77½ †† 77½
Warner Est., 5% Pref., 15/7½

Stock Exchange, 194 5½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-East. Finance, 2/6
Anglo-Newfoundland Devt., 8 32/44 41/44
Anglo-Oriental Mining, 6/3
Do., 7½% Pfg. Pref., 13/3 -/10½ -/10½ -/9 12/8¼
Brit. Borneo Timber, 1½††
Brit. Columbia Pwr., "A" 8890/4 40 40 ¼
Do., "B," 8890/4
Brit. E. Africa, -/11¼
Calgary and Edmonton, 11/-
City of San Paulo Imptd., 12/- 12/- 12/-
Do., 7% Pref., 73/4 6/3 5/3
Fanti Cons. Invest., 1/- 1/- 1½ -/11½
Hambledon Est., 6% Deb., 104¼ 5¾ 4¾ 4
Hudson Bay, New (iss. at £4, £3 pd.), 63/9 A†† 2/- -/3
A -/5¼
Hydro-Electl. Securities, 6 4 3 3 4 3¼ 3 3 3 3
Do., 5% "B" Pfg. Pref., 7¼ 6½
Intemat. Holding and Invest., 8 5 3 3 3 3 3 3
3 3 3 3
Islas del Guadalquivir, S.A., 20/- 6/3 7/6 6/3 8/9 6/3
Lond. Co. F. and L. Props., New, fully pd., 27/-
Mayfair Prop., 3/-
Metrop. Housing Corp., 17/9 -/9 17/-
Power Secur. Corp., 25 16½
Primitiva Holdings, 30/3 1/4 -/3 -/3 -/7½ †† -/5¼ -/4¾
Westminster City Props., Pref., 6/3††
Yang-Tse Corp., Pref., -/6¼
Zambesia Explor., 40/6

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Anglo-American Deb., 4% Deb., 73
Anglo-Celtic, 143/- 2½
Do., 5% Pref., 80
Athn. Elect. and Gen., 26/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 24/- 3 10½ -/10½
Do., 5% Deb., 96½
Bankers' Invest., Def., 2½
Bankside Invest., 3% 1st Deb., 97 7
Beaver, 31/-
Do., 5½% Pref., 15/4½
Brit. Assets, 3½ -/3††
Brit. Empire, Pref., 19/6
Do., 7% Perp. Pref., 16/6½
Brit. Shareholders', 32/-
Cardinal, Def., 241
Charter, 80½
Do., 5% Pref., 80††
Charterhouse, 23/3†† -/1½
Contl. and Indust., 227/-
Daily Chronicle, 7% Pref., 10/6††
Deb. Corp., 5% Pref., 87½ 8½
Do., 4% Deb., 71 2
East of Scotland, 5% Pref., 83 ¼
Emmalorit, 12/6
Fys. Rlys. Invest., 5% Pref., 77½
Globe Telegraph, 23½ 3 3 3 3 ¼ ½
Do., 6% Pref., 11½ 10½ 11½
Gt. Northn. Invest., 5% Pref., 86
Industrial and Gen., 327
Do., 3½% Deb., 63½
Internat. Invest., 4½ Pref., 76††
Lake View Invest., 21/4½ -/6 -/7½ -/4½ -/0 -/7½
Do., 5% Pref., 83½ 3½ ½ 3
Do., 5% Deb., 82
Lon., Mid., and Scott., Sik. Chrvns., 5% Prefd., 151½††
Merchants, 255 6½
Municipal, 4½% Deb., 80††
Nat. Inv. and Gen., 5% Pref., 70½ ½
Nineteen Twenty-Eight Investmt., 101
Do., 5% Pref., 80 80
Onium Invest., 5% Prefd., 88
Do., Debd., 167
Do., 4½% Deb., 82
Parent Deb. Corp., 1/3 -/3½ -/6 -/5¼ 1/-
Do., 5% Pref., 2/-
Premier Invest., 4½% Deb., 84
Redeemable Secur. and Gen. Invest., 6% Pref., 15/6
Rubber Trading Invest., 45/9
"Sanitas," 10% Pfg. Pref., 23/3†† 3/-
Scottish Stockholders Invest., 5½% Pref., 94½
Second Amer., 155
Second Cons., 135
S. African Gold, 22/7½
Sphere Invest., 20/3
Tin Selection, 13/10½
Trust Union, 236½
Trustees Corpn., 4½% Pref., 81½
Do., 4% Deb., 70½ ††
Tyre Invest., 7% Pref. (Omission from *Official List*.—Business done at 10/6 was omitted from the List of the 28th inst.)
U.S. Deb. Corp., 242

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A.W. Second Stock, 60/-
Canadian and Foreign, 27/6††
Daily Mail, 6s 9††, 7/6 -/6 3/9 -/6 -/4½
Greyhound Racing Assn., 10 2½ †† -/11½ /10 -/11 -/10¼ -/10½ -/10½ -/10¼ -/10¼
Do., 6% Part. Pref., 10/10½ -/3 -/3 -/10½
Mahayan and Generals, 1/-
O.Cedar Corp., 7½% Pt. Pref., 10/-

GAS

Commercial, 92½
Croydon, Sliding Scale, 105¾
Gas Li. and Coke, 18/10½ -/10½ 19/4½ 19/- 19/- 19/- 18/9
-/9 19/- 18/9 19/1½
Do., 4% Pref., 78½ 8†† 9 8½
Do., Deb., 58½ †† -/7½ -/7½
Impl. Continental, 370 67 70 1 2 65
Sth. Metro., 101 1 ¾ 1
Do., 6% Pref., 108½
Sth. Suburban, 5% 102½
Tottenham (3½% Stand.), 103½†† 2

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

E. Surrey, 5%, 81½ 3½

INSURANCE

Assd. Reinsurers, 24/- 3/6
Caledonian, 19½
Commercial Union, 24½ ¾ 1¼ 1¼ 5/16 5/16
Eagle, Star, fully pd., 13½ 11 13½†† 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
Employers' Liability, 74/6 -/6
Equity and Law Life, 109½
General Accdnt., 145
Guardian Assce., £10/3/3 10 16 16
Liverpool and Lon. and Globe, 4% Deb., 78½ 8
Lond. and Lancashire, 27 16†† 3¼ 1 2††
London, 10
Nth. Brit. and Mercantile, 31¼ 1 2†† 1¼ 2 31 8/3 3 34½ 1¼ 2
2 31 8/3
Pearl, fully pd., 137½
Do., partly pd., 12¼ 3
Phoenix, 5% Deb., 95½
Prudential, 21 2†† 1 2 3 3½ 3 3½ 2 3 16 11 16
Do., "B," 39 †† 8 6††
Royal Exchange, 84
Royal, 80½ 1¼ 725½
Scottish Union, "A," 16½
Sun, 38 8
World Aux., 22/3 3 4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," 20½
Do., Frac., 17/6 10½

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 6/-
Armstrong, Whitworth, -/7 -/8½
Babcock and Wilcox, 50½ -/3
Baldwins, 3 1½ -/1½ -/11½ 3/- 3/- -/9¼ 3/-
Do., 7% Pref., 4/6
Do., "A" 6½ Deb., 7½
Do., Non-Convert., 61½ Deb., 57½
Do., Convert., 61½ Deb., 86
Beardmore, 6% Pref. (††), 1/††
Bengal, 8/7½
Do., 7½% Pref., 11/10½ 10½ 10/- 11/- 8/9††
Do., 7% Deb., 87
Beyer, Peacock, 5½% Pref., 14/6
Cwy., 58½
Dorman, Long, 6 4½ -/9 -/4½ -/6
Do., 8% Pref., 11/-
Do., 6% Pref., 15/6††
Do., 5½% Deb., 86 85½†† 5½
Fairbairn Lawson, 2/6
Do., 7½% Notes, 81††
Ferd. Kahn, 35/9 3/3 -/6
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 19/10½ 20/-
Hadfields, 5½% Deb., 83½ Δ
Indian, 7½% Deb., 89
Lysaght, 5½% Deb., 99½†† ¾
Natal Nav. Coll., 15/6††
Ocean and Wilsons, 14/7½
Pearson and Knowles, 5½ Deb., 16½
Powell-Duffryn, 7% Deb., 94½
Project'le and Eng., 6/3 -/6
Richardsons, Westgarth, 6% Pref., 13/6
Ruston and Hornsby, 7/4½
Skoda Wks., 7½% Debs., 102¾††
Sth. Durham, "B" 10 7½ -/10½ 11/-
Staveley, 21 4½ -/3
Stewarts and Lloyds, Debd., 26/7½ -/10½
Thomas, 2½
Do., 6½% Pref. (††), 6/9
Do., 7% Deb., 96 ½
Thornycroft, 6% Pref., 19½ -/4½
Union Steel (of S. Africa), 5/6 -/4½ -/7½ -/9 -/10½ -/7½ -/6
Utd. States Steel, 186 ½ 84½††
Vickers, 8/6 -/6 -/5½
Do., 5% Pref. (††), 18/4 17/10½
Vulcan, 23/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allied Ironfounders, 6% Deb., 81½
B. and L. Powell Fuel, Prefd., 3/6 -/7½
Buell Combustion, 16 3½
Clarke, Chapman, 29/9
Darwins, 7½% Pfg. "A" Pref., 10/-
Dorman Long, New 6% Pref., 14 0¼
Duffield Iron, 4 7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/10½ -/9 -/6 -/6½
Flfe, 29 10½ A
Hadfields, 7% Pref., 1/10½
"L & N" Distill., 11 3½ †† 12 6††
N.C. Metal Co., "A," 5¼ ¾ ¾ ¾ ½ ½ ½ 1 1 1

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

TO-DAY'S RUGBY INTERNATIONAL

A running commentary on the International Rugby Football Match between Scotland and Wales will be relayed from Murrayfield, Edinburgh, and broadcast this afternoon at 2.35 from 2LO, 5XX, and other stations. In the evening a variety entertainment will be given from the London station, followed by a concert by the Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Mr. John Ansell. The chief item in the Daventry (5GB) programme this evening is an orchestral concert to be conducted by Mr. Joseph Lewis, who will include in his programme Weber's Overture, "Oberon," Massenet's Suite, "Picturesque Scenes," and Elgar's Second Suite, "Wand of Youth."

Mr. Percy Pitt will conduct a Mozart and Haydn concert which is to be transmitted from 2LO and 5XX to-morrow evening. At 3 p.m. the Bach Church Cantata, "It is enough," will be relayed from the Guildhall School of Music, and at 5.45 p.m. a pianoforte recital will be given by Mr. Leff Poushnoff, who will play "L'Isle Joyeuse," by Debussy, Prelude in G sharp minor and "Polichinelle," by Rachmannoff, and Liszt's Study in F minor.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, February 1, are as follows :—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.)**. From 6.45 p.m. to 12 midnight London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.)**. From 6.45 to 10.30 p.m. 5GB programme will also be broadcast on **842kc. (356.3m.)**.

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich : Weather. **10.43-11** :—Saving the Countryside, 1—A Problem for Every One, by Lady Trevelyan. **12** :—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **12.35** :—Scotland v. Wales, a running commentary, by "Olympus," on the International Rugby Football Match, relayed from Murrayfield, Edinburgh. **4.15** :—Hilda Blake (soprano) ; William Anderson (bass). **4.45** :—Organ Music.

5.15 :—Children : Magic, a play with music, written for the microphone, by Carey Grey. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—Weather ; News : Announcements and Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Old Italian Violoncello Sonatas, played by Ivor James. **7** :—The Day's Work (continued). **1**—In the Flying Post Office, by Mr. P. J. Mardlin. **7.20** :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—Violin and Saw Solos, by Maurice Toubes ; Albert Whelan (entertainer) ; Betty Blackburn (entertainer) ; George Pizzey (singing compère) ; Patricia Rossborough, Tyvo Pianos, and the Two Pianos : Songs and Surprises by Dora Maughan and Walter Hyde, Rupert Hazel and Elsie Day in Harmonylarity ; Gracie Fields (comedienne) ; B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **9** :—Weather ; News ; Local News ; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.20** :—Buried Treasure of the World, 5—Captain Kidd and his Hidden Hoard, by Mr. Granville Squiers. **9.35** :—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell ; Ann Welsh (soprano) ; George Baker (baritone). **10.30-12** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

From 6.45 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Daventry Experimental programme will also be broadcast on **842kc. (356.3m.)**.

2.30 :—A Children's Concert, the City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Adrian Boult, relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham. **3.45** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell ; Linda Seymour (contralto) ; Melsa (violin). **5.15** :—Children—Snooky Goes Skating, a further adventure, by Phyllis Richardson ; Eda Kersey (violin) ; Simple Conjuring Lessons, by Cyril Shields ; Algernon Moore and Elsa May (entertainers). **6** :—James Donovan (saxophone). **6.15** :—Weather ; News ; Announcements, and Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Midland Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—The Birmingham Studio Chorus, conducted by Joseph Lewis. **7** :—The Birmingham Studio Augmented Orchestra (leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis ; Eda Kersey (violin). **8.30** :—A Reading from 18th Century Prose, by Mr. Michael Redgrave. **9** :—Dance Music ; Algernon Moore and Elsa May (in light songs and harmony). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather ; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12-1** :—Gramophone Records. **2.35** :—See Glasgow. **4.15** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—See Glasgow. **6.45** :—See London. **7.30** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20-12** :—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **2.35** :—See Edinburgh. **4.15** :—Orchestra ; Herbert Woodburne (baritone). **5** :—Children. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown—Next Week's Music. **7.15** :—Royal Horticultural Society's Weekly Bulletin. **7.25** :—Music. **7.30** :—Lennox Robinson's Play, Bedad on the Subway, a New York phantasmagoria. **10.30-12** :—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12-1** :—Gramophone Recital. **2.35** :—See London. **4.15** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45-12** :—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12-12.45** :—The National Orchestra of Wales, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2.35** :—See London. **4.15** :—See London. **6.45** :—Welsh Dance Music. **8.15** :—Children. **6** :—Welsh Woods—West of England Sports. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—A Series of Talks on the Affairs of Wales and the West. **7.20** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Regional News. **9.20** :—See London. **9.35** :—Reminiscences of Messrs. a Fleetman's programme, arranged and relayed by the Cardiff Radio Players. **10.40-12** :—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather and Gramophone Concert. **2.20** :—News. **2.30** :—Time and Talk. **2.45** :—Irish Lesson. **3** :—Grand Studio Concert—The Station Orchestra—Maud Horne (contralto) ; Dina Copeman (soprano) ; The Augmented Station Orchestra ; F. J. Bell's Final Play in Dublin Repertory Company. **10** :—Half-an-Hour of Instrumental Variety. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **11-12** :—See Glasgow. **2.35** :—See Glasgow. **4.15** :—See London. **6.15** :—See Glasgow. **6.40** :—See London. **7** :—See Glasgow. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20-12** :—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **2.35** :—Scotland v. Wales ; a running commentary on the International Rugby Football Match, by Captain R. B. T. Wakelam, relayed from Murrayfield, Edinburgh. **4.15** :—The Octet : Broughton Shafford (baritone) ; Lecture for Farmers ; Dr. R. E. Kingsley : An Eye Witness Account of the Scottish Cup Tie (Second Round)—Motherwell v. Clyde. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Scottish Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7.20** :—Music. **7.30** :—See London. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12-1** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra ; Edna Wilkinson (pianoforte). **2.35** :—Scotland v. Wales ; a running commentary by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam, on the International Rugby Football Match, relayed from Murrayfield, Edinburgh. **4.15** :—Children. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—Mr. W. P. Crozier : How the North Moves. **7.20** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **7.30** :—See London. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20** :—See London. **9.35** :—Northern Nations, a revue ; book by E. A. Bryan, R. Gur Reeve and Robert Rutherford ; special numbers by Ernest Longstaffe, with D. W. King, T. F. Ormerod, H. E. Williams, A. G. Mitchenson, J. Woods-Smith, Hylda Metcalf, Mary Brash, F. A. Nichols, Marjorie Farnham, Klinton Shepherds the Revue Chorus and the Northern Wireless Orchestra. **10.30-12** :—See London.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12-1** :—Gramophone Recital. **2.35** :—See London. **4.15** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45-12** :—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12.12.45** :—See Cardiff. **2.35** :—See London. **4.15** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—See Cardiff. **6.45** :—See London. **7.20** :—See Cardiff. **9.15** :—See Cardiff. **9.20-12** :—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc. (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12-1** :—See Manchester. **2.35** :—See London. **4.15** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—See Manchester. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—See Manchester. **7.20** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Manchester. **9.20-12** :—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—5 :—International Market Prices, Exchange Quotations, Trio Selections, and News. **8.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **9** :—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations, Agricultural Report, Programme of Music, Health Bulletin and Exhibition Notes. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—Programme from Madrid (EAJ7).

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6.30 :—Talk. **7** :—Song Recital. **8** :—Orchestral Concert. **9** :—News and Time. **9.10** :—Unter dem Schlussbaum)—Comedy in One Act. **9.30** :—Dance Music.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—3.30 :—See Hamburg. **4.30** :—Talks. **5.40** :—Elementary French Lesson. **6.5** :—The Transparent World. **7** :—Programme from Breslau, followed by News and Opera Ball from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—3.30 :—Light Music. **5.10** :—The Interview of the Week. **5.40** :—Talk. **6.5** :—Pianoforte Recital—Preludes (Debussy) : La serenade interrompue ; (b) La fille aux cheveux de lin ; (c) Ce qu'a vu le vent d'Ouest ; Three Movements from Petrouchka (Stravinsky). **6.30** :—Time, Weather, News. Concert by the Utica Jubilee Singers, relayed from the Philharmonic Hall. **8** :—Dance Music, followed by Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—Opera Ball, relayed from the Opera House, Platz der Republik : Acts I, Choral and Instrumental Programme from the Works of Strauss ; Suppe, Moellendorff, and Blech, &c.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—6.25 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Humorous Talk. **7** :—Lischen et Fritzchen—Alsatian Musical Play (Offenbach), relayed from Basle (1,010m.). **8** :—Popular Programme. **9** :—News and Weather. **9.15** :—Orchestral Concert. **9.45** :—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—6 :—See Prague. **6.5** :—Orchestral Concert. **7** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Programme Announcements. **10** :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 4kw. and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.5 :—Talk. **6.30** :—Weather for Farmers. **6.40** :—Gramophone Cabaret. **7.10** :—Concert of Light Music, by the Silesian Philharmonic Society. **9** :—News. **9.15** :—See Berlin (Witzleben).

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—6 :—See Prague. **6.45** :—Talk. **7** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review. **10** :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.7m.), 1kw.—5 :—Gramophone Concert. **5.45** :—Elementary English Lesson. **6.10** :—Advanced English Lesson. **6.40** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parle. **8.15** :—Orchestral Concert, in the Interval : Tonical Talk. **10.15** :—News, followed by Announcements in Esi-ranto.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—5 :—Song Recital. **5.30** :—Hints for Wireless Listeners. **6.15** :—Reading. **6.45** :—Live Programme from the Studio, followed by Concert by the Imre Magyari Tzigan Orchestra from the Hotel Hungaria.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—5.30 :—Weather and News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2** :—Sonata for Pianoforte and 'Cello, Op. 5, No. 1, in F major (Beethoven). **7.30** :—Reading. **8** :—News. **8.15** :—Concert of Light Music, including Two Sketches (Fleming Lynge). **10** :—Dance Music. **11** (in the interval) :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (913m.), 1kw.—6.25 :—Review of Foreign Politics for the Past Week. **6.58** :—Time Signal. **7** :—Chimes from Notre Dame, Cracow. **7.5** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Concert from Warsaw (1,411m.). **9** :—Talk and News from Warsaw. **10** :—Concert of Light Music. **11** :—Chimes from Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—2 :—See Stuttgart. **4.30** :—Children's Entertainment. **5.35** :—Talk for Workers. **6.5** :—Spanish Language Lesson. **6.30-11.30** :—See Stuttgart. In the interval **10** :—News ; Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.) ; FLENSBURG (218m.) ; HANOVER (360m.) ; KIEL (240m.).—1.30 :—Concert of Waltzes. **4.30** :—Clarinet Recital. **5.15** :—See London. **6.30** :—Talk. **5.30** :—Concert from the Europa Café. **6** :—Concert of Operetta Fantasias. **6.55** :—Weather. **7** :—The Black Cat, Cabaret Programme. **8.30** :—Talk. **8.45** :—Weather, Political and Sports Notes ; North Sea and Baltic Weather Report. **10** :—Concert relayed from the Fremdenro.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m. :—Time and Daily Service. **11.40** :—Police Announcements. **11.55** :—Radio Trio Concert. **1.40** :—Talk. **2.10** :—Orchestral Concert. **3.40** :—Talk. **4** :—German Language Lesson. **5.40** :—Time and Orchestral Concert—March, Hoch der Friedensfahne (Blankenburg) ; Overture, Martha (Flotow) ; Aufzug der Stadtwache (Lumeman) ; Selection from The Geisha (Jones) ; Finale. **7.25** :—Police Announcements. **7.40** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, William Tell (Rossini) ; Les deux fleurs, from Nalla (Delibes) ; Hindou Song from Sadko (Rimsky-Korsakoff). **8.30** :—Confessions, Idylle (Conan Doyle). **8.56** :—Operatic Selections. **9.25** :—Drama in One Act (Upton Sinclair). **9.40** :—News. **10** :—Concert of Viennese Music. **10.25** :—Gramophone.

HUIZEN (298m.), 8kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—10 a.m. :—Religious Programme. **11.40-11.55** :—Trio Concert. **12.55** :—Gramophone Records. **1.40** :—Children. **3.40** :—Esperanto Lesson. **4.10** :—English Language Lesson. **4.40** :—Gramophone Records. **6.5** :—Weekly Newspaper Review. **6.55** :—Talk. **6.55** :—Schwanda, Opera, relayed from the Municipal Theatre, Aix-les-Bains. **10.10** :—Concert.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw.—and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—5.35 :—Orchestral Concert of Light Music. **6.20** :—Talk. **6.35** :—Concert of Hawaiian Music. **7** :—Concert of Light Music. **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish. **8.15** :—Dance Music.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (453m.) ; COLOGNE (227m.) ; MUNSTER (234m.).—4.30 :—Concert of National Dances. **5.30** :—Legal Talk. **6** :—Weather, Sports Notes, and Economic Report. **6.15** :—Talks. **7** :—Variety Programme, followed by Concert and Dance Music. **11** :—Gramophone Concert of Jazz Music.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—5 :—Concert of Light Music. **6.30** :—Weather Forecast. **6.35** :—Scientific Talk. **7.20** :—Weather and Time. **8** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Die sieben Raben (Rheinberger) ; Coppelia Suite (Delibes) ; Slavonic Rhapsody (Friedemann). **7.30** :—Cabaret Programme. **8.30** :—Humorous Items. **9** :—Time, Weather, News, Sunday Programme Announcements, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—See Berlin (Witzleben).

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 3kw.—2 :—Chimes, Time, and Concert. **3.25** :—News. **7** :—Chimes, Time, and Concert. **8.25** :—News. **8.30** :—Chimes, Time, and Musical Comedy Selections (a) El Contrabando Serrano-Pacheco), (b) El Tambor de Granaderos (Chapi). **12.25 a.m.** :—Sunday News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—7.30 :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Relay of an Opera from the Scala Theatre. In the interval, Talk. **10.30** :—News.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—6.25 :—Organ and Violin Recital. **8.15** :—Labour Market Report. **8.20** :—Programme for Young People. **8.30** :—Important Witeless Notices. **6.5** :—Orchestral Programme. **6.35** :—Concert from the Works of Schmaistich, conducted by the composer. **7.45** :—Whispering Wires, a Radio Play (McLaurin). **8.45** :—Melodies of the Season, on Gramophone Records. **9.20** :—News. **9.45** :—Dance Music.

NAPLES—Call 1NA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30 :—Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Announcements, and Harbour Notes. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Relay from the Royal Theatre Sports Notes in the interval. **9.50** :—News ; Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m.), 6kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m.), HAMAR (570m.) ; NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—6.15 :—Weather and News. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Orchestral Concert—The Old Refrain (Kreisler) ; Rêve des Reines (Fanconi-Bernards) ; Serenade de Toscanini (Murgilli). **8** :—Wind Up—Sketch (Jefferson Farjeon). **8.30** :—Weather and News. **8.50** :—Topical Talk. **9.5** :—Talk. **9.25** :—Dance Records.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—7.56 a.m. :—Time Signal (32.5m.). **5.30** :—Concert. **7.10** :—Meteorological Report. **7.20** :—Le Journal Parle. **8** :—Dramatic Programme.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m., 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the interval at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News and at 1.30 :—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange, Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.40** :—Children. **4.30** :—Dance Music. **4.55** :—News. **5** :—Concert. **6.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35** :—Gramophone Records. **7.5** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7.25** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Elementary English Lesson. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, News, and Amusement Guide. **8** :—Talk on Gardening. **8.15** :—Pianoforte Recital from the Works of Chaminade : Pavane ; Etude from the Poème de l'amour et de la mer ; Selections from Quelques Danses. **8.30** :—Sports Review. **8.40** :—Concert. **9.15** :—Press Review, News and Time Signal. **9.30** :—Gramophone Records.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—6 :—Time and News. **6.5** :—Band Concert. **7** :—Cabaret. **9** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.20** :—Concert from the Café Praha. **9.55** :—Theatre Review, Programme, and Miscellaneous Notices. **10** :—Concert from the Café Lloyd.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 50kw.—7.20 :—News, Sports Notes, Exchange, Announcements, and Weather. **7** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert, including L'Alibi, comedy in one act (Lopez) ; followed by Humorous Items, Dance Music, and News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,346m.), 25kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—5.30 :—Programme relayed from Jonkoping (262m.). **6.45** :—Concert—Romantic Overture (Kotor-Bela) ; (a) Vocal Quartet, Selections from Lakmé (Delibes) ; (b) Die Rose stand im Thau (Schumann) ; (c) Klang min vacara blålira (Soderman) ; Cello Selections (a) Serenade (Victor Herbert) ; (b) Elegie (Massenet) ; Two Slavonic Dances (Dvorak) ; Short Comedy ; Tarantella for Flute, Clarinet, and Piano (Saint-Saëns) ; Vocal Quartet Selections. **8.15** :—News and Weather. **9.40** :—Topical Talk. **9** :—Dance Music.

STUTTGART (360m., 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—1.45 :—International Ice Hockey Match, relayed from Chamonix. **2.30** :—Orchestral Concert with Songs to the Lute and Recitations. **4** :—Dance Music. **4.55** :—Time, Weather, Sports Notes. **5.5** :—Ernst Pressang Programme. **5.35** :—See Frankfurt. **6** :—Time Signal. **6.5** :—See Frankfurt. **6.30** :—The Barber of Seville, comic opera in two acts (Rossini). **9** :—Zither and Guitar Recital of Popular Music. **10.15** :—News from Frankfurt. **10.15** :—Twenty-five Hours' Race Results, relayed from the Stadthalle, followed by Programme Announcements and Gramophone Dance Music.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6 :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **6.25** :—Talk on French History. **6.35** :—Dance Music. **6.45** :—Exchange Quotations. **7** :—Programme of Marches. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Concert. **8** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **8.20** :—Concert—Ballet Egyptien (Lalo) ; Ballet Music from Sylvia (Delibes) ; Selection from Die Fledermaus (Strauss) ; Whispering Wires, a Radio Play (McLaurin). **9** :—Chorus and Vocal Soloist La lettre de Manon (Gillet). **9.30** :—North African News.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—7.30 :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Quintet Selections. **8** :—Programme from Milan. In the interval, News.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw. and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (248.9m.).—2.30 :—Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra. **4.45** :—Fairy Tales. **5.15** :—Recital of Italian and German Folk Songs and Selections from the Works of Anton Dvorak. **5.35** :—Reading from the Works of Anton Dvorak. **6.10** :—Chamber Music. **7** :—Time and Weather. **7.5** :—The Third Floor at No. 4, Bloom 18, wireless sketch (Waldfried Burggraf), followed by Dance Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (298m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1.30 p.m. :—Programme relayed at intervals on 63m. and 25m. from 11 p.m.

SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m. :—Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m. and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 5 p.m. to 5 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.55 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—10 a.m.

SUNDAY PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-morrow, February 2, are as follows :—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.). and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 2 p.m. and 2.50 p.m. London programme will be broadcast on **1148kc. (261.3m.)**.

10.30 a.m. (5XX only) :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **2-2.50** :—Special Programme. **3** :—Church Cantata (No. 82), Bach. It is Enough ; Keith Falkner (baritone) ; John Field (oboe) ; The Wireless String Orchestra, conducted by Stanford Robinson, Leslie Woodgate (organ), relayed from the Guildhall School of Music. **3.45** :—Bible Reading—Paul's Letters, 8—Romans, Ch. xiv. to Ch. xv., v. 21. **4** :—Children's Service, relayed from St. John's, Smith-square, conducted by Canon C. S. Woodward. **4.30** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell ; Gladys Ripley (contralto) ; Leonard Gowings (tenor). **5.45-6.15** :—A Pianoforte Recital by Leff Pouishnoff.

8 :—Religious Service from a Studio, conducted by Canon W. H. Elliott. **8.45** :—Appeal on Behalf of King Edward's Hospital Fund, by Lord Donoughmore. **8.50** :—Weather ; News ; Local News ; Shipping (5XX only). **9.5** :—The Wireless Symphony Orchestra (Leader, S. Kneale Kelley), conducted by Percy Pitt ; Isolde Menges (violin). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

4.30 :—The Cardiff Station Trio ; The Wireless Singers. **5.45-6.15** :—Religion in the Light of Psychology—Belief, Over-belief, Unbelief, Suggestion as a Factor in Belief, by the Rev. E. S. Waterhouse. **8** :—Religious Service from a Birmingham Studio, conducted by Canon Price ; Music will be by The Schola Cantorum of Oscott College, directed by the Rev. A. McDonald. **8.45** :—Appeal on behalf of King Edward's Hospital Fund, by Lord Donoughmore. **8.50** :—Weather ; News ; Local News ; Shipping (5XX only). **9.5** :—The Wireless Symphony Orchestra (Leader, S. Kneale Kelley), conducted by Percy Pitt ; Isolde Menges (violin). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

3 :—See Glasgow. **4.30-6.15** :—See London. **8** :—See Glasgow. **8.45** :—See London. **9** :—See Glasgow. **9.5** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

3-6.15 :—See London. **8** :—See London. **9** :—Local News. **9.5** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

3-6.15 :—See London. **8** :—A Musical Service conducted by the Rev. J. D. Matacomb, with music by the Church Choir, directed by Mr. Roland Sibley, relayed from St. Nicolas Church, Bristol. **8.45** :—See London. **9** :—West Regional News. **9.5** :—The National Orchestra of Wales, relayed from Llandaff, conducted by Warwick Braithwaite ; Heddle Nash (tenor) ; The Kymrie Oriana Choir, conducted by John Devonald. **10** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue. **10.40-11** :—The Silent Fellowship.

CORK—Call 6CK (225m.), 1kw. Programme relayed by Dublin (413m.).

8.30 :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Concert.—The Station Orchestra ; P. O'Connor (baritone), Miss C. Aulsebrook (contralto), Frau T. Fleischmann (pianist), J. Finnegan (tenor) ; The Station Orchestra. **11** :—National Anthem, Time, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3 :—See Glasgow. **4.30-6.15** :—See London. **8** :—See Glasgow. **8.45** :—See London. **9** :—See Glasgow. **9.5** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

3 :—The Reid Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Prof. D. F. Tovey ; Dr. John Petrie Dunn (pianoforte), relayed from the Usher Hall, Edinburgh. **4.30-6.15** :—See London. **8** :—A Religious Service : Address by the Rev. C. F. McLeod, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. **8.45** :—See London. **9** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

3 :—See London. **4.30** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison ; Isobel d'Anson (soprano). **5.45-6.15** :—See London. **8** :—See London. **9** :—North Regional News. **9.5** :—The Sowerby Bridge Band, conducted by G. T. Bancroft ; J. Hickman (cornet solo), Josephine Lord and Harry Kolbrook.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—See London. **8** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—See London. **8** :—See London. **9** :—See Cardiff. **9.5** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue. **10.40-11** :—See Cardiff.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc. (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

3-6.15 :—See London. **8** :—See London. **9** :—See Manchester. **9.5** :—See London. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—11 a.m. : Chimes and Weather. **1** :—Sextet Selections. **6** :—Talk. **10** :—Orchestral Selections. **9.30** :—Soprano Song Recital. **7** :—Agricultural Talk. **7.30** :—Orchestral Selections. **7.50** :—Baritone Song Recital. **8.20** :—Orchestral Selections. **8.40** :—Sports Results. Programme.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—8 a.m. :—Divine Service. **8.15** :—Talks. **2** :—Song Recital. **8** :—Time and News. **8.15** :—Violin Song Recital. **9.15** :—Concert from the Palace Hotel.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—6.5 a.m. :—Gymnastics (Schlichting). **5** :—Dancing. **5.30** :—Talk. **6** :—Reading. **6.25** :—Talk on the following transmission. **6.30** :—Pique Dame, opera in three acts (Tchaikovsky), from the Municipal Opera House, Charlottenburg, followed by News, relay from the Kaiserdamm Exhibition Hall, and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—6 a.m. :—Wireless Gymnastics. **7** :—Agricultural Programme. **7.55** :—Chimes from the Potsdam Garrison Church. **8** :—Morning Recital, followed by Chimes from Berlin Cathedral. **9** :—Weather. **10** :—Talk for Parents. **10.30** :—The Chase, a play for young people (Gronostay). **11** :—Concert from the Café Piccadilly. **12.30** :—Talk. **1** :—Dr. Dolittle's Adventures, The Floating Island, after Hugh Lofting, arranged as play by Schiffer and Kassck. **2** :—Pianoforte Solos. **2.30** :—Reading. **3** :—Orchestral Concert—Musette (Offenbach) ; Selection from The Maid of the Black Forest (Jessel) ; Serenade, Les Millions d'Arlequin (Drigo) ; Hungarian Dance No. 5 (Brahms). **4.50** :—Dialogue. **5.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7** :—See Leipzig. **8.30** :—Topical Programme. **6.45** :—Theatre Talk. **7** :—Concert of Old Student Music. **8** :—Concert by the Klinger Quartet :—(a) Quartet in G Major, Op. 17, No. 5 (Haydn) ; String Quartet in F Major, op. 59, No. 1 (Beethoven), followed by Time, Weather, and News. **9.30** :—Relay of the Jumping for the Grand Prix of the Republic from the Kaiserdamm Exhibition Hall, followed by Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Concert by the Bernese Orchestra. **7.30** :—Concert by the Hungarian Kursaal Orchestra. **8** :—Reading. **8.30** :—Concert from the Kursaal Schanzli. **9** :—Sports Notes, News, and Weather. **9.15** :—Orchestral Selections.

BRATISLAVA (279m.).—9 a.m. :—Talk. **8.30** :—Religious Address. **9** :—Concert of Sacred Music. **10.15** :—See Prague. **3** :—Concert of Light Music. **4.30** :—See Prague. **5** :—Studio Programme. **6** :—Dance Music. **7** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—7.45 a.m. :—Concert. **8.15** :—Christ Church Chimes. **8.30** :—Concert. **9** :—Evangelical Service. **10** :—Morning Recital. **11** :—Concert, Orchestral Selections and Addresses in connexion with the Maintenance of the Breslau Opera House, followed by Orchestral Concert. **1** :—Midday Report. **1.10** :—Talk. **1.40** :—Talk for Chess Players. **2.10** :—Agricultural Talk. **2.40** :—Children's Hour. **4** :—Pianoforte Recital. **4.20** :—Zither Recital. **4.50** :—Diskorse. **5.30** :—Weather for Farmers

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TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 23)

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FELIXSTOWE.—For SALE, well-built detached HOUSE, quiet district, near sea, southern aspect; six bed rooms, lounge hall, two large sitting rooms; every modern convenience; sheltered garden.—Write Box P.564, The Times, E.C.4.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS,

Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, Ltd.,
6, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone, 63 and 1017.

JACOBEAN HOUSE IN LOVELY OLD COTSWOLD TOWNSHIP.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (PRICE £2,300).—To be SOLD, PERIOD HOUSE, in first-class order, with old-fashioned garden of an acre; hall (30ft. by 20ft.), four sitting rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, and good offices; electric light available; main drainage; tennis lawn.

HUNTING AND GOLF.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

GODALMING and GUILDFORD. Apply FOLKER & HORTON, F.A.I., for particulars of AVAILABLE PROPERTIES.

HANTS.—An old English detached COUNTRY RESIDENCE of appealing character; two reception, nursery, five bed, bath room (hot and cold); garage and stable; grounds of one acre, with tennis lawn. VACANT POSSESSION.—GRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Country Property Specialists, Basingstoke and Yeovil.

£1,250 FREEHOLD.

HOVE & BRIGHTON AGENTS,

WM. WILLETT, LTD.,
52, Church-road, Hove.

HERTS.—Charming FREEHOLD; four bed, three sitting rooms; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; garage; half-acre garden. £1,600 for IMMEDIATE SALE. Part could remain. Bargain. No agents.—Telephone Rickmansworth 396, or write Box 17, Scrip's, South Molton-street, W.1.

HOVE.—Exceptionally suitable for a Doctor (or possibly excellent nursing home), in one of the best residential localities (WILBURY-ROAD), excellent detached RESIDENCE with four good ground-floor reception rooms, eight bed rooms; garden and double garage; lately occupied by a first-class medical practitioner. For SALE FREEHOLD, or might be Let on Lease.—WINKWORTHS, F.A.I., 188, Church-road, Hove.

BUSINESS PREMISES,

FACTORIES,

FLATS AND CHAMBERS,

SUBURBAN HOUSES,

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES,

FARMS AND NURSERIES,

AND

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

will be found on Page Three.

IN a village close to Tunbridge Wells.—Delightful old RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, &c.; garage; old-world gardens.—Particulars from CARTER, BANKS and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

TO CITY MEN.

Amidst Unspoilt Country, yet within 25 minutes' train journey from Town.

KENT.—Charming SMALL RESIDENCE, built for present owner 20 years ago under well-known architect; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall; garage, &c.; beautiful garden, in all 1½ acres. For SALE, Privately or by Auction in March.—Joint Sole Agents, W. LEVENS and SON, Orpington (Tele. 152); and MOSELY, CARD and Co., Reigate (Tele. 938).

A MOST AMAZING BARGAIN.

LONDON 45 MILES (near Coast); 391 ACRES (half pasture)—Delightful TUDOR RESIDENCE, with all modern conveniences, in lovely grounds; splendid buildings (cowhouse for 36), four cottages; only £4,250. Early possession.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

LYMINGTON & SOUTH HANTS.
Principal Agents, HEWITT and Co., Lymington.

UNINTERRUPTED SEA VIEWS.

MILFORD-ON-SEA, HANTS.—Sought-after position on the cliffs, facing South. Good climate, gravel soil. A very attractive compact FREEHOLD PROPERTY. Hall, three reception, two bath, eight bed and maids' sitting rooms and offices; main electric light, gas, water, and drainage; central heat throughout; cottage; double garage; tennis, croquet. 1¼ ACRE. In excellent order. Apply DRIVERS, JONAS and Co., 4, Albion-place, Southampton. (Phone 2897).

NEAR NEWBURY.—COUNTRY HOUSE with three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, outbuildings; tennis lawn and paddock, 1½ ACRE.

£1,700. THAKE and FAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ON the HEIGHTS at ELSTREE, 470ft. above sea level, 15 minutes by rail to St. Pancras.—Detached FREEHOLD PROPERTY, containing six bed rooms, three reception rooms; double garage; central heating, electric light; lovely garden of about ONE ACRE, tennis lawn, orchard, &c. FREEHOLD £3,500.—Write Box F.83, The Times, E.C.4.

TO BE SOLD OR LET FURNISHED.
BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH.

ON the EAST CLIFF.—Imposing detached RESIDENCE, comprising five entertaining rooms, gentlemen's cloak room, billiard room, 10 bed rooms, box room, two bath rooms; central heating throughout; tennis court, conservatory, vinery, double garage, and outbuildings; well-laid-out grounds. FREEHOLD and free from chief rent.—Write Box M.1068, The Times, E.C.4.

OXFORDSHIRE, near BANBURY.—A delightful PROPERTY, and a great bargain; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room; stabling; garage; company's water, gas; tennis lawn; lawn and flower and kitchen garden. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Details and price on application to CARTER, BANKS and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

MAGNIFICENTLY SITUATED.

OXTED, SURREY (near Station), occupying a picked position on one of the finest sites in the district. Exceedingly attractive modern RESIDENCE; five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, two reception, electric light, and all modern conveniences; garage; unique gardens of about ¾ Acre, part natural wilderness garden, tennis lawn, fruit, &c. FREEHOLD for SALE. Apply D. P. IBBETT and Co., F.A.I., Estate Agents, Oxted, Surrey. (Tele. 240.)

XVIIth CENTURY HOUSE.

REIGATE, on outskirts of town; five bed, bath, three reception; garage; ½ Acre; OLD OAK BEAMS, &c. Good condition. £2,500 Freehold.—Apply MOSELY, CARD and Son, Reigate. (Tel. 938.)

SHROPSHIRE.—Small COUNTRY HOUSE, centre Albrighton Hunt; all modern conveniences; five bed rooms, adequate offices; gardens, paddock; garage, stabling, 2 acres; £2,500 or close offer for quick sale. Owner returning to Kenya.—Full particulars from WALTON and HIPKISS, Auctioneers, Lichfield-street, Wolverhampton.

ABSOLUTELY SECLUDED.

SURREY HILLS.—Detached COUNTRY HOUSE, erected four years, 600ft. above sea level, in wooded site of six acres; loggia, two large reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room; central heating, company's water; garage, double garage. PRICE £4,500 FREEHOLD.—WHITE and SONS, Dorking. Tele. 85.

SURREY-HANTS Borders, two miles from Hindhead, 5 right in the country.—For SALE, FREEHOLD, with VACANT POSSESSION, stone-built FARMHOUSE, full of old oak, suitable for conversion into gentleman's residence; outbuildings and FIVE ACRES. Sole Agent, H. R. RAVENSCROFT, Estate Offices, Godalming.

SUSSEX, PETWORTH (near).—A delightful old-world Cottage style RESIDENCE; old oak beams, &c.; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; central heating; modern drainage; ONE ACRE garden; garage. FREEHOLD £2,250.—BEAUMONT, 35, East-street, Brighton.

SUSSEX

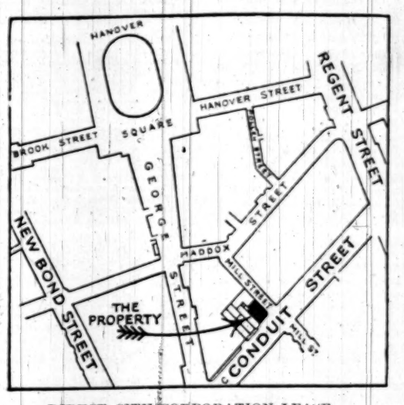
EYRE and Co., Lewes, for HOUSES and ESTATES.

SUSSEX (Lewes).—Attractive OLD RESIDENCE; rural position; lounge, two reception, five bed, bath; electric light, gas; Ideal boiler; stabling, garage; TWO ACRES; £1,875.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

SUSSEX COAST.—Gentleman's ideal HOUSE; every modern comfort, nothing nicer; stabling, garage cottage; golf. £4,500.—Owner, 7-8, Idol-lane, E.C.3.

16, CONDUIT STREET, W.

BETWEEN REGENT STREET AND NEW BOND STREET.



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TO BE LET. RENT £250 ON LEASE.

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GRANGE HILL STATION FIVE MINUTES' WALK.

A CITY MAN'S RESIDENCE in an unspoilt Rural Situation, with wide uninterrupted views.

Five reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms. Stabling and garage.

Lodge, Cottage, outbuildings, glass; Company's water, gas, central heating.

20 ACRES of pasture land. Well-kept gardens, including hard and grass tennis courts in all about

25 ACRES

(or less if desired).

For further particulars apply
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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

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ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

SUSSEX.—Lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; central heating; cottage, bailiff's house, farm buildings, lawns, gardens and land, in all 12 acres. Very low price for immediate sale.—Apply CARTER, BANKS and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—A Bargain.—Detached.—Two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; garage and garden.—Details from CARTER, BANKS and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES.

BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (near).—Genuine Old FARMHOUSE; £100 per annum; full of old oak; garage; gardens.—Apply CARTER, BANKS and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—£1,350.—Three reception and five bed rooms, bath room, ground-floor kitchen and offices.—Apply CARTER, BANKS and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

UPPER REACHES of the THAMES.—For SALE, a quaint old thatched COTTAGE RESIDENCE, overlooking one of the prettiest reaches of the Thames; full of oak beams; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; pretty garden; electric light; Company's water.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

50 MINUTES PADDINGTON, CLOSE TO VILLAGE.

VENTNOR (close to).—Detached FREEHOLD COUNTRY HOUSE, standing high and commanding extensive views; two reception, five bed rooms, bath, main services; half-acre garden. £1,250.—WHEAT, Estate Agent, Sandown.

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a HOUSE to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.—Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

XIVTH CENTURY MANOR HOUSE of stone and tiled, recently carefully restored, stone mullioned windows; South side of Isle of Wight; lounge hall, two reception, seven bed, bath room; electric light and every modern convenience; lovely old-world gardens perfect; one acre. Rent £160 per annum. Small premium.—A. E. MORRIS, Estate Agent, Shanklin, I.W.

4½ ACRES and attractive COUNTRY BUNGALOW with ample accommodation; bath room (hot and cold); excellent water supply; good buildings; 38 miles London; £1,350 FREEHOLD and vacant.—De BEER and SON, Bishop's Stortford. (Phone 243.)

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SURREY, ESHER DISTRICT.

£2,500 for immediate SALE to close estate. FREEHOLD, commodious MODERN RESIDENCE; central heating; electric light; gas and water, &c.; nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, hall, billiard room, four reception rooms; cottage, garage, glasshouses; gardens, &c.; in all about 1¼ ACRE.—Full details of the AGENTS, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1. (Museum 7000.)

£375 Purchases delightful little oak-beamed and thatched COTTAGE, pretty village 38 miles London; two bed rooms, two sitting rooms, &c.; very good order; if desired, FOUR ACRES additional can be purchased cheap; first deposit secures; mortgage if desired.—De BEER and SON, Bishop's Stortford. (Phone 243.)

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A Fine BLOCK of TEN FREEHOLD SHOPS, let on repairing leases at £1,900 per annum. PRICE £25,000. Paying 7½ per cent. clear.—TYSEE, GREENWOOD and Co., 386, High-road, Chiswick.

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TO GROUND LANDLORDS AND PROPERTY OWNERS.

MESSRS. GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS have extensive FUNDS for INVESTMENT in FREEHOLD or LEASEHOLD BUILDING SITES in good Residential or Commercial positions (West End or City); vacant land suitable for development would be entertained where reasonably early possession can be had.

Particulars and plans to 25, Mount-street, W.1.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

MESSRS. HAMPTON and SONS, on behalf of clients, have the following FUNDS AVAILABLE for INVESTMENT in FREEHOLD PROPERTIES:—

£500,000 in blocks of mansion flats.
£20,000 in shop property.
£50,000 in good-class suburban and weekly houses.

Particulars and plans to be submitted (MARKED "L"), or Invited: (MARKED "L"), or HAMPTON and SONS will be pleased to discuss likely propositions by appointment at 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1. (Phone: Regent 7500.)

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

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WANTED to PURCHASE, in or close to the NEW FOREST, COUNTRY HOUSE of CHARACTER with not less than 50 or 60 ACRES of well-timbered grounds affording absolute seclusion; about 12 bed rooms required, and two or more bath rooms; electric light and company's water desired, also two or three cottages. Usual agents' commission.—Particulars (to "C.") care of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WANTED.—Messrs. WARMINGTON are seeking for a client a FREEHOLD MANSION in the vicinity of ST. JAMES'S. Ground-floor area of about 12,000 feet. Vacant possession essential. Immediate inspection of likely properties will be made.—Please send full particulars to Mr. WARMINGTON and Co., 19, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

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THE SECOND PORTION of the EXCEPTIONALLY FINE WELL-MADE and ALMOST NEW OFFICE FURNITURE and EQUIPMENT,

being the

valuable contents of the directors' rooms, secretaries' and clerks' offices; fine quality Axminster carpets, Persian rug, coal boxes, partners' desks and pedestal writing tables in oysterwood, mahogany, and walnut; revolving seat and lounge chairs in hide; sets of carved walnut board room and library chairs; fine old grandfather and bracket clocks; dining and board-room tables; 20 typewriters and typing tables; iron fire-resisting safes; walnut side tables and coronnades; Gestetner Duplicating machine on stand, Dictaphone complete; all-metal stationery cabinets and filing cabinets; 20 pedestal and leg writing tables, bookcases, Burroughs's adding machine, and a large quantity of office utens